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THE TIMES

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Liverpool council nears brink

Liverpool City Council is due to take the first formal step today towards defying the law in its spending dispute with the Government. The Labour-dominated budget committee meets to approve a rate which falls far short of expenditure

Kohl triumphs in Baden poll

The Christian Democrats won a resounding victory in the prosperous south-west of Germany, maintaining their absolute majority in the Baden-Wurttemberg Parliament, in the first test for Chancellor Kohl's party since the Lambsdorff and Kiessling scandals **Page 6**

Child smokers

Schoolchildren are most aware of cigarette brands promoted through televised sports sponsorship and children who smoke overwhelmingly prefer those brands, a survey has shown **Page 3**

Savings up

National Savings receipts rose by £261.9m last month, despite a run on Grany Bonds. This takes the movements contribution to funding government debt this financial year to £2,868.3m **Page 17**

Treaty hailed

Israel's treaty with Egypt, signed five years ago, was hailed yesterday by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, as the cornerstone for peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours **Page 6**

Crisis in caring

The increasing number of mentally ill people released from institutions and left to wander Britain's streets is raising doubts about the policy of community care **Page 4**

Prost's opener

After Derek Warwick, of Britain, had retired when in the lead with only 30 miles to go, the French driver Alain Prost won yesterday's Brazilian Grand Prix, opening round of the 1984 championship. Martin Brundle (Britain) finished fifth on his grand prix debut **Page 20**

Extra Milk

Liverpool and Everton must replay the Milk Cup Final after drawing 0-0 in extra time. Rangers beat Celtic 3-2 after extra time in the Scottish League Cup Final **Page 20**

Queen embarks on her most dangerous tour

From Christopher Walker, Amman

The Queen today begins the most dangerous and diplomatically sensitive tour of her reign when she arrives here from Cyprus in a jet equipped with a formidable panoply of anti-missile devices designed to deter Syrian-supported extremists anxious for an opportunity to destabilze the moderate Arab regime of King Husain.

The explosion outside the prestige Inter-Continental Hotel on Saturday, plus the less well publicized defusing of a much larger device nearby which contained more than 20 sticks of *high explosives*, has underscored the problems of a tour in which the prime concern of all parties now is to protect the lives of the Queen and her entourage.

Mrs Leila Sharaf, Jordan's new Information Minister, disclosed yesterday that the attack had been followed by a private telephone conversation between the King and Mrs Thatcher who discussed the situation with senior advisers for several hours before confirming that the visit was still on. Mrs Sharaf also said that Jordan would object to the idea of the Queen making a visit to Israel as she will be invited to do next week by President Chaim Herzog.

There have been persistent diplomatic reports that another bomb at a British target in the capital was planted and defused on Saturday morning, but these have not been officially confirmed. Their wide circulation in foreign embassies has typified the jittery atmosphere now prevailing in Amman.

It is known that the British authorities have turned down a suggestion by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency that during her five-day stay the Queen should visit one of the 10 sprawling Palestinian camps in Jordan where more than 500,000 registered refugees live.

The dilemma which Mrs Thatcher found herself in after the hotel explosion which local observers feared may signal the start of a new terrorist campaign, has called into serious question the diplomatic wisdom of arranging such a controversial tour when the Arab world is in turmoil.

As widely predicted, responsibility for the attack carried out in daylight less than 20 yards from the door of the US Embassy, supposedly the most efficiently guarded in Jordan, was claimed by the Palestinian breakaway faction led by Abu Nidal. The Damascus-based group has three leading members now serving long sentences in British jails for the attempted murder of Mr Shlomo Argor, the former Israeli ambassador to London.

Mrs Sharaf confirmed that the Jordanian security services regard the claim as authentic. But earlier the Government made a determined effort to play down news of the attack, which was not even mentioned on news bulletins for hours after.

British cameramen and the only television crew present when the device exploded at 10.27 am were quickly rounded up and placed under temporary arrest.

Leading article 11
Jordan Special Report 13-15
Amman letter back page

I was leaving the hotel as the blast shook it, sending a column of smoke high into the sky, smashing windows in a nearby bank and wrecking two cars including, one being driven past by a Jordanian woman and her father. They were slightly hurt.

The Government's statement deliberately avoided mention of the second bomb discovered 25 feet from the first and defused by an American expert. Had it exploded, it would have wrecked much of the hotel and caused death and injury to more than 70 journalists, quests, and Jordanian security men who ran to the scene of the blast.

Mr Faik Bisharad, a car rental manager in offices in the hotel said: "I watched as sticks of gelignite were taken out of an airline bag. In this city, you can only be sure of an incident like that if you are there to see it with your own eyes. Everybody gathered around had a lucky escape."


Anti-missile device on royal aircraft

Intelligence analysts saw the bombs as a carefully planned warning against the continuation of the Queen's visit, which has focused attention on Jordan when the King is being vilified by radical regimes such as Syria and Libya for his recent public reconciliation with Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mrs Sharaf told British reporters that it was expected that once the Queen had arrived further bombings would stop as they had been intended primarily to prevent the visit.

However, the call claiming responsibility gave warning of the possibility of further attacks against the Hashemite monarchy and also criticized British policy in the Middle East.

Three-hour meeting at Chequers

The bomb explosion in Amman on the eve of the Queen's departure, led the Prime Minister on Saturday night to convene yet another meeting to review arrangements for the visit and to consider whether the advice to the Palace should be changed (Julian Haviland writes).

Mrs Thatcher met at Chequers for three hours, from 6 pm to about 9 pm with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office who is accompanying the Queen, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and security and intelligence advisers.

They had a full report from Mr Alan Urwick, the British Ambassador, on the three bombs found in Amman, of which only one exploded, and on the assessment made by the Jordanian authorities.

Although the decision rested with ministers alone, it was clear throughout the day, in contacts between Buckingham Palace and the Prime Minister's office, that cancellation of the visit would have been as unwelcome to the Queen as to King Husain.


The Queen leaving London yesterday for Cyprus on her way to Jordan.

More miners to join strike as pickets increase

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The miners' strike enters its third week today with more men expected to follow their leaders' advice and join the stoppage as picketing in Nottinghamshire by Yorkshire miners is stepped up.

With miners at all seven Lancashire pits pledged to join the strike and the Staffordshire coalfield virtually closed, the pickets' attention will be centred on Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, the only two remaining coalfields of any size which are producing coal.

An indication that the strike may be starting to affect stocks came last night from the British Steel Corporation, which announced a 50 per cent cutback in production at its Scunthorpe works because of coal shortage.

Votes by miners at weekend pithead meetings confirmed the gradual trend towards more pits closing in the next week. Several meetings backed the strike in the hope that there would be an early meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive.

Some pits in Warwickshire are expected to be working today, and at some of the pits in Staffordshire where meetings were held there could be an attempt to cross picket lines and work normally. The decision to strike at Florence pit near Stoke-on-Trent was carried by a majority of only one vote.

Agecroft pit, near Salford, which had been the last to accept the Lancashire area's call for a strike, finally voted for a stoppage yesterday, but the Point of Ayr colliery in North Wales, which had previously been on strike, voted to return to work from this morning.

Senior union officials, including Mr Arthur Scargill, the president, are due to spend the next week in the High Court defending an action brought by the National Coal Board over the union's block on overseas investments by the miner's pension funds overseas or in industries which compete with coal.

The union officials, who also include Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary, and Mr Ray Chadburn, of the Nottinghamshire area, have been told by the court that they would be able to leave the hearing for a day if it was necessary to call an emergency meeting of the union executive.

That seemed an unlikely prospect last night as militants continued with their programme of "picketing out" those pits reluctant to join the strike. It was pointed out that the strategy has been highly successful so far, with more than 90 per cent of Britain's pits halted and less than full coal production at those still working.

Coal Board officials have no immediate plans to return to the High Court to press for fines on the Yorkshire area for alleged breaches of an injuction halting unlawful secondary picketing in Nottinghamshire. Board officials admit that a move by the court against the union's funds could help to push moderate coalfields into joining the dispute.

Mr Ian MacGregor, board chairman, has said that he is prepared to sit out a long strike rather than modify plans to reduce output in the coalfields this year by four million tonnes with those of about 20,000 jobs.

Plans are being drawn up by picket organizers to transfer some of their men to rail depots and power stations in order to halt movement of coal round the country.

Miners' leaders claim that domestic supplies are being threatened and that shortages could occur within the next two weeks. The board has said that there are on average stockpiles at power stations to last six months, but there may be regional variations.

Beirut gunfire as French pull out

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

As a long line of French soldiers boarded the white car ferry L'Esterel to leave Beirut yesterday gunfire could be heard nearby and Lebanese politicians were meeting once again in an effort to keep their nation from sliding into a new round of civil war.

The beginning of the French departure intensified meetings in Damascus, the Syrian capital, aimed at making a reality of the fraying ceasefire declared at Lebanon's national reconciliation meeting in Lausanne earlier this month.

A long-dormant security committee was also meeting in Beirut to decide how to fill the vacuum left by the French, the last contingent of the multinational force.

France has said the withdrawal of its 1,300-man force will be completed by the end of the month, leaving little time for negotiators to agree on who will take over key French posts along the "green line" between Christian East Beirut and the city's mostly Muslim western half.

On the eastern side of the line, militiamen of the rightist Lebanese Forces militia have already constructed huge new earth mounds against a feared muslim intrusion. A miltiaman next to one barrier said yesterday: "We don't know what is going to happen when the French leave this position or who will guarantee that no problems erupt in this part of town."

The French were still guarding the only crossing point between east and west, at the long-closed National Museum.

The meetings in Damsacus trying to shore up the ceasefire involved the opposition leaders, Mr Walid Jumblatt and Mr Nabih Berri, Syrian officials, representatives of President Amin Gemayel and the Saudi mediator, Mr Rafik Hariri, who has played a role in arranging several past ceasefires that broke down.

No results were announced from the sessions or the meeting here of a committee made up of representatives of the Lebanese Army and the Christian Druze and Shia Muslim militias.

Mr Jumblatt, the Druze leader, said, however, that negotiations to end separate factional fighting in west Beirut between Druze fighters and those of the Sunni Muslim Mourabitoun militia had produced an agreement.

He said after meeting with Mr Salim el-Hoss, a prominent Sunni politician, that he would pull his fighters off Beirut's streets and turn their positions over to police and units of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade, which defected to the opposition last month when Druze and Shia Muslim fighters pushed the army out of west Beirut.

Mr Jumblatt said yesterday that he trusted the "wise leadership of Mr el-Hoss but that a meeting with the Mourabitoun leader, Mr Ibrahim Koleilat, was "absolutely unthinkable".

Polling day chaos in El Salvador

From John Carlin San Salvador

Scenes of chaos and frustration in the capital characterized the first hours of voting in Presidential elections designed to install democracy and restore order in El Salvador.

The worst predictions of Americans officials in recent days showed every sign of coming true. They had been saying that the confusion and disorganization surrounding the electoral process, to which the US Government has contributed $10m (6.8m), would lead to between 10 and 12 per cent of Salvadoreans not being able to cast their vote.

That figure could prove optimistic. There were queues more than a quarter of a mile long outside one of San Salvador main polling stations, the Flor Blanca football stadium, indicating a general disproportion between the number of voting places.

Once people made it to the voting tables a majority were being told they had come to the wrong place, that they must vote elsewhere or, in the most frustrating of cases, that there were not enough ballot papers.

One 64-year-old man, Señor Miguel Angel Alvarado, told how he had got up at 5 am and gone to his local polling station, only to be told he could not vote there. He then walked four miles to another place where he was again told he could not vote.

In desperation, he took a bus to the Flor Blanca stadium where he found hundreds, if not thousands, in the same predicament.

Faced by scenes of pandemonium, with soldiers carrying automatic rifles holding back angry crowds and political party organizers shaking their heads in bafflement, Señor Alvarado decided, like many others, that the best course was just to go home and not bother to vote.

To confuse things further, if not to explain them, guerrillas mined several key roads.

There were reports of fighting in at least three towns, one of them Chinameca, 90 miles east of San Salvador.

Mood of doubt, page 7
Caught in crossfire, page 8

Hart faces crucial primary today

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator Gary Hart must win tomorrow's primary in Connecticut if his presidential campaign is to regain some of the momentum it has lost as a result of an unbroken series of defeats he suffered over the past 10 days, according to members of his campaign staff.

Connecticut is seen as the only one of three important states holding primaries over the next two weeks which Senator Hart has a reasonable chance of winning. He made a clean sweep of all the other New England states which have held primaries and caucuses.

His main rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr Walter Mondale, is tipped to win New York, which holds its primary on April 3, and Pennsylvania, which votes on April 10.

The Hart campaign bandwagon suffered a new jolt on Saturday when the senator finished second to Mr Mondale in caucuses in his native state of Kansas.

With all 117 of the state's caucuses reporting Mr Mondale had won 49 per cent of the delegates to the state convention, compared with 42 per cent for Mr Hart. The Rev Jesse Jackson, the third runner in the Democratic race, picked up only 3 per cent.

The outcome means that Mr Mondale will win 17 of the Kansas's 37 delegates at the Democratic convention in San Francisco in July, and Mr Hart 14.

Although he represents Colorado in the Senate, Mr Hart was born and brought up in the small Kansas town of Ottawa. Mr Mondale, who was campaigning in New York over the weekend, said it was "very gratifying to win in Senator Hart's home state . . . As the debate proceeds about who would be the best President, we are picking up steam."

Mr Hart was also trailing Mr Mondale and Mr Jackson in the presidential caucus process which began in Virginia on Saturday. The caucuses are the first step in a complicated selection process

Mr Mondale is counting on union support and the Jewish vote to bring him a decisive victory in the New York primary next week. New York, with 285 delegates at stake, is the largest primary of the campaign so far. A big win for Mr Mondale there would be a setback for Mr Hart's hopes.

Healthy path, page 8

Diplomats clear up EEC 'misunderstandings'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Geoffery Howe, the Foreign Secretary, goes to Brusels tomorrow to resume negotiations to "relaunch the European Community", in the words of President Mitterrand of France, with hopes far higher than seemed possible when the summit ended in disarray last Tuesday.

The foreign ministries of the Ten, examining the discussions, have become convinced that the failure to agree, after significant progress was due only to last-minute misunderstandings and to failures, notably by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, to understand fully their complex briefs.

in particular, London has been assured by Bonn that Herr Kohl did not mean what Mrs Thatcher understood him to mean when the talks on reducing Britain's budget contribution reached a critical stage in the final session.

This was when, to general surprise, he offered Britain a fresh series of flat-rate rebates, amounting to £600m a year for five years, instead of the automatic compensatory payments.

There remains room for disagreement over the scale of rebate, but no obstacles of principle.

Europe notebook, page 4
Irish milk problem, page 5

Whitehall mole to discuss his motives on TV

By Peter Hennessy

The Whitehall "mole" who last year leaked a confidential record of a conversation between Mr Michael Quinlan, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Employment, and Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, about trades union legislation, will "come out" on television tonight.

He is Mr Ian Willmore, aged 25, a former administration trainee in the Department of Employment for one and a half years who was discovered, while working out his notice.

Mr Willmore, who will talk about his motives on Granada's *World In Action*, leaked the minute while working in the Department of Employment industrial relations division.

£45,000 job at Lotus for Mark Thatcher

By Rosemary Unsworth

The Prime Minister's son Mr Mark Thatcher, has taken a job in the United States with the Lotus sports car group.

He has been appointed a director of Lotus Performance Cars, a privtely owned company in America His salary will be £45,000 a year.

Mr Thatcher's full-time job will be to help set up a chain of Lotus dealerships in the US and Canada

His new boss, Mr David Wickins, chairman of Group Lotus, also employs Mr Denis Thatcher as a director of another of his companies.

The appointment comes in the wake of continuing controversy over Mr Mark Thatcher's involvement in a £300m building contract in Oman.

'Partisan' Havers attacked over Tisdall

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's shadow Home Secretary, called yesterday for a complete overhaul of the laws governing the dissemination of official information.

Mr Kaufman said that the six-month prison sentence imposed on Miss Sarah Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk who passed clasified information to *The Guardian*, was a warning of the Government's "insidious determination to centralize authority, diminish freedom of expression and suppress dissent."

He attacked Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, for his "partisan" decision that Tisdall be tried at the Central criminal court, rather than in a magistrate's court, for an offence which prosecuting counsel had described as an isloted and misguided at which did not signify damage to national security.

"This was a deliberate decision by a member of the Government to turn the Tisdall trial into a show trial and therefore into a political trial."


Mr Kaufman: "Turned into a political trial".

Mr Kaufman also critized the trial judge, Mr Justice Cantley, who sentenced Tisdall last Friday after she pleaded guilty to sending *The Guardian* a copy of a memorandum from Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to the Prime Minister about the timing of the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common.

The judge had set a positively savge sentence in the context of "these days." Mr Kaufman said. But the prevailing mood of these days had been set by a government increasingly paranoid at the publication by newspapers of anything of which it did not approve.

Dr Michael Tisdall, said at his home at Plymstock, Devon, yesterday that his daughter did wrong, but felt "she was doing right for her country." He said the family had not expected her to go to jail, but were not going to "complain or belly-ache

Mr Stuart Bell, Labour MP for Middlesbrough, said yesterday that he was seeking an urgent meeting with the Attorney-General to discuss the coming trial on secrets charges of a MI5 officer, Mr Michael Bettaney, who had written to him from Brixton prison.

Mr Bettaney had sent a long letter giving reasons why he feared that his trial, which is to be in secret, would not be fair.

Leading article, letters, page 11

Liverpool embarks on final moves towards financial chaos

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Shortly after two this afternoon Liverpool City Council will take the first public steps towards its long-heralded confrontation with the law which requires municipal budgets to balance.

Its budget committee, dominated, like the council, by hard-line Labour, will approve a rate increase for 1984-85 of between 5 and 10 per cent – insufficient by many millions of pounds to pay for planned spending.

If adopted by the full council, which meets amid unprecedented publicity on Thursday, this strategy will lead to financial default. Councillors who vote for it risk being surcharged, bankrupted and barred from office.

Labour will present to the council a budget involving expenditure of about £265m and income of about £220m. At least half a dozen of the 51-strong Labour group will vote against. The Liberals and Tories muster 48 votes (28 and 20 respectively). The defeat of the extreme budget seems likely.

But an alternative balanced budget, published in outline by the Liberals this month, might not get the support of the Conservatives or Labour's rebels. Without a rate levy on April 1, the city would run out of money within weeks.

Either way the declining port city, which traces its local government back to the days when slavers left the Mersey piers, faces the risk of a town hall paralysis, and a place alongside Clay Cross and Poplar in the annals of municipal derring-do.

Civil servants in the Home Office and the Department of the Environment have dusted off plans for a central government takeover should locl authority break down.

Events were moved forward by two decisions made on Friday. Meeting in private, the Labour group backed the tactic announced last autumn of refusing to cut spending or increase rates by more than the rate of inflation. "We expect the Government to make up the difference", Mr Tony Byrne, the finance committee chairman, said afterwards.

Not an adherent of *Militant* like the council's vocal deputy leader, Mr Derek Hatton, Mr Byrne represents the unity of various "soft" and "hard" left elements round the extreme budget plan. He is likely to emerge this week as the effective council leader, further displacing the titular leader, Mr John Hamilton, a retired teacher.

Also on Friday the main white collar union, the National and Local Government Officers' Association, announced that in a ballot of its 5,800 Liverpool members, 2,550 voted in favour of a one-day strike on Thursday, 1,720 against.

Thursday's strike, likely to be joined by most of the council's manual employees but few of its teachers, has become a touchstone of union support for the budget plan. Labour leaders hope that a demonstration by council workers near the municipal buildings will concentrate the minds of waverers on the council.

Mr Reddington, along with the chief executive, Mr Alfred Stocks, is likely to spell out clearly his advice that the budget plan would lay councillors open ot court action and that some time later this year he would find it difficult to pay the wages of the 30,000 city employees.

Such open disavowal of the Labour strategy might signal a breach between councillors and their officials. Mr Reddington has so far supported the Labour case that Liverpool had suffered unjustly in the amounts of rate support grant it has received in recent years, and in government spending targets.

Because the city was run by a comparatively parsimonious Liberal-dominated regime in the ten years until last May, Liverpool's base-line for financial targets is proportionately lower than those of say, Manchester or Sheffield, both of which have been solidly Labour for years. Like Manchester, Liverpool has suffered a fall in population, resulting in a cut in grant.



The Blue Lamp

Thatcher speech rallies Tories

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister, in a rallying speech to Conservative Party activists on Saturday, dismissed charges that the Government was running out of steam. She said the British people had twice elected and possessed a radical government, with a powerful purpose and a clear objective.

The Government would continue as it had begun, with undiminished vigour, for it was doing what the British people had asked it to do – to change the course of of history.

Mrs Thatcher's speech to about 1,500 party representatives at the Conservative Central Council, meeting in Birmingham, was planned as a morale raiser some weeks ago, when the Government's performance was coming under frequent criticism from Tory MPs.

Waters have been calmer since the Commons debate a month ago on the banning of trade unions from the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham. Dozens of unhappy Conservative backbenchers refused their support in a division.

Mr Nigel Lawson's Budget cheered Tory MPs and Mrs Thatcher was warm in her praise for a "true Tory Budget" and for the Chancellor's "vision and skill of a high order".

The Government had chosen the road for lower taxes, she said, and the reform of corporation tax had made it "really worthwhile to go for profits".

Mrs Thatcher defended her years of negotiation within the European Community to bring spending under control and achieve a fairer balance in budget contributions: equity and sound finance were two good Conservatives principles, she said.

Mrs Thatcher went to some length to show that she has the broad vision of Europe's role, which other Community heads of government accused her of lacking after last week's failure of the Brussels summit.

● Mr Norman St John-Stevas, a former Leader of the Commons who was dismissed from the Cabinet in 1981, is critical of Mrs Thatcher in a book, *The Two Cities* (Faber and Faber, £12.95), published today (the Press Association reports).

The Prime Minister regarded the Cabinet very much as her own and Cabinet ministers as her agents. They were there to do her bidding," he writes.

● Mrs Thatcher is to be interviewed live on April 9 by Sir Robin Day for BBC 1's *Panorama*, the programme at the centre of a dispute with the Conservative Party over allegations of extreme right-wing infiltration.

GCHQ staff urged to reconsider union stand

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Peter Marychurch, director of the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham, has appealed to staff at the signals and electronics intelligence centre who have refused to surrender their trade union rights, to reconsider.

In a letter to all the staff, he wrote: "I can assure those who have decided against continuing to work here that the reasons for this are understood and that we shall do our utmost to arrange an appropriate transfer.

"If on further reflection you wish to change your mind and stay with us, you will be welcome to do so and your earlier decision ... will be totally disregarded. Finally, I urge those of you who have not so far expressed a preference, to do so now."

The letter was circulated on March 19, almost three weeks after the deadline set by the Prime Minister for the renunciation of trade union rights by GHCQ employees in return for £1,000 compensation.

Latest unofficial estimates suggest that about 160 staff out of the 6,500 at GCHQ and its outstations have refused to relinquish union membership.

Mr Marychurch continued: "My hope now is that we can all get on with the job we are here to do without the glare of publicity we have been subjected to." Reestablishing "the friendly and cooperative attitude which has so characterized GCHQ in the past" was among his highest priorities.

He urged the Cheltenham workforce to establish the staff association which the Government hopes will replace national trade unions. "The initiative in setting this up must come from you, the staff, but management is ready to give any help it can."

He recognized "that some of you have been deeply disturbed by being faced with what is recognized as a genuine question of principle ... and I sympathize with staff finding themselves in this position."

He said he had been "deeply impressed by the way you have avoided being drawn into ... public debate."

Dartington writ

The trustees of Dartington Hall have issued a High Court writ for libel against Dr Lyn Blackshaw, the former headmaster, over two articles in the *Mail on Sunday* last month.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 580 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1 75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Strikers at banking union plan picket

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Striking banking union officials will ask Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, today to intervene in an increasingly embarrassing dispute for the labour movement.

The Banking Insurance and Finance Union's 130 full-time staff are on official strike over a plan to make its data control manager compulsory redundant. The dispute, now seems set to enter its fifth week, despite numerous peace attempts.

In an attempt to embarrass the union's general secretary, Mr Leif Mills, a member of the TUC General Council, the strikers were last night planning to picket Wednesday's meeting of the general council at Congress House.

The dispute, centring on the union's desire to reorganize the computer department at its Wimbledon head office, has bordered on the farcical, with striking officials accusing the leadership of industrial relations misconduct they expect from employers in the banking and finance industry.

Of the full-time officials, only Mr Mills and his deputy, Mr Terry Molloy, are working normally and The Bifu executive met in London in emergency session at the weekend to reiterate its insistence on the "right to manage".

The dispute started nearly four weeks ago, when the union declared Mr Ram Saddul redundant as part of the reorganization of the computer department, which has been the subject of a vote of censure over alleged inefficiency by the annual conference last year.

Bifu officials, members of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, which organizes full-time staff in many union offices, are demanding that Mr Saddul be offered a suitable alternative job.

Bifu's 70,000 members in the clearing banks are being urged to accept a 5.25 per cent pay offer, made in secret talks

Ex-MPs on by-election shortlist

By Our Political Staff

Four former MPs are on a shortlist of six to fight the forthcoming Cynon Valley by-election in South Wales for Labour.

The six are Mrs Ann Clwyd, European MP for Mid and West Wales; Mr Bryan Davies, former MP for Enfield North; Mr Reg Race, former MP for Wood Green; Mr Gwilym Roberts, former MP for Cannock; Mr Caerwyn Roderick, former MP for Brecon and Radnor, and Mr Alun Williams, an area organizer for Usdaw, the shopworkers' union.

The candidate will be chosen on Saturday. Labour had a 13,000 majority at the general election.

● The Conservative candidate for York North at the European elections in June is Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, a political adviser to the Falkland Islands Administration's London office.

SDP 'solution' to EEC dispute

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The quarrel about Britain's contributions to the EEC budget could be ended by relating member states' contributions to their agricultural output, the Social Democratic Party suggests in a paper published today.

At present, contrib utions are calculated on a flat percentage of each country's value-added tax receipts, currently one per cent. On the basis of agricultural production, Britain's share would be reduced from 20.9 to 13.1 per cent and West Germany's from 28.7 to 17.4 per cent.

In contrast, France's share would rise from 23 to 25.4 per cent, Italy's from 13.7 to 22 per cent. The Netherlands' from 5 to 8.3 per cent, Ireland's from 0.5 to 2 per cent and Denmark's from 2.2 to 3.3 per cent.

The disadvantage suffered by heavily agricultural countries like The Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark would be offset by increased freedom within the EEC budget for other policies and by flexibility which would allow the overall burden to be shared fairly between the richer and poorer countries, the paper says.

Other figures in the paper suggest that Italy would have the strongest case for objecting to such a change because it has by far the largest deficit in agricultural trade with the rest of the community. When both budget contributions and trade are taken into account, Italy joins Britain and West Germany as a big loser, whereas all the other countries are net beneficiaries.

The new system does not amount ot a tax on farmers, because each country would still decide how to finance its contributions the paper says.

Prices halved on London-Belfast flights

From Michael Baily, Transport Editor, Belfast

A price war broke out on flights between Britain and Northern Ireland yesterday, with three airlines cutting fares to half their normal rate, and less than a third of that between Dublin and Britain.

Promotional fares between Belfast and London over the next five weeks are down to £27 single compared with £56 normally, and £87 from Dublin.

Many travellers from the Republic are expected to cross the border to take advantage of the cheap fares.

The battle was caused by the entry yesterday of British Midlands Airways (BMA) on a route dominated by British Airways for many years.

With its lower fares, full meals service and reserved seats, BMA expects to carve out a substantial share of the market at it has done on flights to Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Its entry was opposed by British Airways

Town is run for a day by 'specials'

An entire sub division of police officers withdrew from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, yesterday to allow part-time officers to take over for the day.

The experiment, according to the divisional commander, Chief Supt Paul Dadge, was to give special constables some first hand experience of the full-time job.

"You never know when for whatever reason full-time officers may have to be moved to an incident and the specials could take their places."

At 6 am, when the regular shift of an inspector, two sergeants and five constables clocked off, nine men and three women specials took over the Tewkesbury station. The town has a population of 10,000.

Led by an assistant accountant, Mr Andrew Fogden, aged 33, who is a sub divisional officer equivalent to the rank of inspector, the 12 set about their tasks.

One of the women is a laboratory assistant and the other two are housewives. The men include an electrician, a dairy herd manager, a sales assistant, a foreman and a sales manager.

Mr Fogden has been a member of the Special Constabulary for 13 years. He is also clerk to a local parish council, secretary of his employer's sports and social club and a committee member of the Tewkesbury branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

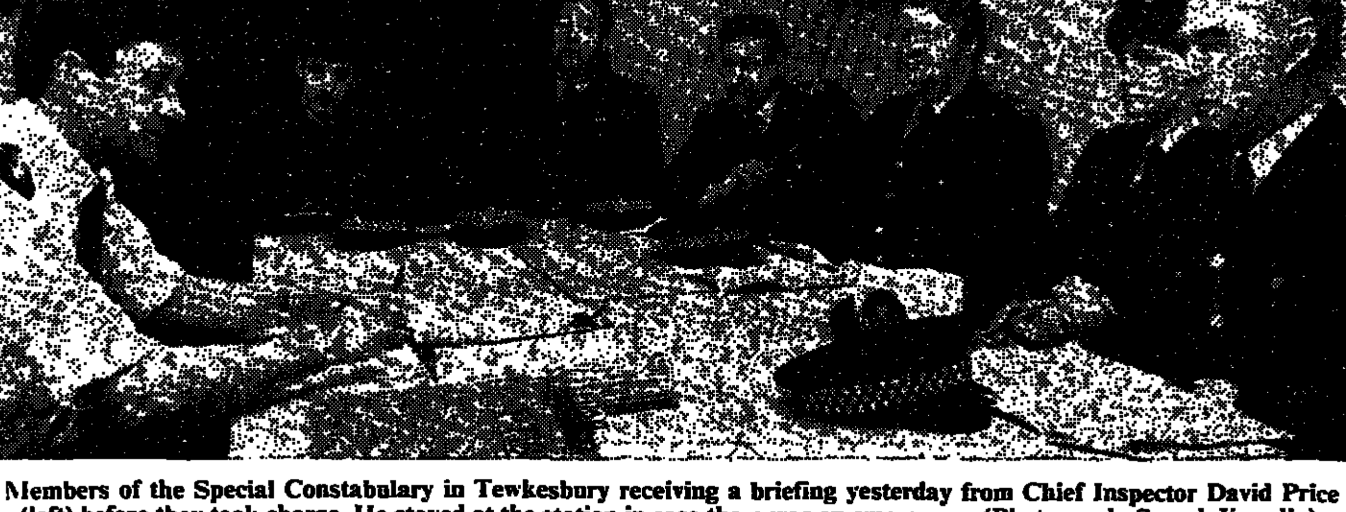
Special constables receive no pay but are given mileage expenses and a uniform allowance.

Their first duty yesterday was to look after six prisoners brought in overnight, allegedly for poaching, stealing petrol and being drunk and disorderly. That done, it turned out to be a very quiet and routine day.

To ensure that there were no disasters the usual commanding officer, Chief Inspector David Price, was on hand in the background.

Supt Dadge said: "I am highly pleased with the way things have gone. It's the best way to give them experience and I am 110 per cent happy with the way it worked."

Now the Gloucestershire Chief Constable, Mr Leonard Soper, will consider whether it is an experiment worth repeating.



Members of the Special Constabulary in Tewkesbury receiving a briefing yesterday from Chief Inspector David Price (left) before they took charge. He stayed at the station in case there was an emergency. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Confiscated glass makes £1.2m

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's found a new source of works of art for its New York sale on Saturday; goods confiscated by the US Government. The huge collection of Tiffany glass was billed as the "property of the United States of America, formerly in the collection of Barry W. Toombs". He is in prison for drug smuggling.

The collection proved a great success with buyers. Every lot was sold, making a total of £1,223,252. The US Government appears not to have been greedy over the setting of reserves, and Sotheby's admits that the estimates were low.

That was good sense, however, since Tiffany prices only began to show signs of recovery last autumn after a sharp dip caused by the recession.

A new auction price record was set for a Tiffany vase at $64,900 (estimate $10,000 to $15,000) or, £45,132. It sold to a New York dealer. The Favrile glass red Telel Amarna vase stands 10in high, and dates from about 1910. It has a long, cylindrical neck in pearly opalescence decorated with tomato red and amber irridescent zigzags over a swelling tomato red baluster body.

Leaded glass lamps were the most popular of Tiffany's creations in the 1970s. They made highish prices although not yet back to previous levels. A glass and bronze oriental poppy floor lamp, sold for $57,200 (estimate $40,000 to $60,000) or £39,777 to a New York dealer.

The surprises lay among Tiffany products that were not formerly in the big money class. A new auction price record for a Tiffany enamel was set by an enamel-on-copper vase, 13in high, and made in the 1904-1914 period, which sold for $39,600 (estimate $3,000 to $5,000), or £27,538 to a private collector. Lilies and leafage grow up the vase to turn into naturalistic open work at its neck.

Louis C Tiffany, whose products were for sale, was the son of the founder of the famous New York shop, and eschewing his father's profession, became an innovative glassmaker, enameller, and designer employing teams of craftsmen. His ambition was to carry good art into American homes.

The Dimbleby dispute

The Dimbleby dispute

Printers put high price on lifting pickets

By Alan Hamilton

"There is one simple way to end this picket line", Mr Smith declared, stepping politely out of the path of an oncoming mother steering her pram erratically along the narrow pavement. "Just pay us off, and we'll go."

Mr Smith and his 27 printer colleagues of the National Graphical Association, have been keeping constant vigil for seven months at the door of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times*, in the increasingly forlorn hope that they might be allowed back inside to print the local weekly newspaper owned by Mr David Dimbleby and his family.

Last summer Richmond's paper was off the streets for eight weeks when printers went on strike over the planned redundancy of two of their colleagues. Mr Dimbleby then transferred the production of his paper to an outside firm, TBF at Nottingham.

The printers' only weapon is to try to dissuade customers from walking through the front door to place advertisements, the core of any newspapers revenue. The pickets urge potential advertisers to place business with one of the other papers in the area but they admit that their success has not been great; last week's 22-page *Richmond and Twickenham Times* carried 12 full pages of advertising.

Mr Dimbleby claims that the company has not yet recovered financially from last year's stoppage, and for that reason has offered the printers an unspecified ex gratia leaving payment, payable at an equally unspecified time when the paper's fortunes are healthier.

"Our circulation is holding steady at about 25,000 but there is intense competition for sales and advertisements in this area," Mr Dimbleby said. Besides the three free papers already established, there are plans by the neighbouring *Surrey Comet* to move in with a Richmond and Twickenham edition.

The pickets on the pavement make a lightning calculation, and reckon that a round sum of £100,000 would more than satisfy the pride and the redundancy entitlements of the entire former workforce.

They would prefer their jobs back, alternative employment in the traditional printing trade being increasingly scarce, but Mr Dimbleby said there was no question of printing his paper on his own premises again.

Nevertheless the pickets feel that sooner or later Mr Dimbleby will be obliged to make an honourable settlement with them, if only to be rid of the embarrassment which the dispute has caused to the paper and to Mr Dimbleby's alter ego on BBC television.

The transfer of printing to TBF last year also brought the paper's journalists into the dispute. Two were non-union members and remained at work, but the other 14, all members of the National Union of Journalists, went on strike because their union has been in long standing dispute with TBF's sister organization, the non-union Nottingham Evening Post.

Last December the NUJ withdrew its official backing for the journalists' strike in compliance with a High Court instruction and one member, a photographer, returned to work.

The remaining 13 have stuck it out on unofficial strike but the number has gradually dwindled to eight as the need to find work elsewhere has become ever more pressing.

Meanwhile Mr Dimbleby has restocked his newsroom with a small band of non-union journalists, including a political correspondent who, in real life, is the chairman of the local Conservative Association.

Next month's annual conference of the NUJ will have before it a number of motions calling for official backing for the Richmond strikers to be restored, but even the strikers themselves hold out little hope of such action in contravention of a High Court order.

It is a dispute of principal and high dudgeon in union circles, but of low profile on the ground. The NGA pickets exchanged cheerful greetings and jokes with a jovial middle-aged man who approached the front door and was allowed in without let or hindrance. "Him?" said the pickets. "He's the general manager".

Fight on nursery taxation

Representatives of local authorities and trade unions have launched a national campaign to protect nursery schools from the ravages of the taxman.

At a meeting in London at the weekend, about fifty interested parties established a National Workplace Nurseries Campaign to persuade the Government to waive taxes on employers' contributions towards creche fees for working parents. The Inland Revenue has recently decided for the first time to tax such payments as a benefit in kind.

In a message to the meeting Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking and the Labour Party's spokesman on women's rights, said that she and her colleagues fully supported the campaign "to defeat this backdoor attack which will particularly affect working women and their children".

Telephone blast

An explosion badly damaged a telephone box near Send, Surrey, late on Saturday night.

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GCHQ staff urged to reconsider union stand

Child smokers choose brands promoted by TV sport sponsorship

By Thomson Prentice

Schoolchildren are most aware of those brands of cigarettes which are promoted through televised sports sponsorship, and the children who do smoke overwhelmingly prefer those brands, according to a survey published today.

The survey, of 880 pupils aged between eleven and 16, was carried out on behalf of the BBC-1 programme *Panorama* which is broadcast tonight with the title "Tobacco – the Habit the Government won't break".

The survey was carried out in state-funded secondary schools in the Greater Manchester area during February 13-24, shortly after the end of the Benson and Hedges Masters snooker tournament, which received 26 hours of coverage on BBC television.

When asked to list known cigarette brands, Benson and Hedges was named first by 57 per cent of the pupils. Of those answering the question "If you smoke, write down the brand or brands you prefer to smoke", 76 per cent named Benson and Hedges. Seventy-four per cent had watched some of the snooker tournament.

The pupils were asked to name any sports connected with particular cigarette brands. The most frequently associated were Benson and Hedges and John Player Special, and 49 per cent of the children specified snooker as a sport associated with cigarettes, naming Benson and Hedges (28 per cent) and Embassy (19 per cent).

Thirty-one per cent of the pupils associated motor racing with the John Player Special brand. Eleven per cent linked cigarettes with cricket.

The survey showed that 3 per cent of those in their first year at secondary school were smokers; 23 per cent in their third year and 36 per cent in their fifth year. Not only 73 per cent of the smokers, but also 17 per cent of the non-smokers, said that they thought they were likely to be smokers at the age of 20.

Dr Frank Ledwith, of the Department of Education at Manchester University, carried out the research on behalf of *Panorama*. He said yesterday: "It must be stressed that the data we provided is correlational, and causation is therefore difficult to ascribe with certainty.

"Nonetheless, it is clear that children learn a great deal about cigarette brands watching sport on television."

He said he found during the survey that 33 per cent of the children thought that smoking helped people who were nervous to relax. "The amount of awareness of particular brands among children is far greater than brands' share of the market", he said.

Last week the cigarette manufactures Rothmans UK announce a £1m package of snooker sponsorship for the next three years. The Rothmans Grand Prix, which will be televised by BBC in October, replaces the world team championship, from which the State Express cigarette manufacturers have withdrawn their sponsorship.

Off-peak rail fares 'could be cut 35%'

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Fares on British Rail's off-peak trains could be cut by a third without loss of revenue, a new study claims today.

A fares cut of 35 per cent would generate an extra 3,000 million passenger miles on the present 16,000 million and leave BR's £1,000m passenger revenue intact, according to the consultants, Transport and Environment Studies (Test), who carried out the study for Transport 200, a pressure group.

There would be a sharp rise in productivity, energy would be saved and there would be reductions in accidents, congestion and road expenditure.

The director of Transport 2000, Susan Hoyle, yesterday called for a major switch in Government policy towards a high-investment, low-fare railway.

She said: "Government policies over the years have encouraged people to use private cars and industry to use road haulage.

"The result has been appalling loss of life on our roads which would never have been countenanced on rail, water, or in the air; an extraordinary decline in the quality of life for those who live anywhere near lorry routes or motorways; and incalculable damage to our children from lead poisoning and loss of freedom to move around roads and streets."

As well as calling for cheap fares, the report advocates increasing investment.

BR: A European Railway. Transport 2000, 258 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JY. £5.

Watney to market US beer

By a Staff Reporter

The world's biggest selling beer, the Budweiser brand, is to be sold in the United Kingdom by Watney Mann and Truman Brewers who have been granted exclusive rights by its makers, Anheuser-Busch of St Louis, Missouri.

The brand's sales have hitherto been largely confined to the United States market.

Anheuser-Busch started brewing in 1852, but first launched Budweiser in 1876 as a Czechoslovakian-inspired premium beer to transcend regional tastes.

The brew uses rice in preference to corn, and up to nine varieties of natural whole hops, is brewed for 32 to 40 days, and then filtered through beechwood chips.

Test of nerve: Handling Horace, the Haitian tarantula, was one of the delights awaiting Miss Karen Travers and 31 other young people who hope to join Operation Raleigh, the four-year round-the-world expedition, when they undertook a programme of rigorous tests at Gilwell Park Scout Association, Chingford, north London, this weekend.

Animal studies will be a large part of the research role of the operation and venturers may have to handle all types of insects. About 1,500 young people, aged 16 to 23, will attend one of 40 selection weekends and 500 will be chosen to launch the project in December (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Solicitors increase pressure for Law Society reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mounting pressure for reforms of the Law Society after the Glanville Davies affair came from solicitors at a weekend conference in Winchester.

Members of the British Legal Association, a ginger group, with 3,000 members, passed a motion censuring the Council of the Law Society for its "inept" handling of recent affairs and urging the association's executive committee to seek reforms to ensure that the profession "is properly represented in future".

Mr Stanley Best, the conference chairman, said that the recent revelations about Mr Davies, the former Council member who was struck off for professional misconduct, after overcharging a client by £131,000 had brought the whole profession into disrepute.

In his view, he said, responsible members of the Law Society Council should resign.

Since the Law Society's own internal report, a scathing indictment of the way it handled the affair, there has been one resignation, from Mr John Barrett, at the time chairman of the professional purposes committee.

There have been several calls for more resignations and Mr Paul Wareham, a member of the Society's standing committee, has said that all those criticized in the report should step down.

Another topic of controversy at the conference was the government proposals to allow non-solicitors, banks and building societies to undertake conveyancing.

The Government was urged by Mr John Morris, QC, front bench Opposition legal affairs spokesman, to increase a compensation fund

He said that he was "deeply concerned" to ensure that whatever conveyancing reforms were introduced, there was proper backing and financial arrangements to safeguard the public.

It would be "grossly inadequate", he said, if licensed conveyancers themselves were relied on in the early days to provide compensation funds to cover claims by the public.

"There will have to be a government injection on a substantial scale if anybody else is allowed to practice. It is of great importance to ensure the public does not suffer."

Mr Morris also spoke of the potential conflict of interest where banks and building societies undertake conveyancing when they are acting for both buyer and seller.

He cited a case of a building society wanting to be rid of a bad customer. If the officer handling the buyer's interest made repeated inquiries of the seller which resulted in a "no sale", his employers, wearing their other hat as representatives of the seller and mortgagee, would not be too happy, he said.

Mr Morris, said that in extending the right to conveyancing, "we must not throw the baby out with the bath water. Cheapness must not be purchased at the price of security."

There needed to be safeguards to protect the customer against dishonesty, ignorance and ineptitude and from charges which were higher than was reasonable and fair.

Action on fairer fines

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is asking all courts to consider using forms on which defendents would disclose their incomes and financial commitments.

A pilot project in 11 magistrates' courts has shown that where defendants complete the means inquiry forms courts are able to impose more realistic fines.

Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, and vice-chairman of the all-party penal affairs group, welcomed the move which he had urged four years ago. "As every magistrate knows, when it comes to consider effective sentencing, the courts have little information about offenders' means. The whole process is a mixture of bluff and chance." The forms are intended to ensure that courts do not impose unfair fines on those with low incomes and thereby increase defaulting.

Doctor criticizes drug industry

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Misleading drug advertisements and a failure to make clearly legible information about the side effects of some preparations are among criticisms of the Department of Health and the pharmaceutical industry made by a leading drug expert.

In a letter in the latest issue of *The Lancet*, Dr Joe Collier, senior lecturer in the department of pharmacology at St George's Hospital medical school, London, complains that the Department of Health refuses to enforce the law as laid down in the Medicines Act (1978) concerning misleading drug promotion.

He says that instead of prosecuting offending firms, the Department of Health refers complaining doctors to the drug industry's internal policy committee. Yet when advertisements have breached a regulation, the companies are breaking the law.

Dr Collier cites the case of two preparations, one containing tiaprofenic acid and the other amiodarone, as examples. Instead of action, the Department of Health simply refers complaints to the drug industry's code of practice committee.

Dr Collier says that this in effect prevents prosecution and public accountability. He is against increased statutory control, but asks for proper enforcement of existing regulations.

Dr Collier adds that his study of a new edition of the industry's code led him to discover that it does not, and never did, contain a requirement of "legibility" in advertisements. The code does not use the wording approved

According to the regulations about side effects, information should be "printed in a clear and legible manner". The drug industry's code requires that it should be given "clearly and concisely".

Runner to have royal sponsor

The Prince of Wales is to sponsor a runner in the London Marathon in May; Mr Bernard Wood, aged 37, is running the 26-mile course for the Morecambe Bay Clinic, a subsidiary of the Bristol Cancer Clinic, which the Prince officially opened last year.

His brother Chris, aged 44, from Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester, was recently cleared of cancer after three-quarters of a lung was removed.

His wife, Doreen, wrote to the Prince and asked if he would sponsor Mr Bernard Wood, a sales representative, from Rossendale, Lancashire.

Mrs Wood said yesterday: "I was amazed when the Prince of Wales readily agreed. We have been told by Buckingham Palace to keep the sum secret".

Shopkeepers' No 10 protest

A delegation of small shopkeepers went to 10 Downing Street yesterday to protest against continuing development of out-of-town hypermarkets and complaining of unfair discounts favouring large trading concerns.

The Government has shown no interest, delegation members claimed, because multi-national retail outlets make contributions to Conservative party funds.

Bequest puzzle

The Sunshine Home for Blind Children, Bristol, left nearly £400,000 in the will of a retired salesman who died last Christmas Eve, cannot be traced. It is thought it may have closed soon after the Second World War.

Greenpeace wants ban on import of dolphins

By Tony Samstag

Greenpeace, the environmental action group, today launches a campaign to ban the import for commercial use of dolphins and killer whales with the publication of a report that shows unacceptably high mortality rates among such imports.

Of 57 dolphins and nine killer whales imported since 1969, at least 25 of the former and four of the latter are known to have died, Greenpeace says. The 15 dolphins and one killer whale unaccounted for are likely to have died as well.

Although more than 20 dolphinaria existed in Britain in the early 1970s, the morality figures were only obtained from the remaining nine and are therefore far from comprehensive: but they do suggest, Greenpeace maintains, that the Department of the Environment, "by issuing licences to import these animals is condemning them, in most cases, to an early death".

The report found that the dolphins survived an average of 3.8 years in captivity and the killer whales for 2.7 before death. The animals "are being taken from the oceans to be held captive in tiny pools to perform mundane, repetitive tricks in order to line the pockets of their owners until they die", Mr Mark Glover of Greenpeace said yesterday.

A European regulation that came into force this year strengthens the licensing requirements for small cetaceans such as dolphins and killer whales, which lack protection under the International Whaling Commission, Mr Glover added. The regulation does not permit importation of those species for commercial reasons.

A trained dolphin can be worth tens of thousands of pounds, Mr Glover said, and killer whales much more. Several killer whales that recently died "in mysterious circumstamnces" had been insured for £250,000 each.

Vocal veteran: Mr Bill Collins, aged 81, who believes he will be the longest serving chorister on record in Britain when he celebrates 74 years in his parish church choir on Easter Sunday. Mr Collins sings in the choir of St Michael and All Angels, Bussage, near Stroud, Gloucestershire with his two sons and two grandchildren.

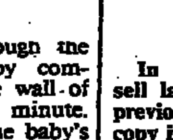
Baby revived after heart attack in womb

A baby boy who had a heart attack before he was born was revived by heart massage through his mother's abdomen and is now alive and growing well.

Doctors from a special unit researching foetal medicine at King's College Hospital, London, tell the story in the *British Medical Journal*.

The mother was brought to the unit because her blood was rhesus negative and had developed antibodies which could have attacked the unborn baby in her womb. The baby was given rhesus negative blood transfusions in the womb, to reduce the chance of this happening.

A first transfusion went well, but during the second the baby's heart began beating wildly and then stopped.



A doctor started to massage the baby's heart through the mother's abdomen by compressing it against the wall of the womb 40 times a minute. After three minutes the baby's heart began beating again.

Pregnancy had then lasted about five months. Three more transfusions were given to the baby in the womb before it was delivered, at eight months.

His blood had to be changed three more times before doctors were satisfied he was no longer in danger from his mother's antibodies, which had started attacking his body before the first of the in-womb transfusions.

Today, the doctors say, his growth and development are normal. It was the mother's ninth pregnancy. The first four were normal but she then developed the antibodies which killed the next four foetuses.

Lawnmower adverts lose their cutting edge

By Robin Young

In the spring campaign to sell lawnmowers, enlivened in previous years by "knocking" copy in rival companies' advertisements, the watchword is safety.

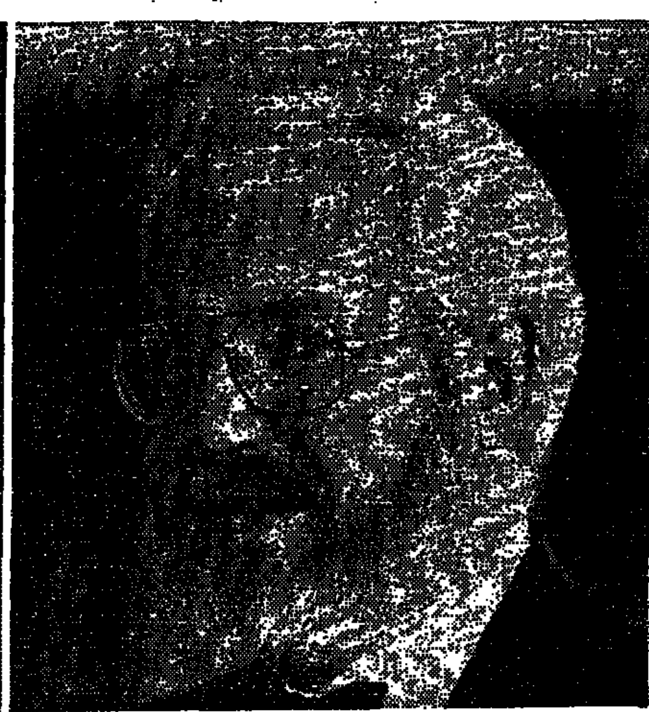
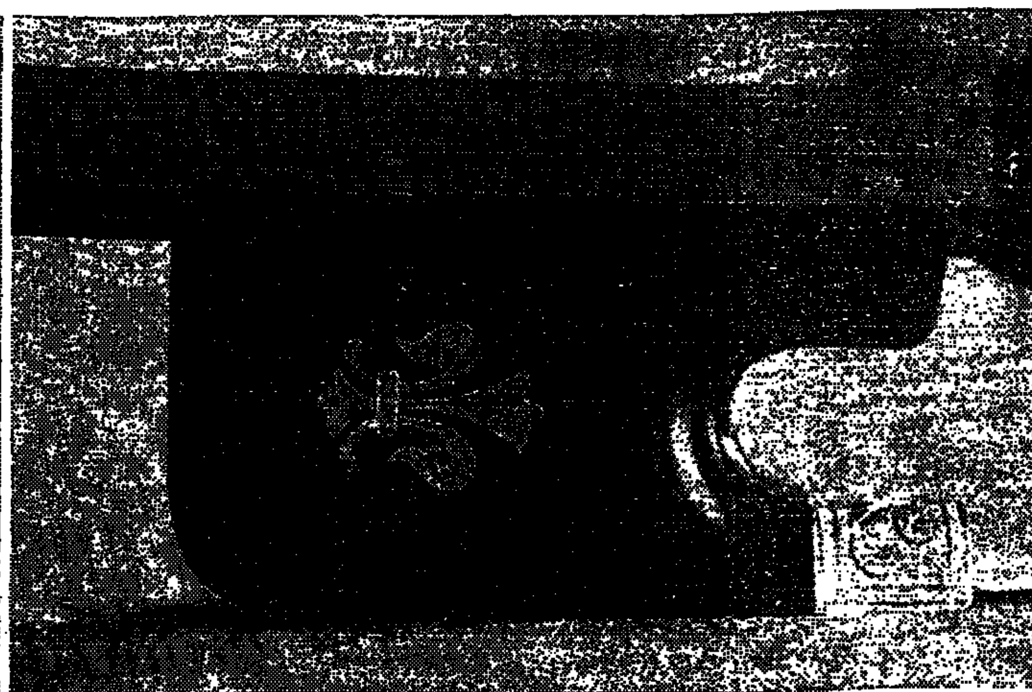
Qualcast today lanches a range of rotary mowers called Orbital, which have plastic cutters in place of metal blades. The plastic, it is claimed, is strong enough to cut down the rankest lawn, but will not slice through shoes, electric cable or human extremities.

In 1981, the last year for which figures are available, 3,300 people required hospital treatment after attempting to trim their lawns with powered mowers. That is an average of eight people for every day of the year, although because the number of days on which Britons can cut their lawns is limited by the climate, the incidence of accidents is much more heavily concentrated.

Nine tenths of the injuries resulted from hover and wheeled rotary mowers, whose blades whirl at 200mph and are quite capable of cutting off fingers, thumbs and even feet.

Flymo, the maker of the biggest selling metal-bladed rotary mowers, is to some degree inhibited in its retort to Qualcast's move by an announcement earlier this month that its £4m advertising campaign will not include any knocking of rivals' products or claims.

Qualcast will be spending a similar sum, concentrating on the Orbital safety mower and the Concorde electric cylinder mower. It has discontinued all its metal-bladed rotary mowers.

Tortoiseshell lament: Mr Andrew Hill with one of his company's violins and cello bow with gold fleur-de-lis and synthetic tortoiseshell. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Whitehall fears on left's aims

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

A left-wing Government committed to unilateral disarmament or British withdrawal from Nato could cause "great anxieties" in Whitehall, Sir Antony Acland, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said last night.

A decision to take the country out of the European Community would also be "very unsettling and worrying" for many home civil servants as well as diplomats, he said on the Radio 4 programme "With Respect, Ambassador".

Dr David Owen, interviewed on the same programme, criticized the Foreign Office for wanting to conduct policies which it thought were right irrespective of what ministers wanted. Dr Owen, who was Foreign Secretary in the last Labour administration said that this has led to "quite a number of clashes," when he was there.

One or two senior officials used to fight the implementation of decisions by the Foreign Secretary, sometimes by means of press briefings.

Some "most scurrilous" briefings threatened to undermine Britain's position by revealing to its European partners that Whitehall was unhappy about government policy.

Briefing papers supplied for the Foreign Secretary and for 10 Downing Street would also make clear that officials disagreed with what the ministers intended to say, Dr Owen added.

Mr Edward Rowlands, who was a junior minister with responsibility for Latin America under Dr Owen, complained that the Foreign Office had sometimes refused to accept government policies on human rights.

Mental health care: 1

Drifters in an uncaring world

The increasing number of mentally ill people left to wander Britain's streets is raising doubts about the policy of caring for former patients in the community. COLIN HUGHES, in the first part of a series, looks at three cases which pose the question: does the community really care?

No one knows where Paul will sleep tonight. It may be in a cardboard box under a railway arch. It may be in a dosser's hostel. He may have raised enough money to pay for bed and breakfast.

Paul is not a deliberate dropout, or one of London's habitual tramps, although his parents fear he may become one. He is 26, a chronic schizophrenic, and his home is 400 miles away on a Scottish island.

His parents are still there, anxiously waiting for infrequent messages from the few people who now and then find their son and report on his plight. Occasionally Paul, who first suffered from his illness at the age of 14 and has been in hospital three times, finds a job portering or catering in a hotel through a Westminster job-centre, and staff raise his parents' hopes with a telephone call.

A social worker has contacted him a few times over the past year, but found it impossible to persuade him, as he becomes increasingly withdrawn, that he needs treatment, as his parents believe. His jobs usually last only a week or two, and he has phases of being unable to organize himself to claim social security benefits.

Paul is not an extreme example of the policy of community care, which seeks to keep as many people out of mental hospital as possible. He, at least, sometimes contacts the society that has let him slip out of reach. Others fall out so far that they seem irretrievable.

When Paul left a Scottish hospital in 1977 he was sent to a job on a pig farm in Colchester. Within six months he drifted away, joining the third of London's homeless who are mentally ill.

Frank, it might be said, is luckier. He is one of only 10 per cent of former mental patients who live in council accommodation, in his case a flat in Hackney, east London. A former gardener, he appears unkept but gentle, chain-smoking on a park bench.

Return to his flat and the image hardens. Small heaps of cigarette stubs and ash litter the concrete floor. Frank prefers drinking tea and eating and throws the dregs at the wall.

Flaked paint hangs from the ceiling and soft drink cans spill out of the fireplace. The bath is full of wood and discarded clothes.

Social workers rarely find him in, and he is usually incapable of remembering to claim his weekly benefit, or to visit Hackney hospital outpatients' department for treatment. He has a roof over his head; but he also needs trained staff in regular attendance to ensure that he is medicated, fed, and occupied.

Robert, aged 39, is more fortunate. He lives in a hostel run by the St Mungo's Community Trust in Fulham, south-west London, in a house owned by Shepherds Bush Housing Association. He was sent there by Long Grove hospital in Epsom, Surrey, after spending 15 years in Moss Side and Rampton psychiatric prisons. I was the last in a long line of institutions.

Robert is well fed. The Department of Health and Social Security pays his £83.50 a week rent, and he is learning to cope with his £9 a week pocket money. He is hyperactive, with little to prevent him slipping back except the constant attention of volunteers who will take him abroad for the first time in his life next month, to Paris. But they are not trained to rehabilitate former psychotics, and he has no day centre to go to.

One in five social services departments in England and Wales provides no accommodation for the mentally ill, preferring to house them in private lodging houses. Voluntary organizations such as Mind, the National Schizophrenia Fellowship and the Richmond Fellowship, provide some homes, but they often depend on housing associations, whose funds have been cut heavily in recent years.

Mr John Wilder, chairman of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Centre, says the rest "end up on the streets, or struggling to get by with their families. Sooner or later, if they are not helped in time, they commit suicide or die of exposure. The farce lies in the very phrase 'community care'. The sad fact is, the community doesn't."

Tomorrow: Freedom and the institution.

Tortoises ban hurts bow-maker

By Patricia Clough

Forty beautiful violin and cello bows are lying unwanted in the Georgian headquarters of W E Hill and Sons – victims of their maker's respect for the law protecting endangered species.

Until recently Hill and Sons could not produce £2,000 bows, embellished with gold, mother of pearl and tortoiseshell, fast enough.

But then the company, based at Missenden, Buckinghamshire, developed at some expense a substitute for the rich, translucent tortoiseshell that for more than 100 years has formed the nut, the block which connects the horsehair with the stick.

From January 1 it has been illegal to import, buy or sell tortoiseshell unless the object was imported or made before. There are also strict limits on ivory, which Hill's have also reluctantly stopped using, and whalebone, which bow makers used to give an easy grip, is replaced by plastic.

But customer after customer gives a polite smile after being told that the tortoiseshell has been replaced by a synthetic material and returns from whence he or she came, without buying a bow.

While Mr Andrew Hill, head of the company, is doing his bit to save the Hawkesbill sea turtle, source of tortoiseshell, from extinction, other British bow makers are advertising and selling tortoiseshell-decorated bows.

Mr Hill said: "I have tried to get the Department of Environment to give a clear ruling but to no avail. We would much prefer to work with the traditional materials. But apart from being against the law, it is morally wrong".

Inquiries by *The Times* have shown that the law seems ineffectual.

Helicopters in killer hunt

Two helicopters were called in yesterday to assist 60 police hunting the killer of a woman aged 79 who was found dead in a wood near Shrewsbury with stab wounds.

The body of Miss Hilda Murrell was discovered on Saturday near Haughmond Hill after her car was found in a ditch 800 yards away. Miss Murrell had several wounds, but a post mortem examination has shown the cause of death was hypothermia. Police were searching the area for the murder weapon.

It is thought that the body may have lain there for several days. Miss Murrell was last seen at her home in Sutton Road, Shrewsbury, last Wednesday morning.

The police believe that Miss Murrell, a well known conservationist, may have been on a nature walk when she was attacked.

Ridgeway rights defended

By David Cross

With the onset of spring, the thoughts of conservationists and ramblers have turned to the roar of motor cycles on the Ridgeway, the great prehistoric road across the Berkshire downs which once connected the Wash with Salisbury Plain.

Speaking in Oxford at the weekend, Mr Eddie Hibberd, chairman of the 40,000 strong Ramblers' Association, called for a ban on motor vehicles along the 45-mile path. "The Ridgeway is one of our greatest archaeological treasures", he said.

"It has also been designated by the Countryside Commission as a long distance path for the benefit of walkers, horse riders and pedal cyclists who want to escape from the noise and danger of motor traffic."

NHS spending tripled but still lagging

By Thomson Prentice

The gross cost of the National Helath Service for 1984 will reach about £17,000m or £303 a head, and is three times higher in real terms than the cost of the service in 1949, according to official figures published today.

Increases in manpower have been a principal cause of rising expenditure within the health service. In 1951, there were on average 348 nurses for very thousand available beds. By 1982, this has risen to more than 1,100.

The figures are contained in the new edition of the Office of Health Economics' *Compendium of Health Statistics*. They also show that in the past three years, "real health service *resources have grown by only* ¼ per cent a year, compared with an annual "real" growth of 4 per cent from the mid-1950's until 1974. As a proportion of the gross national product, the health service now absorbs only 6.2 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent in 1981.

The statistics also show that Britain's health spending has continued to lag behind other western European countries, even when allowing for different levels of wealth. Denmark and Norway now spend twice as much per person than does Britain.

Scotland's health spending advanced by 33 per cent between 1974/75 and 1981/82, compared with a rise of just 17 per cent for the UK. At £292 a head in 1981/2, Scottish outlay exceeded the averages recorded in English regions such as Oxford and Trent by 51 and 45 per cent respectively.

In 1981/82, the highest ratios of hospital expenditure to population were in Scotland and Northen Ireland; each at least a quarter more on each person than the UK as a whole. The Midlands and northern England continued to report spending well below the natioal average. About £9,000m or 62 per cent, of the total health service budget was absorbed by the hospital services in 1982.

More than 43,000 doctors now work in health service hospitals, compared with about 30,000 in 1972. The number of hospital beds fell by more than a fifth, from, 546,000 in 1959 to 422,000 in 1982, but the number of inpatient admissions rose to a record 7.2 million in 1981, an 80 per cent increases over 1952.

Nearly a third of the hospital medical staff have been recruited from overseas, a proportion which the Office of Health Economics notes as "indicating the country's considerable and continuing reliance on overseas doctors".

The number of general practitioners has increased by 26 per cent since 1951, with a record total of 30,629 in 1982, compared with about 21,000 in 1951. The highest ratio is in Scotland, where there were six family doctors for every 1,000 people in 1982, a fifth more *than in England and Wales.*

(OHE Compendium of Health Statistics, fifth Edition, 1984. (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY, price £15.00)

1981/82 NHS EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION – £

	Total NHS	Hospitals*	GPs
United Kingdom	234	138	15.5
England:	226	133	15.3
Northern	217	125	14.8
Yorkshire	215	125	14.8
Trent	201	114	14.6
E Anglia	208	115	16.1
NW Thames	250	153	16.2
NE Thames	247	154	15.1
SE Thames	244	150	15.2
SW Thames	236	141	15.3
Wessex	204	114	16.0
Oxford	193	107	16.0
S Western	222	125	17.2
W Midlands	204	117	14.7
Mersey	228	136	14.7
N Western	238	135	14.4
Wales	237	137	15.4
Scotland	292	180	17.3
Northern Ireland	292	175	15.6

Note: *Figures relate to net revenue expenditure.

European notebook

Light begins to show at the end of farm price tunnel



The meeting is dead. Long live the next meeting. That is the essential Brussels motto and it gives the lie to all talk of "crisis summits" and "crucial councils".

Agricultural ministers of the EEC meet today and tomorrow to argue over the farm price support package which will certainly cost the Community more than it can afford. Foreign ministers meet in special session tomorrow, in essence to argue about who should provide the necessary money. Whether they succeed or fail, both sets of ministers will meet again next month.

By now the dust has settled sufficiently after last week's summit to make it possible to see the outline of an agreement at both councils. For all the talk of an intransient Mrs Thatcher and of lack of understanding by her fellow summiteers, it is now obvious that everybody has made very real concessions. These went far beyond anything which the specialist ministers concerned would have dared to go.

There remains two huge obstacles before the Community's financial problems can be sorted out. One is the quality of milk Irish cows can be allowed to produce. The other is the way of calculating Britain's payment to the Community.

The Irish milk question can be sorted out by the agriculture ministers. Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, for all that he walked out of the summit in a sulk when Mrs Thatcher reportedly tore into him for wanting a higher milk quota, is ready to issue instructions to accept the sort of deal he had been offered at the time. This would allow Irish cows to produce five per cent more than last year with a promised review in 12 months time. Britain claims this is an expensive deal, but given the fact that Mr Michael Jopling, the Agriculture Minister, has insisted on a similar deal for Northern Ireland it is blantantly obvious that a bargain can be struck.

The British problem is much more complex but there is no reason why Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, should not be able to make real progress at tomorrow's meeting. For one thing, he understands the dossier far better than Mrs Thatcher; for another, he can now *build* on the very significant concessions which she made.

When the negotiations began last week, Mrs Thatcher said she wanted a system under which she would pay no more than £300m towards the £1,200m British contribution. By the time the meeting ended she had offered to double the contribution for one year and to pay up to £450m thereafter, provided she could have a permanent system.

The whole deal fell apart, observers say, because of irrational reaction to the way she refused to pay £560m a year inside the system. This apparently led Chancellor Helmut Kol to "forget" to mention that he was prepared to offer Mrs Thatcher a permanent settlement to follow a five-year package at £540m a year.

On the budget deal, Sir Geoffrey knows that the gap in figures is now so tiny as to be ridiculous. If he can get the system which Mrs Thatcher came so close to being offered, he ought to be able to strike a bargain.

After all the uproar, it now seems that every government urgently wants to settle. Having come so close to a agreement they all feel somewhat foolish in arguing over such a small amount.

For her part, Mrs Thatcher appears to have had her bluff called over withholding payment to the Community. Were she to decide to do this, she now knows she would risk a damaging revolt within her own party

She is in consequence, pressing for a settlement as quickly as possible, even if this means at a reduced level.

And if both the council this week fail there is no doubt that the Community will organize another meeting.

Ian Murray

Labour lead cut sharply in New South Wales

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The Labour Government in New South Wales was reelected at Saturday's state election but with a sharply reduced majority. Mr Neville Wran, the Premier, called the snap election three weeks ago, six months ahead of schedule, saying that the repeated opposition allegations of corruption had made state Parliament unworkable.

The swing against Labour was slightly less than 6 per cent and the Government's record majority of 39 looks like being reduced to 17 seats. The final results, which will not be known until later this week, look like being 53 seats for Labour, 23 for the Liberals, 15 for the National Party and three for the Independents.

In his own seat, Mr Wran experienced a swing of 8 per cent against him. However, he put a brave face on events and described his victory as "the sweetest victory of them all"

Mr Nick Greiner, the state Opposition leader, described the vote as "a big kick in the teeth" for the state Government. Mr Greiner also made it clear yesterday that the Opposition would continue with its allegations of corruption in the state.

The Labour victory in New South Wales was important for the federal Government as it maintains the situation of four state governments controlled by the Labour Party.

Mr Neville Wran: Brave face.

Bishops attack Madrid for Basque ambush

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The Catholic bishops of San Sebastian and Pamplona have condemned the killing by Spanish police of four suspected Basque terrorists, ambushed on Thursday night while landing in a small boat from France. Demonstrations were yesterday held in several Basque towns, including Bilbao.

Hailed in the rest of Spain as a notable success, the action of sharpshooters of an anti-terrorist unit has again strained relations *between the Basques* and Madrid.

The struggle against terrorism remains the exclusive responsibility of central Government, but Señor Carlos Garaicoeshea, the Basque caretaker Chief Minister, has ordered an investigation into the incident.

Deng endorses Japanese trade grumbles

Peking (Reuter) – The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, and the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, yesterday discussed Japan's low level of investment in China.

After two days of talks between Mr Nakasone and Chinese leaders, during which they agreed on most international questions, Mr Deng turned to the issue of Japanese business in China.

According to spokesmen he said: "There still exist some problems in our relations. The Japanese industrialists may have doubts and suspicions over cooperation (with *China*) and also complaints over the problems of current joint ventures. I think these complaints might have some cause."

● **Governor arrives:** The Governor of Hongkong, Sir Edward Youde, flew to Peking yesterday

Chiang repeats pledge

Taipei (AP) – President Chiang Ching-Xuo, who was reelected leader of the Nationalist Chinese Government on Taiwan last week, yesterday reiterated his determination to reunify China under Nationalist rule.

In his first speech to the National Assembly, the electoral college which elected him to his second six-year term last Wednesday, Mr Chiang said that "to reunify China under the principles of democracy, nationalism and social welfare is the consensus of all Chinese the world over."

The principles Mr Chiang listed were those advocated by Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, who died in 1925. They remain the basic guides for the Nationalists, who fled to Taiwan in 1949

Mr Chiang said that during his first term, there had never been a moment that he was not thinking of the recovery of the mainland.

East Germans submit to lure of West

Flight from the Vale of Witlessness

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

They sit patiently at the wooden canteen tables, some still in overcoats, sipping coffee and calming tired children, while they wait for the camp bureaucracy to register their unexpected arrival in the West.

Bags, suitcases and parcels are piled up in corners, all the worldly possessions they were allowed to bring in and able to bundle up in the one or two days the East German authorities gave them to leave. They talk in subdued voices, striking up tentative friendships with others in the same limbo between joy and anxiety. Families stick together as they ponder the new life in some yet unknown town.

The 60-strong, harassed camp staff do their best to make the newcomers welcome. They hand out pocket-money – DM15 (about £4) to each head of family and DM10 for each aditional member – offer tips on employment prospects, help them to contact the relatives who will be the anchors to which they must first cling when cast into West German life.

But there are so many formalities: inspection by the camp doctor, social security registration for entitlement to unemployment benefit, the notorious interview with West German intelligence officers, who attempt to filter out the East German agents slipped in among the throng of emigrants.

And nowadays there are so many emigrants. In a normal winter month, 400 people arrived in the cramped former refugee centre, wedged in a triangle of land between the railway station and a main road. Then, on February 18, without warning, 100 East Germans got off the train at Giessen and since then the greatest influx since the building of the Berlin Wall has not abated. Some 300 people are arriving each day. On March 8 there were more than 500 and among the arrivals last Tuesday was the niece of the East German Prime Minister, with her husband and two children.

Extra beds have hastily been crammed into the bedrooms, volunteers added to the kitchen staff, meals simplified to soup and spaghetti.

The emigrants are mostly young, intellectuals and skilled workers. Some, the privileged, were able to come out in their cars, getting their petrol coupons from the camp to continue to their destinations. Others had to sell everything, banking the money they could not take or giving it to the families and friends they would probably never see again.

Overwhelmingly, they come from the Dresden area – "the vale of witlessness", as one man put it – where dissatisfaction is greatest and the pressure to emigrate strongest, because, almost alone, this south-eastern corner of East Germany cannot receive West German television.

Gerhard, a young sculptor, left because he felt professionally stunted, unable to express himself within the political and artistic strictures. He had few regrets and little anxiety about the future. Klaudia, a student waiting on a bench in the sunny courtyard beside him.

She had arrived only half an hour earlier and was still drained by the nervous strain, the intimidating frontiers formalities, in which her East German travel documents were taken away, her luggage searched and the political door closed on her past life. She wanted to go to Baden-Württemberg to study – anywhere, so long as it was in the south.

Like so many, they did not want to be photographed, though the camp has been overrun by Western television teams and reporters. "We still have relatives over there," another family said.

Heinz and his wife and daughter were less intimidated. "I am the son of an American GI," he said proudly. "My father was an interpreter after the war. I want to find him in the States and see Munich, my birthplace, again."

Their route to Giessen had been more circuitous that most. Family reunion is still the only official basis for emigration from East Germany and they could claim distant relatives only in Austria. It was a long train journey. The wife found the shock of what she saw in Vienna almost too much to bear. "I just wanted to cry: all that meat, those vegetables and the toy shops – it's a paradise for children."

They too were from Dresden and had lived in reasonable comfort. But the spiritual suffocation had told on them.

Dr Hans Zahn, the kindly camp physician, who has worked at Giessen almost from its establishment in 1950, was understanding of the psychological strain, which he often treated, the illnesses that sometimes accompanied arrival. Children, exhausted by what he unfortunately termed the "transports from the East", were able to rest in the camp's clinic.

The adjustment is hard, the challenge daunting, especially for the 1,000 or so political prisoners whose freedom is bought each year by Bonn and for whom Giessen is the first glimpse of liberty after the sudden release from prison cells.

No one knows why so many people have suddenly been allowed to leave, or how many more will be able to join them. For the moment the camp is coping as best it can with the flood.



In search of roots: Heinz and his family wait to move on from the refugees' transit camp at Giessen.

Police fire tear gas at Karachi students

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Police used tear gas in Karachi yesterday to break up demonstrations against the martial law ban on student organizations and university and college unions in Pakistan.

Students staged protest meetings to observe the so called "Black Day". They shouted anti-regime slogans and attacked police and official vehicles with stones. Outside one college, an effigy of President Zia ul-Haq was reportedly burnt.

There have been protests in a number of cities against the ban on student political activity and dissolution of unions and organizations.

Some universities have remained closed, and occasional outbreaks of violence have damaged university and college property. Three student leaders, including the president of the right-wing Jamiate Tulubai Islam, have been jailed and flogged in Peshawar for disrupting a speech by President Zia.

During the Karachi demonstrations yesterday, police frustrated a student attempt to disturb the security arrangements for Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohammad, the visiting Malaysian Prime Minister.

General Zia has disbanded student bodies, observers say,

DeLorean plays leading role in Hollywood's media epic

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The John DeLorean cocaine conspiracy trial is predictably shaping up as the media event of 1984.

Inside the fifth-floor federal courtroom of Judge Robert Takasugi, business drones on: long repetitive hours of questioning prospective jurors about what they know of the case (and they know a lot) and have they, despite what they have read in newspapers or seen on nightly television news, formed any opinions about the sensational allegations.

A few days ago, an elderly woman almost started a revolt in the ranks of the bored press corps when she admitted she had not read a newspaper in 10 years. "It's against my religion," she confided. "My Guru tells me that truth is eternal." She was excused.

Most of the action takes place in the busy corridors outside the court, or on the grey stone steps in front of the building, where mini-camera crews dog every footstep of Mr DeLorean and his attractive wife, Christine.

All three main television networks have set up permanent headquarters in trailers on the street, manned 24 hours a day for the duration of the trial, which has already taken more than two weeks, may run for another three.

In the early days, it was quite a circus. Hundreds of photographers, television cameras and reporters mobbed the tall, silver-haired Mr DeLorean, dressed impeccably in western-style two-piece pin-striped suits, and his smart modes-actress wife, hanging on to every word they breathed.

Inside the court there are seats for 44 journalists and 40 spectators. A huge overflow press room has been set up where proceedings are piped live to those who cannot get seats in the court. During recesses, reporters flock around Mr DeLorean or his wife, looking for fresh quotes.

Mr Howard Weitzman, Mr DeLorean's chief lawyer, who has been getting quite testy and even hostile with prospective jurors, accusing some of lying to get picked for the jury, has told his client to keep his mouth shut in public.

Mr DeLorean has a penchant for chatting away every time a microphone is thrust under his nose. In the street, he said: "If I went to a monastery in the Siberian Alps, I still couldn't get a fair trial."

Nearly 200 potential jurors have been questioned in the quest to find 12 who can render a verdict based on testimony presented at the trial. Many were dismissed after admitting they had watched video tapes of Mr DeLorean's arrest, which were recently aired on television.

Lethargic reporters have started interviewing each other for fresh angles to the story. Artists and fashion writers are dropping in to sketch the principals and comment about Cristina's wardrobe. "I'd love to get her castoffs," the Associated Press correspondent, Linda Deutsch, said. "She never wears the same outfit twice."

Joining the press from around the world are the fans. It is not uncommon to spot Mr DeLorean posing for a quick snap with a couple of excited women from Detroit, or signing autographs during lulls and recesses.

"It's a real celebrity atmosphere," Linda Deutsch says. "DeLorean and his wife are like movie stars."

Mr DeLorean: Mobbed by fans and the press.

Red Alert

Singapore (AFP) – The oilwell firefighter, Mr Red Adair, has arrived in Indonesia with a team of experts to tackle a fire on board the drill barge Mission Viking, off Cilacap in the Java Sea.

EEC team tests Irish reaction

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The essential importance of satisfying Irish demands for higher milk production was recognised on Saturday when M Michel Rocard, the French Agriculture Minister, led a top level team from the EEC to Dublin.

M Rocard, who is currently chairman of the Community's agriculture council, was seeing how far Ireland was prepared to go at the two-day meeting which opens in Brussels today towards reaching agreement.

With him on the trip were Mr Poul Dalsager, the Agriculture Commissioner and Mr Claud Villain, the EEC civil servant in charge of agricultural policy.

During last week's summit in Brussels Dr Garret FitzGerald the Irish Prime Minister, walked out after Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she could not support a compromise proposal allowing Ireland partial exemption from new tough controls of EEC milk production.

Dr FitzGerald was said by officials to have been particularly upset since he had been prepared reluctantly to accept the compromise, which represented a considerable sacrifice by Ireland.

M Rocard is expected to put that same compromise on the table in Brussels today.

Mystery of men who stole £15m

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Investigators are still trying to decide whether the biggest robbery so far known in Italy was the work of terrorists.

Early on Saturday a group of four young peo ple entered the deposit of Brink's Securmark and made off with 35,000m lire (£15m) largely in banknotes of small denominations.

They had previously taken hostage the family of an employee of the company and forced him to take two of them inside the building in his car.

Once past the gate they overpowered the security guards and turned off the alarms before beginning their three hours' work of emptying the safe deposits.

They left behind photocopies of documents issued by the Red Brigades terrorist movement, and took photographs of the man whose family they had taken hostage against an improvized Red Brigades symbol painted of cardboard.

There is considerable doubt that the robbery was in fact carried out by terrorists; a stronger belief is that professional criminals tried to cover their tracks by making the left-wing terrorists appear responsible.

Mota Pinto victory assures Lisbon

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Senhor Carlos Mota Pinto, the Social Democrat Deputy Prime Minister, emerged victorious from his party's congress in the city of Braga over the weekend. His victory assured the continuity of the coalition Government of Socialists and Social Democrats headed by Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, although a Cabinet reshuffle can be expected.

Senhor Mota Pinto, who also holds the post of Minister of Defence had adopted an "all or nothing" stance at the congress, threatening to leave the Government and the leadership of his party if his motion were not adopted by a substantial majority.

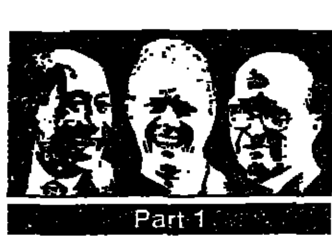
One of his demands was the amendment of the party's statutes so that the party's secretary general is elected as one of a list of candidates rather than as a single candidate in party elections. He also insisted on the postponement of the choice of a party candidates for the presidential election in 1985.

He was strongly opposed in his demands by the secretary general of the party, Senhor Antonio Capucho, and by the Social Democratic President of the Azores, Senhor Mota Amaral who has declared himself presidential candidate against Dr Soares if he stands again. When the coalition was formed, Dr Soares had expected the support of the Social Democrats in 1985.

Israel-Egypt pact

Sour aftermath of treaty which ended 30 years of conflict

Five years ago today President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mr Menachem Begin, then the Israeli Prime Minister, signed the treaty which ended 30 years of war between their countries. In the first of two articles **Christopher Walker** *examines the state of the peace.*



Israel and Egypt may not have exchanged a shot in anger for 10 years, planes may now fly regularly between Cairo and Tel Aviv – which are also linked by telephone and coach – but today's anniversary will not be marked by any celebrations among members of Mr Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Government.

As the Prime Minister (one of the original opponents of the Camp David accords) displayed in a recent angry speech to the Knesset, Israel is bitterly disappointed at what it sees as Egypt's blatant failure to fulfil its obligations, particularly in regard to normalization and the ill-fated talks on Palestinian autonomy which have been stalled for two years and appear unlikely ever to resume.

The outspoken nature of this attack, which accused Egypt of "retreating more and more" from the Camp David framework, was seen as especially significant as it was delivered on the eve of a rare visit to Cairo by Mr Gideon Patt, the Israeli trade minister – an occasion inevitably soured by the force of Mr Shamir's rhetoric.

Perfect cover to stall US

By way of explanation, a senior Israeli official told *The Times* that of nearly 50 agreements signed with Egypt in the heady days of the peace, only a handful were still operative. He said that the last meeting of the joint consultative committees took place 12 months ago and the rather pathetic mainstay of Israel's rapidly-dwindling trade with Egypt was now the weekly export of 50,000 day-old chicks (compared with 500,000 a week in 1982).

The official disclosed that while 2,000 Israeli tourists a month were crossing into Egypt, the number of tourists from Egypt was "virtually nil". Subsequent inquiries showed that Egyptian officials are willing to give permits only to Egyptian businessmen or Egyptian Jews and that ordinary Egyptians feel they will suffer government displeasure if they apply for a visa.

Mr Shamir said in his speech: "We have explained and continue to explain that the conduct of the Egyptian Government presents us with a basic, very serious question: Are Arab countries ready for peace, and are their leaders capable of leading their peoples towards the fulfilment of peace with Israel?" He was rehearsing an argument expected to become more familiar in the coming months.

"And most important: the conduct of the Egyptian Government damages the credibility of the agreements and commitments it has undertaken in the past, and the credibility of agreements and commitments it or any other government in the region may seek to undertake in the future."

Already, the sharpness of Mr Shamir's condemnation has been interpreted by Israeli doves as the development of perfect cover to stall any future US attempt to try to persuade Israel to enter talks with Jordan over the future of the occupied West Bank. Israelis believe such moves may come next year after the US presidential elections.

Lebanon held up as an example

What some commentators have termed Israel's "paranoia" over the "cold peace" with Egypt has been heightened by the radical Arab pressure now being put upon President Mubarak to follow Lebanon's recent example and abrogate the Camp David treaty just as President Gemayel of Lebanon did with the 1983 agreement made with Israel.

"We know the type of pressure the Egyptians are under. They are being told that if a weak country like Lebanon can take such a stand, why cannot a much stronger Arab government like Egypt follow suit?" the Jerusalem official explained. "But we are not completely pessimistic. We know that it is in Egypt's basic national interest to maintain the treaty."

The predictable failure of normalization to reach Israeli expectations was signalled during the fraught negotiations which took place at Camp David, as the former US President, Mr Jimmy Carter, revealed recently when he said that President Sadat had agreed only "with great difficulty" to any progress on that score.

While acknowledging the Egyptian dilemma of trying to balance peace with Israel with a gradual return to the Arab fold, the Israelis argue that the 18 months' absence of the ambassador to Israel (indefinitely withdrawn after the West Beirut massacre) is in direct contravention of one of the key letters attached to the treaty.

Among the official gloom and concern that relations might slip into a "deep frozen" state in which the whole treaty may come under risk, it is acknowledged that despite its manifold shortcomings, the peace has survived three traumatic shocks: the final withdrawal from Sinai, the murder of President Sadat and the Lebanon war.

"The trouble is that this was our first treaty with an Arab country," the Israeli official explained. "It therefore lacks any kind of perspective. We have no real way of foreseeing the future.

Tomorrow: The view from Cairo

THE YEARS OF PEACE

Nov. 1977: Sadat visits Jerusalem; promises "no more war".
Sept. 1978: Camp David accords: one "framework" provides for peace in the Middle East, including five-year autonomy for West Bank and Gaza, to be agreed between Egypt, Israel and Jordan; another for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Jordan says it is not bound by either.

March 1979: Peace treaty signed in Washington, three months late.
April: Instruments of ratification exchanged. State of war officially ends.
May: Talks begin between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

Jan. 1980: Land border opened to civilian traffic. Diplomatic relations established.
Feb: Exchange of ambassadors.
May: Egypt suspends autonomy talks, blaming Israel's "Negative" attitude. Deadline passes without agreement.
Dec: Overland trade begins.

Oct. 1981: Sadat assassinated.
Apr. 1982: Israel completes withdrawal from Sinai.
Sept: Egypt recalls ambassador after Beirut massacre.
Dec. 1983: Arafat visit to Cairo.

Modern-day Jason on trail of the Golden Fleece

From Mario Modiano
Spetses, Greece

No oxen were sacrificed here and no libations were poured to Apollo at Saturday's cheerful launching of the "Argo". But the Greek Orthodox priest from the Church of St Nicholas who intoned his special blessing for new ships, seemed convinced that his canticles and holy water were just as effective.

The modern Argo is a replica of a Bronze Age galley with 20 oars and sail, which Mr Timothy Severin, the British explorer of old myths, intends to sail for 1,500 miles to Soviet Georgia and back.

He is investigating the ancient legend of the original Argo which took Jason and the Argonauts from Iolkos, in central Greece, to Colchis, in the Black Sea, in search of the Golden Fleece.

It is not Mr Severin's first expedition. In 1977 he showed how it was possible for St Brendan, the Irish monk, to have discovered North America in a skinboat, 1,000 years before Columbus. Four later he explored the legend of Sinbad the sailor on board an eighth century Arab merchant ship.

This time, like Jason, he had his ship built of pine, if not by Argus, by Vasili Delimitros, at 53 a master shipwright of Spetses.

"Not a single nail was used", the boat builder said. "The planks were locked together with the ancient mortice and tenon technique, using wooden pegs. For the launch, the hull was coated with pitch mixed with tree rosin, and the whole concoction boiled with mutton fat."

Thanks to this formula, as Mr Delimitros released the ropes, the wide-beamed, ram-bowed Argo slid gently into the blue waters, and hundreds of islanders and guests who had gathered in the old harbour of this small island, cheered and applauded as the boat steadied itself afloat. It was a perfect launch.

Jason, of course, had managed to man his 50-oar Argo with the elite of heroes of his time, including Hercules. In this case, the Argo is to be rowed by a permanent international crew of 12 who sailed with Mr Severin in other voyages, and volunteers from the countries Argo is visiting – Greece, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

If the Argonauts had Orpheus himself to entertain them with his lyre, the moderen seafarers will have the services of a doctor, a photographer, and a cook.

Mr Severin hopes to sail from the port of Volos (near Iolcos) in May, hugging the coast, and four months later, by way of the straits, to reach the River Rhion in the Black Sea where archaeologists have identified the capital of the kingdom of Colchis.

Unlike Jason, however, who was treated with hostility by the King of Colchis, the modern argonauts, their intentions certainly more hnourable, have been assured an excellent reception at destination by the Soviet authorities. Soviet television, in fact, has taken them under its wing.

Mr Severin said: "This is a serious piece of academic research. What we want to do is to establish the factual basis for the legendary voyage of Jason. The scholars will then be able to judge it, once the evidence is there in reality, not in books.

Royal visit to ancient city of Zimbabwe

From Michael Hornsby
Masvingo, Zimbabwe

The Prince of Wales, who four years ago formally handed Zimbabwe over to its new black rulers, visited the famous stone ruins near here yesterday which, on Independence, gave their name to the country known in the days of white rule as Rhodesia.

Prince Charles was on the second day of a three-day visit to Zimbabwe, the third stop on a four-nation tour of eastern and southern Africa in his capacity as a director of the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

He dined with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, and his wife last night, and will fly on to Botswana today. The first two stops on his tour were Tanzania and Zambia.

Accompanied by Mr Witness Magwende, the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, and a large retinue of officials, security men and journalists, Prince Charles climbed a narrow, winding stone-flagged path to the top of the 250ft hill that dominates the Great Zimbabwe complex.

The hill, crowned with the remains of great granite walls and towers, may once have been a royal residence and later the home of a spirit medium. The names Zimbabwe comes from a Shona phrase meaning "houses of stone".

As a former student of archaeology at Cambridge, the Prince showed a lively interest which was apprently not dampened by a sudden heavy downpour. He jokingly reminded the Foreign Minister that he had been chided the previous evening for not bringing any rain to drought-racked Zimbabwe.

The building probably house the dwelling of the king, his mother, and senior wives during the later period of the loose-knit tribal empire of which Great Zimbabwe is believed to have been the imperial city.

The building of the city probably began about 1200 AD and continued until the empire disintegrated in the fifteenth century for reasons that are still not clear.

During the pre-independence period, white officialdom refused to accept, even as a hypothesis, that such intricate masonry could have been achieved by the ancestors of the present Shona-speaking peoples of Zimbabwe. They suggested instead that it was the work of Arab or Phoenician settlers.

No serious scholar now doubts, however, that the ruins are of African origin. They have become a powerful symbol of nationalism, proving that Zimbabwe has a past worth remembering which goes back well beyond the arrival of white men just over 90 years ago.

Scientific approach: The Prince of Wales examining a charcoal burning stove with Dr Peter Morgan, Zimbabwe's Scientist of the Year.

Saudi gold blamed for Afghan split

By Hazhir Teimourian

A severe crisis has engulfed the fundamentalist alliance of seven Afghan guerrilla movements whose leaders are normally based in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

The problem arose last month when the Alliance's chairman, Professor Abdurrassul Sayyaf, took advantage of the absence from Peshawar of the three most influential members of the supreme council of the alliance to demote them.

They were Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani of the Jamiat-e-Islami party, who had been sent to Morocco as representatives of the Afghan resistance at the Islamic Conference; Moulavi Yunis Khalis, leader of one faction of the Hezb-e-Islamic party and Mr Golbodding Hekmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e-Islami's other faction.

Professor Sayyaf replaced the three with his own men, and won over Mr Hekmatyar's second-in-command, Mr Qazi Amin, to his side.

The three demoted leaders, who retain the allegiance of the most effective guerrilla organizations inside Afghanistan, immediately proclaimed that they would not accept the situation and let it be known privately, that they believed their removal to have been the culmination of a plan by unnamed Saudi Arabian princes to convert the bulk of Afghanistans' Muslims for the Hanafi branch of Sunni Kilal to the Wahabi branch, the sect of the Saudi ruling family.

Yesterday in Peshawar Professor Sayyaf vehemently rejected the allegations and accused the BBC's External Services which first broadcast news of the rift, of plotting to weaken Islam in Afghanistan.

Speculation also became rife among exiled Afghans that the dismissed leaders might join the moderate grouping of guerrilla organizations, who have committed themselves to seeking a government of national unity under former King Zahar Shah, in exile in Rome, in return for an orderly withdrawal

Professor Rabbani and Moulavi Khalis have dismissed the speculation as baseless, with Mr Khalis saying that the idea of the former King acting as a unifying figure was promoted by the Russians.

It is not known what enables Professor Sayyaf to take such bold action against his more powerful rivals. He is among the last influential leaders among guerrilla commanders inside Afghanistan, but he is known to receive the largest amount of Arab money.

He has offered large amounts of money to such important commanders as Ahmad Shan Massud in the Panjsheer valley if they would join him, but his offers have been rebuffed.

The Saudi Arabian Government observes a strict neutrality between the moderate and fundamentalist Afghan groups, with King Fahd himself said to favour the moderates. But many of its donations are sent to Pakistan through proxies who are believed to favour the fundamentalists.

Baden-Württemberg elections

Resounding victory for Kohl in south-west

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The Christian Democrats yesterday won a resounding victory in the prosperous south-west of Germany, maintaining the absolute majority in the Baden-Wrttemberg parliament which they have held since 1972.

Provisional results of the *Land* election gave the CDU 52 per cent of the vote, a drop of only 1.4 per cent compared with 1980. The Social Democrats had exactly the same percentage at 32.5, the Free Democrats won 6.9 per cent, and the Greens did surprisingly well gaining 8 per cent of the vote.

The election was the first test of popularity for Chancellor Kohl's Government since the recent scandals involving Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economics who is accused of corruption, and Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister whose reputation was severely damaged by the *Kiessling affair*.

Mindful of recent losses by the Christian Social Union in local elections in Neighbouring Bavaria, Chancellor Kohl campaigned hard in Baden-Württemberg, the country's third largest state. But he was confident his troubles in Bonn had little impact on the 6,540,000 voters, and that the formidable reputation and popularity of Herr Lothar Spath, aged 46, the Prime Minister for the past six years, would ensure his party's continued absolute majority over the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

At the last election in 1980 the CDU obtained 53.4 per cent of the vote, the SPD 32.5, the FDP 8.3 the Greens 5.3 per cent – just enough to win seats for the first time in the 120 seat parliament in Stuttgart.

The Free Democrats, who traditionally have their stronghold in the south-west, were eager to enter into coalition with the CDU, but Herr Spāth made it clear during the campaign he was happy to continue alone.

The Greens, who have been racked by internal power struggles in recent months, consolidated their position, gaining 2.7 per cent on the 1980 result when they first entered the state parliament.

Two national issues that have dominated Chancellor Kohl's Government – the deployment of Nato missiles and the state of the economy – had little impact in Baden-Württemberg. As the boom area of Germany it has been less affected than most by unemployment and the recession.




Herr Spāth: Formidable reputation.

Russia and Cuba divided on Central America strategy

From Martha Honey
San José, Costa Rica

A recent split within Costa Rica's tiny Communist Party reflects a much more significant divergence of strategy between Cuba and the Soviet Union in the face of US actions in Europe and Latin America.

A bitter leadership struggle within Costa Rica's 5,000-member popular Vanguard Party (PVP), which is Central America's oldest Communist Party, has led to the replacement of the aging moderate, Cuban-backed general secretary, Señor Manuel Mora, by the more militant Señor Humberto Vargas who, informed sources say, has the support of the Soviet Union.

Soviet support for the militant faction of the PVP, which is said to serve as a bellwether of Soviet intentions in the region, is one of several indications that Moscow seeks to fan the flames in Central America at a time when Havana is actively seeking rapprochement with Washington.

According to a political analyst and former party member, Dr Rodolfo Cerdas, this unresolved internal struggle represents "a profound ideological division which has implications for Soviet and Cuban policies throughout the region".

Until the split late last year, both Havana and Moscow supported the PVP which, under Señor Mora, held that revolution was not possible in Costa Rica, the region's most democratic and politically stable country.

Historically the Moscow-backed Communist parties in Latin America and the Caribbean have been small, orthodox workers' parties which supported gradual reform rather than revolution. Only late in the day did the Communist Parties in Nicaragua and El Salvdor endorse armed struggle.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba, on the other hand, has traditionally lent support to guerrilla movements in the region. Over the past year, however, the Soviet an Cuban positions apparently have to some extent been reversed.

Political writers and activists here believe that the Soviet Union has, since the deployment of US missiles in Europe last year, become less interested in negotiations and more willing to see the Reagan Administration drawn into unwinnable Vietnam-type conflict in Central America.

According to Dr Cerdas, the Russians "want Reagan to waste money and do stupid things in Central America, so much so that opinion will turn against him in the United States and Europe and endanger further missile deployment".

In contrast, Cuba, deeply frightened by the US invasion of Grenada, has intensified its efforts to end the conflicts in El Salvador and Nicaragua and to normalize its own relations with the United States.

Cuba showed restraint in its response to the Grenada invasion and has since withdrawn an estimated 1000 advisers from Nicaragua. It has also put pressure on the Salvadorean left to negotiate an end to the civil war.

An official of the Salvadorean left-wing coalition, the FMLN-FDR, explained that, after the guerillas issued a peace proposal last month, the Cubans "told us it was not flexible enough, and they had specific suggestions" for making it more acceptable to the Americans. He said he knows of no similar Soviet pressure.

The former Costa Rican Information Minister, Dr Luis Burstin, says that in early 1982 he was asked by Señor Mora to transmit negotiating proposals from Havana to Washington. Since then he has delivered to his contacts in the Reagan Administration several written and oral proposals.

Dr Burstin says that, just after the Grenada invasion, Señor Mora gave him a very interesting new document which was full "endorsed by the Cubans". This proposal, which he delivered in early December to Dr Henry Kissinger, went further than its predecessors in recognizing the vital US security interests in the Caribberan and Central America.

It stated that the Soviet Union was not interested in establishing military bases in the region, called for the opening of diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Cuba, and indicated Cuban willingness to stop support for guerrilla movements and left-wing governments in the region.

President Castro: Urged rebels to be flexible.

Rally endangers Craxi resolve

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The Italian Parliament will today begin to consider the Government's controversial anti-inflation decree in the wake of the massive Communist demonstration in Rome on Saturday against the measure.

The Communists say there were more than a million demonstrators in the four processions. Whatever the total, the display of organized strength was impressive, disciplined and peaceful.

The Government's decree on labour costs is part of a drive against inflation and was approved late on Friday night in the Senate after Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister, had decided to make the issue a question of confidence.

Communist MPs, nevertheless, managed to fend off a final vote for two days by astute exploitation of rules of procedure. And after the success of the demonstration on Saturday, they have pledged to oppose the decree in Parliament with the same determination as in the Senate.

There are also greater possibilities for the opposition to block proceedings in Parliament. Whatever the fate of the decree, the Communists have demonstrated that they are again a force to be reckoned with. They certainly made every effort to underline the historic importance of the event.

All famous film directors with Communist sympathies, including the Taviani brothers, Ettore Scola, and Ugo Gregoretti, were mobilized to film the procession with the aim of having a documentary ready for May Day.

Ozal tipped to pass test of legitimacy

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

Some 20 million Turks cast their votes yesterday to elect mayors and other local administrators. The contest, which looked like a two-horse race, was a test of legitimacy for Mr Turgut Ozal, the conservative Prime Minister, which he was expected to pass.

As his ruling Motherland Party was swept to power on a ticket of economic liberalism in November's general elections, restricted to only three parties by the former military regime, the participation this time of the three rivals excluded then gave yesterday's poll crucial importance.

The latter had been claiming widespread support with their hardly-concealed links to the former pre-coup parties.

Surprise visit to Sudan by Mubarak

Khartum (AFP, Reuter) – President Mubarak of Egypt made a brief surprise visit to Sudan yesterday to reiterate his country's full support for its Southern neighbour "on all occasions" and to discuss joint air defences.

His unexpected arrival here coincided with a report from Cairo that the United States had put two heavy transport aircraft at Egypt's disposal to airlift anti-aircraft defences to Sudan in the wake of the March 16 air raid on Omdurman.

Sudan and Egypt linked by a defence pact have both blamed Libya for the raid, and Mr Mubarak said before returning home that neither country would stand alone in a difficult time. Both had a "common cause, a common destiny and common security interests".

Paper closed in Paraguay

São Paulo – Paraguay's largest newspaper, *ABC Color*, has been closed for an indefinite period, accused of subverting public order after publishing an interview with an opponent of President Stroessner, who has been in power for 30 years (writes Patrick Knight).

The newspaper's owner, Señor Aldo Zucolillo, has been held in prison for a week for refusing to say who conducted the interview with Señor Miguel Angel Casabianca, member of a rival faction of the president's Colorado Party.

Ghana soldiers executed

Abidjan (Reuter) – Three dissident soldiers involved in a 1983 coup attempt were executed by firing squad in Ghana after being captured in clashes with security forces, *Accra radio reported*.

The Government has ordered all troops confined to barracks and extended the night curfew in force since Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power more than two years ago.

29 Marines die

Seoul (AP) – A US spokesman said yesterday that all 18 American and 11 South Korean Marines on a US Marine Corps helicopter were killed when it crashed in the rainswept mountains near the port of Pohang on Saturday during night manoeuvres.

Reagan's choice

Washington – President Reagan announced that he would nominate Mr Michael Armacost, at present Ambassador to the Philippines, to succeed Mr Lawrence Eagleburger as Undersecretary of State for political affairs.

Transfer birth

Los Angeles (Reuter) – A second baby has been born by the ovum-transfer method, in which a fertile woman is inseminated and the ovum later transfered to an infertile wife, doctors announced here.

Slave trade

Delhi (AP) – More than 10,000 children from Uttar Pradesh have been exported and sold as slaves, bonded labourers or prostitutes for 1,000 to 2,000 rupees (£70 to £140) each, *The Times of India* reported.

Race disaster

Budapest (Rueter) – Four spectators were killed and 10 seriously hurt when a car in a road race carreered off a bend in hills near Budapest. The race was stopped at once.

Rock on

Melbourne – Val Doonican and a BBC crew have been given permission by the Aboriginal owners of Ayers Rock to tape a sequence there, but the landmark will be used only as a backdrop. The Aborigines initially refused permission because they said it would be culturally inappropriate.

هكذا من الأصل

Surprise visit to Sudan by Mubarak

Salvadoreans go to polls in mood of doubt and fear

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The people of El Salvador went to the polls yesterday to vote in presidential elections, the first in seven troubled years, in a climate of confusion, scepticism and fear.

Fear – as in the elections for a constituent assembly in 1982 – because intimidation, especially by the extreme right, remains ever present, and the civil war still rages in the background.

The guerrillas sabotaged San Salvador's main electricity plant at 8.30 pm on Saturday, plunging the entire capital into a symbolic, eerie blackness the night before the elections. Power had not been restored yesterday morning.

Confusion, because the authorities running the elections are baffled by the complexities of imported, US-made mechanism produced for this year's polls.

Scepticism, because, again and again, Salvdoreans you meet up and down the country will echo, usually unconsciously, the guerrilla slogan: "The elections are not the solution" to the country's problems.

What is more, the results of yesterday's elections may very well prove inconclusive. According to the Salvadorean constitution, the winning presidential candidate must have claimed more than 50 per cent of the vote. With eight candidates competing, it is thought to be unlikely that either of the two front runners, the Christian Democrat, Señor José Napoleón Duarte, or Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), will come out the clear winner.

A run-off between the two therefore appears likely, probably in early May.

The expected confusion yesterday arose in part from the electoral authorities' inability to grapple with the problem of voting procedure for some 400.000 refugees inside the country. A further problem has been an electoral register known to be full not only of dead Salvadoreans but also of duplicated names.

A distraught American official closely involved with organizing the elections conceded to reporters on Saturday that he expected between 10 and 12 per cent of eligible voters not to cast tr votes simply because of the chaos in themechanics of the operation.

The most serious obstacle to the Salvadorean custom of double-balloting yesterday was the insistence by polling authorities that all voters dip a finger in a silver nitrate-based, alegedly indelible ink after casting their vote. A bizarre footnote to the electoral rules says that: "Those voters without hands must stain another visible part of the body" with the ink.

Abstentions were expected to be few as voting is legally obligatory in El Salvador. But the guerrillas said they would not allow voting to take place in areas they control.

One of the two British observers in El Salvador for the elections said last week he was baffled as to how intimidation could decide which way a person would vote if the ballot is secret.

But, as union leaders and local social scientists have explained, a substantial number of the 2.5 million voting population in a country with 50 per cent adult literacy, has been conditioned by years of fear into believing that the men with the guns in their towns and villages are all-knowing, all-seeing beings, who not only decide whether a person must live or die but can also match a secret ballot to the identity of the person who put the cross on it.

29 soldiers die in rebel ambush

El Salvador's US-backed army sustained its biggest losses since the beginning of the year in a guerilla attack on Saturday. The rebels ambushed and killed 29 soldiers of the Fifth Infantry Brigade, and wounded another seven, an army officer admitted in San Vicente, 40 miles west of San Salvador.

Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia said that some 70 or 80 guerillas had ambushed a column of his soldiers patrolling a road a few miles south of the town.

The colonel, dazed by the news and surprisingly candid for a Salvadorean Army officer, said his men had committed "an error of conduct" in patrolling along the road instead of in the well protected terrain of the foothills of the San Vicente volcano.

Another, more generalized problem was that the Army was having to spread itself thin in its efforts to safeguard the elections, leaving soldiers vulnerable to attack by the guerillas.





Faces of war: Young guerrillas with old weapons doing guard duty in a "liberated zone" of rural El Salvador. In the eastern town of Chinameca, the regional Army commander, Colonel Monterrosa, tries to persuade people they are safe to vote.

Walesa trip cancelled because of harassment

From Our Correspondent
Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, complaining that his Gdansk apartment was under "police siege", said that fear of police harassment forced him to cancel his weekend plans to visit Czestochowa's Jasna Gora monastery, the home of the Black Madonna icon.

Mr Walesa was to have been named an honorary monk of the monastery's Pauline order for his services to the Church on Saturday evening, but he said he was under pressure not to make the 250-mile trip because the authorities feared political demonstrations might occur.

A spokesman for the Walesa household said three police cars were parked outside the flat.

The Pauline monks said that Mr Walesa was being admitted to the ancient confraternity – whose select membership includes the Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp for his devotion to the Black Madonna rather than his activities as Solidarity leader. The honour was also being conferred on Mr Walesa's wife, Dañuta, and his spiritual adviser, Father Henryk Jankowski.

Father Jankowski travelled to Czestochova over the weekend with several hundred workers from the Lenin shipyard. The authorities were apparently concerned that the Walea ceremony would coincide with the shipyard workers' pilgrimage.

Pinochet declares emergency to stifle protest

From Florencia Varas
Santiago

The Chilean Government has declared a nationwide state of emergency in anticipation of the opposition's call for a national day of protest tomorrow.

The measure, which is intended to "protect Chilean lives and property" is equivalent to a state of siege and enables the Government to take extreme measures to control the population. (the state of emergency, in force since September 11, 1973, was lifted last August.)

Attacks on towers carrying high tension electric cable blacked out several provinces last Friday as a signal of what promises to be a violent day

The opposition to President Pinochet's regime has renewed its call for his resignation with the resumption of the days of protest.

Like last year's strategy, the instructions for the protest are to keep schoolchildren home, to boycott stores and government offices and to organize peaceful political demonstrations in universities, factories, and in the slum areas.

For General Gustavo Leigh, the forner Air Force Commander) "1984 will be hard year of definitions for the opposition and for the Government"

"Caught between the choice of shortening the timetable for democratization or toughening up". General Leigh said, "the Government has decided to take a harder stance by increasing its power and the conrol it exercises over the population to an even greater degree.

"Proof of this is President Pinochet's recent announcement to reestablish the state of emergency, and his intention to approve the 'law against terrorism' which legalizes certain practices now in force, such as opening private correspondence, tapping telephones, holding suspects in places other than jails and submitting terrorists to military courts ... terrorists being anyone who opposes the Government.

"The situation in Chile is like living on two different planets at the same time. On the one hand, the Government thinks that everything is fine. ... Today we're fine, tomorrow we're better. The President wants to stay in power until 1989 and maybe even seek reelection. On the other hand, the Opposition is demanding democracy now, calling for Pinochet's resignation and claiming that Chile has never been in such a bad state."

Caught between these two Chiles, with no dialogue to bridge the gap, each side is preparing its weapons. The Opposition prepares its protest while the Government puts the final touches on its legislation against terrorism

ANC houses searched in Mozambique

Maputo (AFP) – Mozambican police and security officials searched houses of members of the African National Congress (ANC) in Maputo amid reports that the joint Mozambican-South African security commission is to meet here today, it was learnt yesterday.

Security officials, accompanied by armed police, arrived unannounced at houses throughout Maputop and neighbouring Matola, beginning at about noon on Saturday. They said they were looking for weapons and other war material

ANC sources said the searches were thorough, but were generally carried out with courtesy and politeness. It is not known whether any weapons were found.

The sources said at least four people were taken into custody, three becuase of problems with identity papers.

Soviet pipeline explodes in West Germany

Erlangen, West Germany (AP). – A leg of the pipeline carrying gas to Western Europe from the Soviet Union exploded in flames early yesterday in a field near Erlangen, just north of Nuremberg causing damage costing a least a million marks (£260,000).

The flames from the explosion shot 600ft into the air and consumed several hundred trees in a local forest, police said.

The fire also burnt several machine storage buildings in the forest, but no one was injured. Gas distribution was not seriously disrupted.

However, the fire's heat was so intense that firemen could not get near the pipeline until the gas was shut off and the blaze began to die down.

Another line which runs just a few yards away from the damaged line and carries Soviet gas to France was not affected.

Sri Lankan opposition fears press clampdown

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

The Sri Lankan Ministr of Justice, Dr Nissanka Wijeratne, confirmed over the weekend that the Government would bring in legislation to prevent the use of innuendo and pseudonyms in newspapers. Opposition papers said such legislation would muzzle the press.

Addressing the Law Students Union on Saturday, Dr Wijeratne said, "There is no intention by the Government to close down any press, but crude journalism in the form of innuendo must be prevented. Petty-minded people in little places are peddling degrading servile matter to men and women of our society.

"Why cannot they, like the British press, be bold enough to write under their own names and also name the persons concerned without resorting to innuendo? To rectify these errors, once and for all, new laws will have to be introduced"

Independent newspapers have said that such laws would cause the extermination of the free press in Sri Lanka *Weekend*, a Sunday English-language paper, said the proposed curbs, on the pretext of preventing innuendo, should be viewed with alarm. "It is a pity that certain politicians have become uneasy about media exposures of shortcomings and pitfalls they have chosen to leap into of their own volition."

The Island, an English daily, in an editorial entitled "Watchdogs and Lapdogs", said: "It is an irony that the prosecuting of journalists has increased under the present Government which was so vociferous in its denunciation of the previous regime and its press laws."

The editorial said the purpose of the proposed laws was to prevent anything which might produce "red faces in high places". Talk of "public interest" was a fig leaf for machinations against the free press.

Earlier, the state controlled *Ceylon Daily News*, after announcing that the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of State would look into the question of the use of innuendo in newspapers, said that the laws of libel and defamation were also likely to be tightened "to ensure that the media does not indulge in irresponsible attacks that are not in the public interest" In an editorial, the *Daily News* said: "Under President Jayewardene, the newspapers have generally been boldly outspoken."

The town of Jucuapa in the south-east of El Salvador is trapped between the warring factions in El Salvador's bloody civil war. One day it is occupied by the guerrillas, the next by government forces. **John Carlin** reports on the people trapped in the middle

Caught in the cross-fire

San Salvador

The bank clerk with the limp and six children had had enough. "Tell la Señora Thatcher", he said. "Tell her to send over three or four of her Royal Navy boats to take us to the Malvinas. *You ask anybody here if they'd rather* stay living in this place or go with her to the Malvinas, I tell you, they would all say they would go with her, even if the cold is as terrible as they say it is." A dozen weather-beaten faces huddled together in the corner of a plaza in Chinameca murmured, smiled, nodded agreement.

Chinameca is a middle-sized town of 20,000 people in the south east of El Salvador, just on the San Miguel side of the border with Usulután, coffee-growing areas among the most battered by the four year civil war here. A mile directly west, in Usulután, is Jucuapa, a town the same size as Chinameca, equally saddened and depressed, caught, literally, in the crossfire of the war, one day controlled by the army, the next by the guerrillas.

One afternoon, quite recently, children were running around the tall palm

"Guerrillas are quiet, the army shouts"

trees of the square in Jucuapa, picking up empty bullet cartridges, while 500 soldiers in Green Ford lorries made their way up the road in pursuit of 20 guerrillas. A half hour gun battle had just ended there in the plaza in which the only victim had been one soldier who had his brains blown out, bits of which were lying on the ground outside the local Red Cross building.

"That's always the way it is. The army comes in. They make a terrible noise firing all their American rifles, machine guns and things. A helicopter *comes in firing rockets from above* – and the guerrillas get away." Speaking inexplicably impeccable English, Señor Quiroga, a 62-year-old ex-butcher turned Red Cross worker, looked on the predicament of his town with a little more resignation, even irony, than the people around, most of them silent, in a post-panic glaze.

"The guerrillas will be back this evening, of course", Señor Quiroga chuckled, a somehow detached spectator, as if secretly delighting in the futile bluster of town had witnessed that last half hour. And Señor Quiroga was right. Three guerrillas drove into town a few hours later in a Jeep they had recently comandeered from a member of the local Christian Democratic Party.

Doña Berta is a well-known matron about town aged 50, who runs a small shop on the Plaza in Jucuapa. There she sells everything from Italian-made shirts to those *muchachas femininas* which the *muchachas* the women guerrillas need to come to get from time to time.

"They come here to buy their things", explains Doña Berta, a notorious town chatterbox. "You know, one thing you have to say about them. They are very *respetuosos* – respectful – they don't steal things or make a noise".

Doña Berta knows her husband will tell her off later but she likes to talk, she explains, redundantly. "When the guerrillas, *los muchachos*, first arrived here and in Chinameca in October last *year me and my friends, our* legs were trembling. We had heard so many terrible things about them on the radio and in the papers. But they're so quiet and *discretos* – you always know when the army comes in because they *always* shout so much and use so many dreadful swear words."

A team of white oxen drives past the door of Doña Berta's shop, the driver, with the ubiquitous straw hat, his look, the typically vacant one of the malnourished Salvadoran *campesino*.

"Of course, the muchachos have upset a few people", Doña Berta goes on. "After the owners ignored three warnings to close down three bars and a brothel in town, the muchachos forced them to do so at gunpoint. But, if you ask me, it's the best thing that could have happened. All those poor women out there who can't feed their children but whose husbands go out and get drunk every night, those *women. I tell you, they got down on* their knees and thanked the muchachos.

"Almost the first thing they did when they came into town was to rob the bank, which was pretty bad. But," Doña Berta smiles mischievously, offering a glimpse of the ample gold in her teeth, "they spent all the money here in the town. We did great business, for once. We're all frightened here though", says Doña Berta, "It's so terrifying when the army and the guerrillas meet here in the town. I have nightmares about it. We all do."

That same afternoon, a few hours later, Doña Berta emerged from her shop patting her hair back into shape after half an hour flat on her stomach with bullets cracking past her windows.

The next morning in Las Marias, a hillside hamlet five minutes' drive south, the muchachos were sitting around on guard. Waiting it was not clear yet what for. One of them called Compañero Ramón – the guerrillas are always called *compañeros* something. Compañero Ramón was 25, wore thick glasses, was slightly stooped and had a very earnest look about him – every inch a university arts student save for *the M-16 automatic rifle*.

He had begun studying humanities at the national university in San Salvador seven years ago, when he decided to join "the armed struggle". "Before then I used to smoke marijuana, listen to Pink Floyd and Led Zeppelin, you know the sort of thing. I never went hungry myself. My father is well off. He's an architect, living in the United States now. It was seeing so many people so poor that made me go and fight"

"How long will you fight?"

"Depende de Don Reagan", comes the smiled reply.

A light blue jeep rolls up with the initials B–R–A–Z on the side in bold red letters for Brigada Rafael Arce Zablah, the crack troops of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's (F.M.L.N's) 10,000 fighters.

Out of the Jeep jumps the ever-beaming Companero Ernesto, who loves driving and has been thrilled ever since the BRAZ, of which he is a *veteran member, captured the jeep* two months back. Ernesto likes to joke about all the presents Ronald Reagan sends them. He points to his rifle, to his black and green military boots and his rucksack with the printed initials, US. "All those tins of meat USAID sent here – very nice and tender, but tell President Reagan to add a little more spicing next time".

The midday rebel news broadcast now ends and Ernesto finds Michael Jackson on his Sony radio. The nine or ten muchachos, none more than 25, sitting in the shade on the side of the road light up in recognition, clapping and tapping their feet. Ernesto said that in their camp the favourite video cassette was Michael Jackson's 'Thriller'.

"Do you mean to say you have a video cassette player?

Yeah, a Betamax. We've got one compañero who's a really great dancer and just from watching the video he can dance to 'Beat It' exactly like *Michael Jackson.*"

During the afternoon, columns of guerrillas, one woman for every dozen men began to file down the mountain trails, all of them carrying automatic rifles. Some had heavy machine guns with golden bullet belts across their chests, others with bazookas horizontal across their backs, or boxed radio sets with tall quivering antennae. Occasionally lorries would pass by, full of armed guerrillas, heading north in the direction of Jicuapa and Chinameca.

As dusk approached, a Cherokee chief station wagon pulled up, inside it men with bushy beards looking taller and older than the rest – "Los Comandantes", the word got around.

Time to leave. A convoy of seven vehicles set off towards Jucuapa. The convoy drove through Jucuapa, the streets empty at six in the evening, latices tightly shut, everyone in terror the shooting would begin again. But the guerrillas drove through Jucuapa. Their destination, Chinameca, for "a political *meeting*". The convoy arrived, horns blaring, loudspeakers summoning everyone to the plaza. Chinameca is just half an hour's drive from San Miguel, army headquarters for the whole of eastern El Salvador.

The guerrillas spilled out and began daubing slogans on every wall, putting banners up across streets. "Death to *imperialism*. Viva el FMLN". "Neither Duarte nor D'aubuisson will stop the revolution."

A few Chinamecans, some of them drunk, began to emerge warily from their homes. The fear was visible on their faces: what happens if the army comes? Fear too that someone in the town would betray them for going to the guerrilla meeting. About 200 finally

"The rich treat us like oxen"

gathered – and at least that number of guerrillas posted in the town, and *hundreds more outside, on guard.*

A comandante, ten years in arms, stood on a podium and began to speak! "These reforms the Americans talk about. They're just crumbs. The Yankee *imperialists* won't change anything. In the long run the proletarian classes must decide their own destiny . . . ".

As the guerrilla spoke, someone behind him began to set up the video machine to a borrowed TV set to show a film made by the guerrillas on the "heroic struggle" two years ago to win control of the north-eastern province of Morazán. The crowd watch, fascinated.

"They're right the muchachos, you know," said a thin, unemployed drunk. "The rich treat us like oxen, and they kill us like pigs if they think we're a danger to them; they don't want us to be educated. There's a terrible hunger, a terrible hunger, señor, and not just *for food . . . but cultural hunger*, a hunger of the spirit." The film ends, the speaker resumes. The people stream home as it nears midnight.

Next morning at six the guerrillas rise out of the sleeping bags with which they'd carpeted the main plaza, in the shadow of the church. They stop all buses from leaving town. No one can go off to San Miguel to work. A guerrilla theatre show draws 300 people. It's an allegory, like a medieval religious play.

"Meester Imperialismo", wearing a tall Uncle Sam hat, is played by a 26-year-old, until two years ago a university student in New Jersey, Dona Oligarquia is another character; and there are caricatures of a drunken *President* Magana surrounded by colonels. "Colonel Jaime Flores", yells the presenter, "Not only the fattest colonel in the world but also the most incompetent, with the body of an elephant *and the brain of an ant – with* apologies to ants!" The crowd laughs.



War and peace: a moment of relaxation for Salvadorean guerrilla fighters in the countryside. Below, the political leaders in profile and, right, the journey that Carlin took with the guerrillas



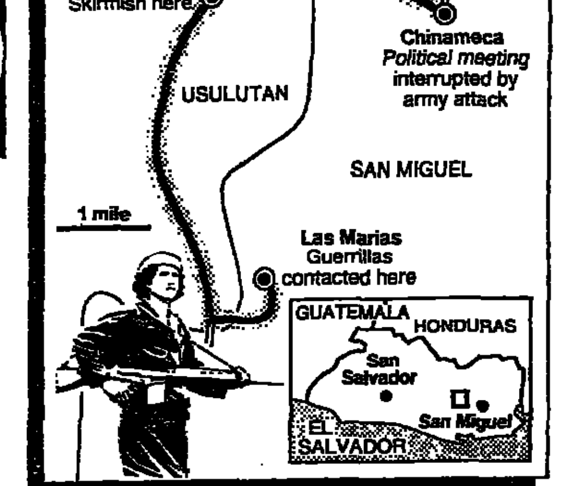
Napoléon Duarte | Francisco Guerrero | Roberto D'Aubuisson | Tue FMLN symbol

Roberto D'Aubuisson, 40, candidate of th Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena). A former Army *major, he is a right-wing* extremist who thinks all his opponents are communists. Backed by business and landowning interests. Widely believed to have close links with death squads, he is nevertheless a charismatic figure with considerable popular support. Elected president of the Constituent Assembly in 1982.

José Napolión Duarte, 58, candidate of the Christian Democrat Party (PDC). Elected President in 1972 on a reformist platform, he was denied power by the Army, and forced into exile. Headed ineffectual civilian-*military junta, 1980-82. Won* 40 per cent of votes in 1982 elections. Labelled a madman by Arena, he wants dialogue withe guerrillas. Backed by *organized labour*.

Francisco Guerrero, 58 candidate of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the traditional party of the Salvadorean landowning and military establishment, which held power 1961-79. Believed to enjoy discreet support of US Embassy, as representing middle ground between Arena and PDC. Preferred by some military officers to Major D'Aubuisson.

Farabundo Mati National Liberation Front (FMLN), the guerrillas' umbrella organization, formed in 1980 under a General *Command. Main* components are: Popular Liberation Forces (FPL): People's Revolutionary Army (ERP); National Resistance (RN) and Armed *Forces of Liberation (FAL)*. Originally promised not to disrupt elections, but the ERP leader, Commandante Joaquin Villalobos, later vowed to "deepen the war" *even during the campaign.* FMLN has about 6,000 regular forces and 8,000 reservists, and claims to control one-third of the country. Allied to the *Revolutionary Democratic* Front (FDR), a broad grouping of parties, unions and professional bodies in exile. Led by Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democrat.



Tomorrow

The cost-cutters: Portsmouth is sending NHS patients to private hospitals. Is this the shape of the health service to come?

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

Encore blimey, know what I mean?

Who are Los Trios Paranormals?

Why are they causing such a tremendous fuss in the world of extra-sensory perception?

And an equal sensation in the world of rock music?

Because Los Trios Paranormals are the first living proof that Arthur Koestler's theories about paranormal communications may hold water.

Los Trios Paranormals are three young men from Leeds who claim to play a concert in one town *while their audience sits in another place.* Last month they played for two hours in an empty concert hall in Leeds while an audience of 300 sat in an auditorium in Bradford. And many of that *audience claimed* to receive definite musical messages.

"I was sitting there in my seat concentrating," says one member of the experimental audience, "when all *at once I start* getting these atrocious headaches and feelings of claustrophobia, not to mention tight shoes. I only ever get these feelings in a rock concert. How do you explain that?"

"It was uncanny", says another listener, Hazel, 23, a temp secretary with the Mafia."I was sitting there, hearing vague far-off sounds of music in my head, when all at once I got the feeling tha I was actually Paulene, 56, an old Fats Domino fan. I mean, thats weird. After that I suddenly felt that in some previous existence I Had been Russell Harty. Now, that *was* weird. After that, I passed out. That was normal."

What this *all* seems to prove is that the music played by Los Trios Paranormals is passed in some enexplicable way into the minds of people far out of earshot. Even if the wind blew from Leeds to Bradford on the night in question, there is no way that the audience could have heard the music physically as tha group's PA refused to function.

guitarist Poco Fernando, real name Les Thwaite. "The PA just went dead on us. I mean, *we* couldn't hear what we were playing. But the punters in Bradford could. That's wild. And I'll tell you another thing. Rick, our bass player, was sick and couldn't make the gig. And nobody in Bradford said they could sense a bass player. If that doesn't prove it, I don't know what does."

Enormous excitement has been caused in the paranormal world by the exploits of the group, according to the manager of the group, Alan Franks (no *relation). He says that this puts* the video revolution into the shade. What we've got here, he says, is something like telekarma, or perhaps cable telepathy, anyway its big business and he's open to any offers, in writing only, sorry, no paranormal contracts.

But a note of caution has been struck in the rock world by Sam Price, Paranormal Adviser to the Musicians' Union.

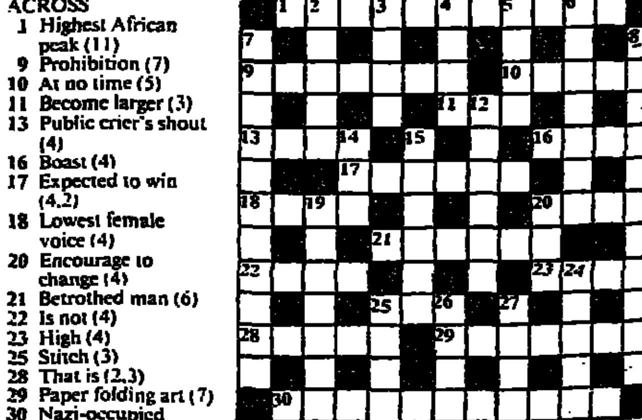
"We cautiously welcome any advance in technology as long as it doesn't endanger jobs", he says. "And if, as seems possible, a group like Los Trios Paranormals can play in one place and be heard in another, this is good. Because it means that our members can fail to turn up for a gig and still get paid for it. Well, that's flipping fantastic."

The big test for Los Trios Paranormals comes next *month, when they are booked* into the Odeon Hammersmith for a live gig, which they intend to play from a service area on the M1 near Northampton. A lot depends on how the critical London audience reacts to a completely absentee act. But Poco Fernando feels quietly confident.

"I feel quietly confident", he told me from 200 miles away, in his bedsit in Leeds. "Frinstance, I'm not even using a home at the moment. And yet you're hearing me. How do you *explain that?"*

(This column was dictated to The Times *by telephone at a time when* The Times *operators were not answering. Explain that if you can.)*

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 301)



ACROSS
1 Highest African peak (11)
9 Prohibition (7)
10 At no time (5)
11 Become larger (3)
13 Public crier's shout (4)
16 Boast (4)
17 Expected to win (4,2)
18 Lowest female voice (4)
20 Encourage to change (4)
21 Betrothed man (6)
22 Is not (4)
23 High (4)
25 Stitch (3)
28 That is (2,3)
29 Paper folding art (7)
30 Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia (11)

DOWN
2 Instil (5)
3 Christ's cross label (4)
4 Affirm (4)
5 Unlucky object (4)
6 Move backwards (7)
7 Noteworthy things (11)
8 Man's innate offence (8,3)
12 Sanctify with oil (6)
14 Animal collection (3)
15 Regard with esteem (6)
19 Open car cover (7)
20 Feeble person (3)
24 Once more (5)
25 Eyelid swelling (4)
26 Roused (4)
27 Make full (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The new American body politic



Carter: jogging flop



Reagan: move over Fonda



Mondale: no salt served

Hart: no secrets hid

American leaders make political capital of their health while British *laisser faire* leaves fitness unquestioned Geoffrey Cannon believes health and politics ought to mix

Why did American voters decide that Jimmy Carter couldn't fulfil his promises and should be voted out of the presidency? I believe he lost the election when the world saw pictures of him stumbling and half-fainting during a 10 kilometre fun run held near Camp David on a hot day, which the president insisted on treating as a race.

The average British reaction to Carter making a fool of himself was that jogging was a foolish activity anyway. We still accept well-upholstered politicians: it's striking that Mrs Thatcher's thrusting young(ish) stars are the chubby Leon Brittan and the definitely rotund Nigel Lawson.

President Reagan's chest has grown 1¾ inches since he started lifting weights. "Move over Jane Fonda", he wrote last December, "here comes the Ronald Reagan workout plan." What's going on? Is this merely evidence that Americans are crazy?

A 12-page feature in the latest issue of the monthly magazine *American Health* shows just how far the leaders and would-be leaders of the United States are willing to go to prove to the voters that they are fit and healthy. The feature includes the results of interviews with the personal physicians of the eight initial Democratic presidential candidates, and also of President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush.

The table of results reproduced on the right doesn't just list common-or-garden vital statistics like age, height and weight. Also revealed are the ages at which each candidate's father and mother died, and cause of death; blood pressure; and cholesterol, trigiceride, and high density lipoprotein count. "Today, Walter Mondale talks openly about how he controls his mild high blood pressure", the magazine says. "Gary Hart makes no secret of his thyroid surgery a few years ago."

Hart's doctor, Freeman Cary, reveals that in the past two years he has treated Hart for an infected eye, poison ivy, ingrowing toe nail and a cold.

Walter Mondale, on the other hand, seems to share Jimmy Carter's infirmity of purpose. "We should eat less beef than we do", his wife Joan said to *American Health*. Because of Mondale's high blood pressure, salt is not put on the meal table, "but he gets up and goes to get it", Joan says, evidently oblivious to the catastrophic effect this confession is likely to have on the voters.

Dr Milton M. Hurwitz, Mondale's doctor, reveals that over the years his patient has tried and rejected some beta-blockers, because they cause sluggishness and depression. He does take a daily dose of Dyazide, Hydralazine and Atenolol. He has so far found no side effects with this last drug, "though a small percentage who take it report depression or fatigue". I was in Florida during the recent primary campaign and Mondale looked pretty knackered to me.

Ronald Reagan exercises daily in the White House gym after work. He warms up for 10 minutes, followed by 15 minutes of workout. He walks on a treadmill, rides an exercycle, does leg lifts, uses a bodybuilding machine and lifts hand weights of up to 15 pounds. On weekends at Camp David and on vacation at his Californian ranch, he rides. Also he chops wood, clears brush and (metaphorically) "mends fences". His regular medicine? Daily vitamins, which he believes in strongly.

"So far the President hasn't shown any sign of his years" said the White House physician, Dr Daniel Ruge. "Everybody is looking for evidence that he has aged while he has been president, and they are just not seeing it. I'm not seeing it either." He added that Reagan has not had a facelift and does not use hair dye.

The President's father was a drunk who smoked 60 cigarettes a day and died, aged 60, after a series of heart attacks. His mother died of a stroke aged 80, but for years before suffered from Alzheimer's disease – premature senile dementia. There's some thought that Alzheimer's disease can be passed from one generation to the next, but Ruge says: "The President doesn't have it." He has not tested Reagan specifically for senility – asking him to subtract sums in his head, for instance – because there has been no hint of a problem. Four years ago, Reagan pledged to step down if he detected any signs of senility in himself.

What else did the profiles reveal? Hart and Mondale both smoke an occasional cigar: the rest are non-smokers; Jesse Jackson is "violently anti-smoking" according to his doctor. Five candidates take daily vitamins. Each of the candidates, apart from George Bush, has cut down eating animal fats, especially meat, because of the increased risk of heart attacks.

The difference between the US and Britain is that for Americans, nutrition, fitness, health and disease, and the relationship between these, are vote winners and campaign issues. Mondale, Glenn and Hart have all pledged to increase federal funds for "national nutrition". And they were not just referring to soup kitchens.

A recent medical trial, costing $165m, conclusively proved that lowering blood cholesterol lowered the risk of heart attack. Ronald Reagan now refuses sausages and drinks skimmed milk.

In the last 15 years the death rate from heart disease has dropped 30 per cent in the US, yet in Britain it has hardly changed. Scotland and Northern Ireland now have the highest death rates in the world, with England and Wales close behind.

It is hard to imagine British journalists insisting on the truth about Mrs Thatcher's high density lipoprotein levels, or the Queen's triglyceride count. To my mind, the knowledge of and concern for the national health that such questions would indicate would make for a healthier nation. Woodrow Wilson once said that, one day, presidents would be selected from "wise and prudent athletes – a small class". Can we look forward to a time in Britain when political double chins will wobble in apprehension, rather than complacency?

	Age	Height	Weight (lbs)	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol	TG	Father died	Mother died
REAGAN	73	6ft 1in	194	120/80	191	106	60, heart attack	80, stroke
MONDALE	56	5ft 11¼in	168	128/78	220	93	72, stroke	78, breast cancer
HART	46	6ft 1in	173	106/76	194	74	69, heart attack	64, heart disease
JACKSON	42	6ft 2in	210	112/70	140	107	68, alive and well	57, alive and well

Cholesterol: 'normal' range for 130 to 270 but American Medical Association now recommends under 190 to forestall heart and vascular disease.
TG = Triglycerides: 'normal' range from 25 to 275. When other factors normal, TG under 250 should mean no problems.

PENNY PERRICK

PG tips and all that

Provided that you are over 18, you may a buy a ticket for a film called *The Best Bit of Crumpet in Denmark*. Over 15, and you're entitled to watch Patricia Hodge in *Betrayal* – she plays the best bit of crumpet in Belgravia. For *Champions*, a true story of courage and cancer, you require PG (Parental Guidance) although children of all ages are allowed into the film of *La Traviata* (U), a fairytale of camellias and consumption.

This method of certification does not go far enough. The British Board of Film Censors is merely concerned with setting the lowest age limit for permitted movie-going without a thought given to those of us of, ahem, a certain age who could just as certainly be corrupted by indiscrimate visits to the cinema. For those too young to stay home at night but too old for Parental Guidance, I hereby designate certain films U35O (Under 35s Only). Any one of them could turn a normal middle-aged person into something utterly depraved.

Nostalgia movies such as The Big Chill: Now that we're well and truly in the '80s, it may be mentally damaging to watch films that refer back to the '60s. They can only rekindle your enthusiasm for Status quo and make you dissatisfied with Michael Jackson. If you are a woman, they will make you want to grow your hair again and straighten it with a warm iron the way you used to.

If you are a man, you will feel a compelling urge to ring up a friend who is now a vice-president of an international oil consortium and remind him of the good old days of anti-Vietnam marches and summers spent in Welsh communes. He may never invite you to lunch at the Connaught again.

Woody Allen films: This film-maker is incapable of telling a story which doesn't have a beautiful young woman fall in love with a balding, bespectacled middle-aged man. This has a terrible effect on balding, bespectacled middle-aged men in the audience who think that, on leaving the cinema, girls who look like Mariel Hemmingway are certain to jump on them. In real life, beautiful young women only hang around with men who look like Woody Allen if such men really *are* rich, internationally acclaimed film directors. And even then, they often trade them in for Warren Beatty.

Any film where the romantic leads are played by James Garner and Julie Andrews: However light and frothy this film might be, there will come a time, usually as the camera moves in for a close-up of the two principles, when the realization hits you that this couple shouldn't be playing boy meets girl; they should be playing grandparents.

For days afterwards, you will worry about your clothes being too young for you and you will not be able to pass a mirror without inspecting your neck for crepey patches.

It's perfectly all right to see real spine-chillers like *Vertigo*. Anything made pre-1960 comes in the category S35O (safe for 35-year-olds and over) because even if people in them hurtle off rooftops with horrible thuds, they are all wearing snap-brimmed hats or dresses with zippers at the back, which show that they are part of pre-history.

Prince Charles has said that he would like a daughter "to look after me in my old age". Let us wish then, for both their sakes, that he doesn't leave it too long before making preparations to ensure that caring for him is more of a joy than a burden. I hope that, in two decades or so, when HRH is still in sound health, that he will move to a house near to where his daughter lives so that later, when he is frailer, she will not have *to* travel long distances to see that all is well. I hope that he will develop interests that he will still be able to pursue when he is a very old gentleman. The crankiest old men I know are those who have never developed a taste for reading or music or arranging photographs. I hope he maintains a loving relationship with all his grandchildren.

Most of all I hope that he doesn't single out one daughter, even if she is the most beloved of all his children, to be his sole nurse, companion and mainstay of his declining years.

TALKBACK

Not so poor

From Celia Battersby, The Old Vicarage, Pott Shrigley, Nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire.

I feel that I must comment on Maggie Drummond's highly emotional article, Playing Havoc In The Nursery (Monday Page, March 19).

First of all, I would not describe a salary of £9,000 a year as "modest". It seems to me quite adequate, particularly if it is pensionable.

Secondly, I am mystified by the reference to Mr Lawson's "army of jackboots". I thought the Chancellor was a member of a government democratically elected by a large majority less than a year ago.

Thirdly, the Budget increased the personal allowance by £220; and the success of the Government's anti-inflationary policies resulted last week in a reduction in mortgage rates. So, thanks to Mr Lawson, Gillian Dickens is considerably better off than she was a week ago.

I quite agree that company cars provide an unfair fiscal advantage. But abolition of this concession is, I believe, strenuously opposed by the trades unions, since it would cause the collapse of the new car market.

Maggie Drummond cannot resist taking the obligatory swipe at Sainsbury's. But I find it costs me considerably less to buy food at Sainsbury's, than in the local take-away, though the latter is reputedly the haunt of the low-paid.

Finally, why on earth does Maggie constitute herself the spokeswoman of the poor? ("The rich can have their nannies . . . but it's forcing the rest of us into such a vicious circle.") As a working wife, she benefits from the most unfair concession of all, the married woman's earned income allowance; so she and her husband are entitled to £5,210 per annum before they pay a penny of tax. To many of us that makes them seem quite rich!

From Mrs Angela Davies, 6 St John's Mount, Easingwold, York.

I congratulate Maggie Drummond's lucky friends with children at Kingsway Child Centre. What happy women they must be: they have children, jobs, a good crêche and employers who pay two thirds of the cost of child care. Now (only now!) they are paying tax on their employers' contributions towards the nursery fees. Welcome to the ranks of financially penalized working mothers.

We are not "the rich" who "can have their nannies and charge them as secretaries." We are young, employed, professional women with young, employed, professional salaries which make that of the lady quoted – a "modest £9,000" plus £2,760 child care contributions – seem quite respectable. We have no good crêches available. Our employers would frankly laugh at the suggestion that theyshould contribute towards child care costs. We have to employ nannies and pay their salaries, board and lodging out of our taxed income. The total cost is far greater than the employee's contribution paid to Kingsway Child Centre. We too were encouraged into our professions with university places and grants. We too are rewarded for motherhood with maternity pay and family allowances. We too suffer from the lack of logic pervading high places.

Will Ms Drummond please note that her friends are the privileged few – not we who struggle to find and keep good nannies without financial assistance. The point she makes against the tax system is an important and valid one – but will she please make it on behalf of all of us and not just the lucky ones?

From John Turner, 70 Larkhall Rise, London SW4.

It was a tonic to learn from Mrs Hyde (Talkback, March 19) that all I need is a "different outlook on life" to be "really happy and fulfilled" *without* a child of my own.

My wife, Anne Whitehouse, wrote her article on the fertility drug treatment that she is receiving to reveal the unpublicized side of sensational fertility drug successes and to plead for a more tactful and sympathetic approach to those receiving such treatment. Her tone was not one of "whining self-pity" as Mrs Hyde suggested (she stressed that she had comparatively little to suffer and related how we both see the funny side and there was nothing in the article to suggest that parenthood was an automatic right.

It was the unsympathetic attitudes of people like Mrs Hyde (who describes herself as the fortunate but not, she hopes, smug mother of two) that my wife was seeking to influence. Most people are sympathetic towards pregnancy and the nation has wild fits of enthusiasm at successful multiple births. For those with fertility problems, on the other hand, the picture is very different.



PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

New speaks to Old

The other evening, French television viewers watched their very dignified president, aged 68, being lowered by helicopter on to the White House lawn and greeted by the biologically still-older, but spiritually more child-like American head of state, with a delighted cry of "Bun-jaw!" Once more, the New World was talking to the Old.

What a wealth of incompatibilities was here displayed. If all public figures have an era in which they are forever set, then François Mitterand is the melancholic, post-war, St Germain-des-Pres intellectual, and Ronald Reagan the optimist from the pre-war Wheaties advertisement on that Iowa radio station. Inevitably they got on, by all accounts, famously. Surely each would have been so fascinated by the bizarre creature embodied in the other, there would have been no time left in which to fall out?

Soon after the opening conversation between the odd couple, Mitterand was off to make a speech to a joint session of Congress. Mitterand addressed, in his stately, distinguished French, the most monoglot, anglophone legislature in the world. Mutual incomprehension was total. This event too was regarded as an enormous success. Carefully judging the moment when it was safe to assume that the Frenchman had ended his speech, Vice-President George Bush, who presides over the Senate, and that Irishman whose curious first name is "Tip", and who presides over the House of Representatives, rose together and led the tumultous applause.

Back in France, the visit was arousing rather more interest than most of Mitterand's frequent, ceremonial journeyings. The country of de Tocqueville remains fascinated by things American. This fascination is born of feelings of both inferiority and superiority. On the one hand, the French, in general, embrace the "cultural desert" theory of American civilization. They think the Americans think de Tocqueville is some town where they make clocks. On the other hand, the French, in general, have an intense interest in American culture.

Who started writing all those scholarly studies, in the 1950s and 1960s, about myth and symbol in the Western? Not the amiable Hollywood hacks and rogues who produced the stuff, but the French theorizing classes, writing in magazines with such titles as *Cahiers du Cinéma*.

The explanation, perhaps, is that France is only half at home with being a great ornament of the Old World. Mitterand, so much an Old Worldling in manner and speech, is only one half of France. The other is the country which wishes that France, rather than America, had had the revolution which created the world anew – as France attempted a few years after the United States came into being.

Failure sells

A steady seller in the Paris bookshops these last few months has been a huge work by an Englishman from Putney translated by a French politician. It is outselling a work by a German, which, in Paris, had previously dominated the same field. The Englishman is Edward Gibbon, who died in 1794, and whose *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* has been reissued by Laffont in two fat, soft-cover volumes, two columns a page, rendered into French by King Louis Philippe's chief minister, Guizot, who died in 1874. The German book that it is seeing off is Oswald Spengler's *Decline of the West*.

Gibbon dates the decline from the third century of our era, and Spengler, who started writing his book just before the First World War, as some indeterminate point many centuries later. This does not really matter to the Paris reading public. It is the idea of the decline of civilization which is so fascinating at the moment, perhaps understandably. "Decline of the West" was the title of an article by the Gaullist former prime minister, M Debré, on the US retreat from Lebanon.

Spengler's book has always been mocked in the English-speaking world, in my view wrongly (from passages I have read). But it has always done steady business in France, whose civilization has collapsed within living memory. A cursory check on Guizot's Gibbon shows that those famous, rather smutty footnotes seem to be faithfully captured, including the one about the ruler who had lots of books and concubines, both of which were designed for use rather than ostentation. The German contender is rather short of jokes, which could explain his failure, in the French market, to meet British competition.

BARRY FANTONI

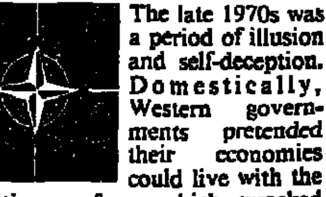


"The proprietor regrets, Monsieur, but he cannot deduct the bill from Britain's repayments to the EEC."

Building on the new realism



In the ninth of our series marking 35 years of Nato, Margaret Thatcher outlines her vision of the way ahead for the West



The late 1970s was a period of illusion and self-deception. Domestically, Western governments pretended their economies could live with the inflationary fever which wracked them: internationally, they pretended that détente had ushered in a new and cooperative period in East/West relations. Overheated imagination weakened resistance at home and abroad.

In the 1980s we have brought the temperature down. The treatment has been difficult. It is much easier to pretend that things are all right than to put them right. Responsible economic management has replaced inflationary *laisser-faire*. Sound money is back in fashion. A hard-headed assessment of Western security has replaced a world of East/West make-believe. Secure defences have been restored. We have broken decisively with a period of intellectual laziness when the seductive charms of self-deception were leading us towards self-destruction. We are stronger and fitter and better able to deal with the issues that face us at home and abroad.

Events in the past four years leave no doubt that a reassessment of East/West relations, and a rebuilding of Western defences, was overdue. At the end of 1979, the Red Army invaded Afghanistan, the first time since the Second World War that it had been used outside the Warsaw Pact. It is still there. In 1980-81, we watched a drama of towering courage and terrible disappointment much closer to home, in Poland. Anyone still deluding himself about the true nature of communist power had only to watch the ruthless suppression of the Polish people's efforts to secure some of those civil and political freedoms which we take for granted. And all the time, despite their peaceful protestations, the Russians continued to deploy SS-20 missiles targeted against West European cities.

Those events reinforced the new mood of Western realism. But a realistic assessment of the nature of East/West relations was only the first step: the second was to act on that assessment. That is what Britain and the other members of the alliance have been doing.

In the past four years we have increased our defence spending, and we have implemented our decision to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles and so prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a monopoly of medium-range missiles in Europe. No Western government has taken pleasure in having to do either of these things. But the Soviet military build-up, and Soviet refusal to negotiate seriously in Geneva and Vienna about nuclear and conventional arms reductions, gave us no choice if we wished to ensure the continued strength and credibility of the Western alliance. By showing that we are ready to meet the Soviet military challenge we have reduced the risk that the Russians will mistake our resolve. By doing that, we have reduced the risk of war.

For it was not just the West that was deluding itself in the late 1970s. The Russians, to judge from their international conduct, had concluded that the Western attachment to détente was so great that we would turn a blind eye to Soviet behaviour that did not affect us directly; and even to some Soviet behaviour that did. They were wrong. Western governments have spent more on defence despite the recession. Western peoples have held firm on INF (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces) deployment despite a Soviet propaganda campaign designed to frighten and confuse them. We must hope that the Russians have re-learnt the lesson that the West will not allow its interests to go by default. If so, with illusions shed on both sides, we can now pursue a realistic dialogue with the aim of negotiating agreements which are in the interests of East and West.

That is what the Western alliance has been saying to the Russians in recent months. It was the message of a number of speeches which I made in the last few months of 1983. Persident Reagan signalled it loud and clear in his speech on January 16. It was central to what I told Hungarian leaders when I visited Budapest in February, and the new Soviet leaders when I went to Moscow for the funeral of President Andropov. It is what the Nato allies said at the meetings of foreign and defence ministers in December, and what they have been saying since at the CDE (Conference on Disarmament in Europe) negotiations in Stockholm. We want an East/West dialogue that leads not to declaratory texts of little substance, but to concrete steps of practical value.

We are not just looking for progress in Stockholm, where the agenda is confidence-building measures. We want agreements on conventional and chemical weapons. Above all we want agreements in the nuclear field. The Americans are ready to resume Start (Strategic Arms Reduction talks) and INF talks in Geneva at any time. The Russians must show an equal willingness. They will not be understood or forgiven if they stay sulking in their tent. The Americans, supported by the allies, are looking for major reductions in the nuclear arsenals of both sides. They have put forward radical proposals. They are prepared to be flexible. But at present all they can see is an empty chair.



The West will persevere. That is the way forward. But we must do so by settling patiently to the task of constructing a stable East/West relationship built on the rock of mutual understanding and respect, not on the sand of high-flown rhetoric and dramatic initiatives. This means building up our contacts with the Russians so that we can discuss the whole range of questions which concern us, not just arms control. For without a broad framework, and the understanding and confidence which comes from multiple and susbstantial contact, progress towards arms control agreements will be much more difficult. We must also expand and strengthen our links with the East European countries, remembering that each of them has a distinct history and tradition and a particular contribution to make. This is the stuff of steady, unspectacular diplomacy, not political theatre. There will be a place for summits between the leaders of East and West but they must not be seen as a substitute for daily, undramatic contact; nor are they an end in themselves. East/West relations require time and patience if they are to be soundly built. Summits are usually the keystone, not the foundation.

It is only 16 years until the year 2000. There is much to do if we are to begin the new century and the new millennium with hope and confidence.



We in Western Europe believe passionately in our democratic way of life; and we are determined to defend it. But we also believe in working to reduce the artificial barriers that divide the two halves of our continent. European stability must not for ever rest uneasily on the frozen postures of confrontation. That is why arms control is a Western priority. We want to reduce the number of weapons and the money spent on them. The question is whether the Russians want to do so too. There are some grounds for optimism. The determined way in which the allies have reasserted themselves in the past four years will have done much to persuade the Soviet leaders that they cannot hope to secure unilateral political and military advantages by refusing to negotiate seriously with us. They know now that we will meet the challenge in whatever form it comes. That provides a strong incentive to talk.

A further incentive is provided by the facts of economic life. The Soviet economy is growing much more slowly that it was and may slow even more. New weapons cost huge sums to design and produce, sums which could be spent with much greater benefit on civilian development. As the Soviet leaders reflect on the high proportion of the national budget which is absorbed by military spending they may well be attracted by arms control agreements which promise to check these spiralling costs.

This does not mean that agreements will be easy to reach. Nor does it mean that the West will conclude agreements unless they are balanced and fair. No agreement is better than a bad agreement. Political factors also counsel realism. The prospects for progress may well be affected this year by a presidential election in the United States and a new leadership in Moscow. But if both sides display imagination, flexibility and political will, the second half of the 1980s may prove as fertile a time for genuine arms control agreements as the early 1980s was fallow. Certainly the British Govenment will be doing what it can to make it so.

The events of the past four years have not only led us to review the management of East/West relations. They have prompted us to think hard about the management of the Western alliance too.

Its enduring success is a monument to those who founded it 35 years ago. Their shared experience of one war determined them to band together to try to prevent another. That remains our overriding priority. Their chosen instrument was an alliance in which all were committed to the defence of each. Our commitment remains the same. Indeed, as defence technology becomes steadily more complex and more expensive, the concept of common defence enshrined in the North Atlantic Treaty is as relevant as it has ever been.

The value of the alliance does not change but the world around it does. The challenge confronting us is to ensure that the alliance adapts successfully to those changes. Some are integral to the defence debate itself:

- We must look hard at the resources the members of the alliance allocate to defence. Are we getting good value for money? How can we tackle the difficulties over weapons standardization?
- We must consider the role of conventional weapons in Nato's strategy. Will technological developments make it possible to rely more on them and less on nuclear weapons? What would be the financial implications of any shift in emphasis?
- We must think now about the implications of weapons in space. The concepts and the weapons themselves may still seem largely theoretical, but the speed of technological development means that they could soon be with us.
- We must also insist on the effective verification of arms control agreements. Mere declarations of intent are not enough. Success in the current negotiations for a total ban on chemical weapons, a high priority for the Government, would be an important demonstration of this principle.

The alliance must adapt to a changing political landscape too:

- We must agree on a political, as well as a military, strategy towards the Soviet Union. If East/West relations are to improve and develop, the members of the alliance must be united in their aims and coordinated in their actions.
- As part of this political strategy we must decide how best to handle East/West economic relations. This is a particularly difficult issue. Somehow we must agree on where to draw the line between strategic and non-strategic goods.
- In the next few years many of the problems for Western interests are likely to arise outside the Nato area. We must be ready to respond to these together. Close consultation is essential.
- We must remember that we ourselves are changing and not to take each other for granted. We must work at our friendship, reinforcing old links and forging new.

These are some of the issues confronting Nato which its new Secretary-General and my old friend and colleague Lord Carrington will be tackling in the months and years ahead. It is a formidable agenda. But the alliance will rise to it, just as it has risen to meet the challenges of the past 35 years. We shall not always agree on everything; we never have. That is inevitable in an association of free nations, and no cause for shame or recrimination. But where there is, and will be, no dispute is about our enduring commitment to shared democratic values, and to their common defence. We know they are a priceless asset; and we know that Nato is the guarantee that we shall be able to pass them on to those who follow us.

Ferdinand Mount

The unsocial art of writing

Most authors are better read and not heard, and certainly not seen. The typical writer stumbles, pale and blinking, into the limelight; his tie is adrift; he is carrying an untidy pile of books and papers; he does not know where to put his hands; above all, he does not know what to say. "An author", as Hazlitt pointed out, "is bound to write: it is his trade. But I do not see that he is bound to talk better than other people. Reading, study, silence, thought, are a bad introduction to loquacity. It would sooner be learnt of chambermaids and tapsters."

Yet the clamour for authors to appear in person grows at festivals, in workshops, on university campuses, at polytechnics, in libraries, theatre foyers, bookshops and lecture halls. Grants, fellowships, expense, board and lodging are held out as a bait to lure him from his study and, what's more, at the taxpayer's expense.

For this is all an indispensable part of "promoting literature". Unless you have seen Shelley plain, you have not really had Shelley properly; he must be wheeled round "the regions"; he must be on hand to answer readers' queries, encourage their own creative efforts and generally let them have the benefit of his charisma. Only then is Shelley to receive the Arts Council cheque, because, in the view of Sir Roy Shaw, the last secretary-general of the council, "Our first duty was to the public, and to the artist in so far as he/she served the public well."

It is no accident that the fiercest row yet about public subsidy to the arts should have blown up over the literary side of the Arts Council. For in literature, there is no troupe of public performers to be fed and watered; the nearest thing is the publisher of books and magazines, who accordingly receives the lion's share of the subsidy to literature.

Writing is a silent and solitary activity which does not translate easily into social benefaction. And that I suppose is why, when the Arts Council meets on Wednesday, the economy which it is thought most likely to make is the winding up of the literature panel.

What writers need is cash, without strings; they can offer the taxpayer no guarantee of any visible return; they may spend the lot on drink or travel; they may never write another line worth reading. And the Arts Council's annual report and accounts will be loath to include items such as: "X. Trapnel has recently paid his bill at the Coach and Horses", or "Alroy Kear spent a most agreeable winter in Marrakesh."

What the regional arts liaison officer wants to be able to report is something on the lines of "Among speakers at the Batley and Morley Festival were Mr X. Trapnel and Mr Alroy Kear, who chaired a seminar on the Mediatory Function of the Creative Artist in Society." Suppers must be sung for.

The trouble is that the Arts Council cannot help being imbued by this social purpose in dealing with *every* art. "Public subsidy of the arts", Sir Roy tells us, "was introduced mainly because the arts made an indispensable contribution to the spirit of the nation in fighting the Nazis."

Even those of us who were babes in arms at the time remember how the Eighth Army went into action shouting, "Cry God for *Horizon*, England and Cyril Connolly!" These days, Sir Roy says, the arts "can contribute even more to the economic struggle".

Well, the Arts Council has not done so badly so far – from a grant of less than £2m 25 years ago to £92m this year. And among those who have done nicely out of it are The Cheek by Jowl Theatre Company, Eastend Abbreviated Soapbox Theatre, The Belt and Braces Road Show, The Paisley Peg Dance Theatre, Whisper and Shout Puppets, Theatr Clwyd Outreach, Women for Life on Earth, and so on, and very enjoyably on.

It should be said that most of the grants are modest enough, and presumably they give pleasure to their recipients, who are thereby enabled to keep on doing what they like doing best – which is more than can be said for the much larger sums which the Government hands out to preserve jobs in industries whose workers have long since lost interest or hope.

But inevitably, the tendency is to encourage those groups which believe that art has a social mission, as opposed to those individuals who do not. The tendency is not only social but socialist; that is in the nature of government subsidy.

This tendency is reinforced by the growing bureaucratic interest represented by the "arts industry"; the Arts Council alone employs 250 people, the Scottish Arts Council another 80 or so, the Welsh Arts Council a further 60-odd. These are permanent jobs with pensions, not the fleeting bursaries or grants which may fall to the lucky writer or composer. If performance seems to come before creation, administration seems to come before either.

If I were running the Arts Council, I would move out of 105 Piccadilly and cut the staff in half before I would dream of abolishing the grant to the English Stage Company (apparently one option for next Wednesday's agenda). For as often as not, the English Stage Company's work at the Royal Court Theatre passes the ultimate test, which is not "does it do good?" but "is it any good?"

Anne Sofer

Schools, take this idea on board

How the shades of Dorothy and Leonard Elmhirst, founders of the Dartington Community, must have been wincing and shuddering last week! What has all that lavish PR, complete with banquet and the glamorous protest of the flamboyant Mrs Blackshaw, to do with their great dream of progressive education? Had the glorious vision come to this? No, I have never been to Dartington and have no connection with the place, but I know enough people who have, and who talk of its very special atmosphere, to feel sad.

Dartington has been, ever since it was founded, the symbol of the way-out progressive school the press has loved to hate. Free love, pot smoking, lawlessness and scandal are all superb copy. The school's most successful heads have been those who have pulled it back out of the public eye, quietly stopped the nonsense, and concentrated on the more serious ideals of the founders.

Such, for instance, were the Childs (husband and wife) who started their joint headship in the 1950s with a hotly contested new rule: "No naked bathing except before breakfast." (The exception was a concession intended to separate the genuine communicant with nature from exhibitionists and voyeurs.)

They then went on to run the school (or so it was described to me) as a family should be run; with the emphasis on good relationships and the nurturing of talent and independence. The art, music and drama were excellent, the academic side more than competent, and surrounding it all was space, beauty, time and freedom: Dartington is, after all, one of the most beautiful places in Britain.

And who can disparage that? Indeed, shorn of the wilder and more impracticable manifestations of total permissiveness (always a blind alley), much of what the progressive pioneers stood for has now been incorporated into mainstream educational thinking. Sober school inspectors, and even concerned industrialists, worry publicly over what have been long-standing preoccupations of the progressive movement: How can we get away from all that passive rote-learning and note-taking? What can we do to encourage creativity? Are children being given enough chance to participate in decisions?

Even the more trivial of practices regarded as outrageous in the 1930s have now become commonplace, although the media appears not to have noticed it. "It might seem like a teenager's dream", the BBC special reporter hyped, "no caning, no uniforms, teachers on Christian-name terms . . ." "So what's so special?" must have been the reaction of many teenagers in the real world.

What is disappointing is that though there has been a degree of convergence of philosophy between the progressive schools and the state sector, the institutions themselves still operate in separate worlds. When one looks at the history of some of the independent pioneers it seems to follow a pattern.

First there is innovation; then, during a period of modification, there is wider influence; and then – when it would seem as if the time was ripe to merge with and enrich the mainstream – there is a drifting off into a backwater. Dartington, to do it justice, did make an attempt in the 1970s to collaborate with the state sector. It foundered, but that is no reason not to try again.

Visiting Israel last year, I was struck by the discovery that no less than one quarter of 14 to 18-year-olds attend boarding schools, known as "children's villages". Since the bulk of this is state-supported, I queried such an expensive priority. The official educational justification offered to me had elements of the Dartington philosophy, as well as that of Gordonstoun and the Kibbutz movement: the importance of learning to live in a community, the opportunity to develop individual skills, and the need of many adolescents to get away from home, at least for a while.

We are a richer country than Israel, but we offer less. Only some 5 per cent of British teenagers get such a chance – and by and large they have to be either very rich or seriously maladjusted. All that the vast majority get is a week or two's travel or field trip in the whole of their school career. And this is often the part of their education that they remember best.

So I would want to put a question to the ghosts of the founders of progressive education. If they were alive today, would they want their institutions to be functioning within or without the state system? Would they want the heirs to their vision to be scrambling and jostling in the exclusive marketplace of parents who can afford £5,000 a year? Or would they want to give what they have to offer – that space, beauty, time and freedom – to the teenage population at large?

There is one good thing about that question. It does not have to be answered in a hurry, so the ghosts can take their time. No local education authority has enough cash to contemplate such ventures at present. But it would be nice to think that some people, on either side of the great divide and preferably on both, are thinking about the possibilities, in readiness for happier times.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

How babies can beat the Big Six

Caroline Moorehead ~n a new drive to immunize Third World children

What may turn out to be a real move towards immunizing the world's babies, now dying at the rate of some 40,000 a day in the developing countries from malnutrition, dehydration and disease, was launched at a little publicized meeting of major aid agencies, held at Bellagio in northern Italy earlier this month. James Grant, the enthusiastic director general of Unicef, one of the main instigators of the meeting, believes that a commitment has finally been made to the idea of raising the $5 to $10 per child – $500m annually – needed to protect babies against the "big six" – measles, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and polio.

There is other progress, of a long-awaited sort. Grant explains: "We think that, within five years, there will be immunization at least against malaria, the seventh major killer, and the possibility of reducing the actual number of innoculations now given for polio from three to two."

At present, in the developing countries where such programmes exist, approximately 70 per cent of babies are brought in for a first innoculation. Some 20 per cent drop off at each subsequent visit. Since measles comes with the third, only 30 per cent of babies are getting it.

Immunization was one of the four prongs of the "child survival revolution" announced by Grant 16 months ago. Progress on the other three – oral rehydration therapy (a simple pack of salts, that is among the most significant medical breakthroughs this century), breast feeding and the use of charts to monitor children's progress – is, says Grant, encouraging. Reports are now reaching him that suggest an acceptance of his scheme that goes far beyond token gestures. Individual organizations, like the Red Cross, have thrown themselves behind it, while in Brazil a conference of 3,000 peadiatricians has just endorsed Grant's ideas. From Bogota comes a report of how such a commitment, once explored, can produce remarkable results: premature babies are being kept alive not in incubators and fed through gastric tubes, but strapped to their mothers' breasts 24 hours a day for the first 12 days where they find the warmth and food they need. Half these babies, weighing 1.1 to 2.2 lbs, used to survive; now nine out of ten stay alive.



Babies are strapped to their mothers' breasts for the first 12 days

The World Bank this week declared that Chad, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Mozambique were all in peril of imminent economic collapse. How does Grant reconcile the saving of children's lives with the knowledge that the future, for those he saves, may be extremely bleak? "If the world community were able to implement the child survival revolution we could expect not an aggravation of the population explosion, but an easing of it. Families will reduce birthrates when they are confident that their children won't die.

"The problem is that in the past, measures of survival have been in the hands of governments – new vaccines, the prevention of famine – which have inspired little confidence. Our child revolution reverses this: it returns to families the ability to save their own children, by giving them the salt treatment or monitoring their growth. They can actually see them surviving."

Aid agencies cannot stick too long to single themes, without forfeiting the world's attention. Grant's current interest lies in promoting a swing away from GNP Gross National Product as indicators of a country's development and towards Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and he is now gearing Unicef's projects towards those countries where GNP is absurdly out of proportion with IMR. This new way of viewing progress throws up exaggerated anomalies: Saudi Arabia, with a GNP per capital of $12,600 has an IMR of 110 per thousand; America with a similar GNP, an IMR of only 12. Algeria, Grant's most recent port of call, has a GNP of $2140 per capita but it is losing, he says, "small children at the rate of 120,000 each year; 40,000 from dehydration, 30,000 from diseases for which immunization exists."

Unicef's budget is small – $350m this year and under threat from its biggest donor, the US, where Reagan's administration has constantly tried to reduce its allocation. Its role, Grant believes, "can only be catalytic if any child at all is to be saved." By nature "a man who never stops running" he is, say admiring colleagues, a moral crusader.

With the zeal comes seeming optimism. Grant appears to be a man who can turn even the global recession into a positive achievement. It served, he says, to alert people to the need for greater primary health care, to the importance of breast milk and to a realization that help for the world's babies must come not from more hospitals and expensive medicine but out of communities, common sense and families.

Grant has energy and apparently limitless commitment. With the mechanics of his child survival revolution sorted out, with immunization agreed to, and with the recession making new priorities imperative, he intends now to turn to pushing a new philosophy. "The world has a code of ethics for dealing with the "loud emergencies – the major disasters. What we need now is a new world ethic for dealing with the 'silent' ones – those that kill the equivalent of all the children under five in the United States every year. We think we've proof that it's perfectly possible for any country to at least halve this death rate in eight to ten years, perhaps even five. It has to become politically and morally inexcusable not to do so."



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JOURNEY TO JORDAN

In accepting an invitation to Jordan, the Queen will have been well aware that she would be flying to a region full of controversy and danger. That there is physical danger was dramatically illustrated by Saturday's explosion in Amman, but it should not be exaggerated. Jordan has been an island of stability in the Middle East for twelve years now; its security forces are almost proverbially efficient, and British security officials have long experience of cooperating with them. To cancel the visit at this stage would have been a damaging blow to King Husain's prestige, and a damaging victory for terrorism. Ministers were right to let the visit go ahead.

But no one, and certainly not a head of state, can touch any point in the Arab-Israel conflict without getting involved in some degree of controversy, so passionate are the feelings it arouses. Jordan is a party to that conflict, and still technically at war, even though it is years since its armed forces fired a shot against any Israeli target. Some of the Queen's subjects feel a strong attachment to the other party. Since Britain is neutral in the conflict, that does not imply any disloyalty to the Queen or what she stands for. It does lead them to feel aggrieved that Jordan receives a state visit from her – perhaps the strongest official symbol of friendship Britain can offer – while similar marks of friendship are denied to Israel.

President Herzog of Israel, who will be visiting Britain next week, has said that he will invite the Queen to visit Israel. It would certainly be discourteous and wrong to refuse such an invitation outright. The proper diplomatic course, which will no doubt be adopted, is to accept it in principle while leaving the date open. The timing of royal visits is always a complicated matter, subject to political and other considerations. It has taken the Queen nearly eighteen years to reciprocate the state visit paid her by King Husain in 1966, though his invitation was proffered and accepted in principle on the spot, as protocol dictates.

What has made it politically possible, and even desirable, for the Queen to visit Jordan now is that King Husain has long been seen by the British Government, and indeed by the world in general, as a man genuinely anxious to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. He has long since recognized the right of Israel to live in peace within the borders of June 5, 1967, and Jordan is not occupying any territory seized from anybody else or regarded internationally as rightfully belonging to anybody else. A visit to Israel while it is still occupying Arab lands would necessarily be much more controversial. It is something which can, and should, be undertaken by political leaders such as President Mittererand – and why not Mrs Thatcher? – who can argue the toss, publicly and privately, with their Israeli counterparts, but in which it would not be right to involve a non-political head of state.

Often a controversial figure within the Arab world, King Husain has generally enjoyed something close to a consensus of support among Western governments. The United States Government, in particular, has frequently referred to him as a friend. It has been all the more wounded by the blistering attack on its policies which he suddenly launched in an interview with the *New York Times* the week before last. The King, who in the past has set much store by American mediation efforts in the conflict with Israel, now says that America's blatant partisanship on the Israeli side deprives such efforts of any credibility. On the American side it is felt that the King himself, by his constant avoidance of a direct negotiation with Israel over the future of the West Bank, has incurred a large share of responsibility for the failure of American efforts, from Camp David to the Reagan Plan, to achieve progress on the Palestinian issue.

The Queen's visit, announced last autumn, was not, of course, intended to denote any taking of sides by Britain in this quarrel between two friendly governments. But it is no secret that British officials and ministers do have much sympathy with the King's position. They are more sensitive, perhaps, than their American colleagues to the dangers he is exposed to within the Arab world, and more understanding of his anxiety to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization, or at least Mr Arafat's wing of it, with any initiative he takes on the Palestinian problem. They share his frustration at America's inability (or unwillingness) to halt the Israeli colonization of the West Bank, or even to persuade Israel to allow West Bank representatives to attend a session of the Palestine National Council, where their presence might provide Mr Arafat with the support he needs for a policy of whole-hearted cooperation with the King. They also understand, no doubt, the King's unspoken dismay at the recent display of Western weakness in Lebanon – even though they themselves have some share of responsibility for it – and his need, in the light of that Syrian triumph, to reduce his own exposure to Syrian wrath.

All of that is understandable, but it does not point in any positive direction. Indeed, the King himself seems to have realized that he has nothing to gain from quarrelling with the Reagan Administration for he has now partly it is said on Egyptian advice, changed the tone of his remarks and absolved President Reagan of any personal responsibility in the matter. The present contest between Senator Hart and Mr Mondale for the Jewish vote in New York and California, with each vying to prove himself more uncritically pro-Israel than the other, serves as a reminder to all Arab leaders that it is unrealistic to expect any significant change in American policy on this point. Whether or not it could do so – the point is controversial but also academic – the United States will not force Israel to make concessions to the Arabs. The only hope lies in a change of policy, probably involving a change of government, in Israel itself.

A change of government in Israel in now quite possible, perhaps even likely, by the end of the year. There will be an election either in the summer or in the autumn (and the idea of synchronizing Israeli and US elections, thereby freeing three out of every four years for serious Middle East diplomcy, would have a lot to be said for it). The idea of negotiating with Jordan and making concessions in the West Bank will certainly be an important election issue. How important, and with what result, will depend largely on Israeli perceptions of Jordan's willingness to negotiate; and it is no good expecting the present Israeli Government, which is against any concessions to Jordan, to make it easier for the King to impress Israeli public opinion. The King, with or without Mr Arafat, can have a major impact on the Israeli election campaign. But only he can make the hard decisions involved.

MISS TISDALL'S CASE

The sentence of six months' imprisonment on Miss Sarah Tisdall for sending copies of two secret papers from the Foreign Secretary's office to *The Guardian* has been bitterly assailed as both harsh and tyrannical, as though the length of the sentence and the propriety of bringing this particular prosecution are inter-related. In fact, they should be considered quite separately. Whether or not the sentence was, or was not, too harsh in the circumstances of this particular case is a question that can only be answered by reference to the criterion by which Mr Justice Cantley declared himself to be acting.

"Unfortunately in these days it is necessary to make perfectly clear by example that any person in contact with material classified as secret, and who presumes to give himself permission to decide to publish, will not escape a custodial sentence," said the judge, however honestly that person thought it would do no harm. The first question then, is whether a sentence of six months in this particular offender in these particular circumstances was necessary to set the example the judge wished to set, and it is hard to think that it was.

For a girl of Miss Tisdall's sort, acting naively in what she judged to be the public interest as her personal opinion interpreted it, a lesser custodial sentence would surely have sufficed, on this occasion, to make the point. Even a few nights in prison would, for most girls of her kind, have been sufficiently horrifying to act as a deterrent against any temptation to act in a similar way. If the judge had sentenced Miss Tisdall to a month's imprisonment, with strict warning that heavier sentences could be expected by anyone else who acted as she had done, that would almost certainly have been sufficient to meet his own purpose of setting an example.

Moreover, that degree of leniency could well have been indicated by his own very opposite observation that it was "unfortunately necessary "in these days" to set an example.

Disloyalty to institutions and bodies to which loyalty has been explicitly or implicitly given is something of a fashion of the time, and it is too often justified by reference to a higher good to be determined by the individual's conscience. So paramount is this alleged appeal to conscience that the betrayed seem to be allowed almost no right to complain or demand redress. Miss Tisdall, as the judge himself half hinted, is something of a victim of the climate of her time, and for that reason a lesser sentence would probably have sufficed as well as six months to indicate that it is a climate that has to be changed.

As it is, the length of the sentence, to which such epithets as "savage" have been freely attached, has been exploited to give a colour of false justification to the propositions that there should have been no prosecution at all, or at least no custodial sentence.

In all the circumstances of the case, nobody of any sensitivity can contemplate without unease the length of time she is due to spend in prison. Yet this in no way supports the argument that the prosecution should not have been brought, or that *The Guardian*, not Miss Tisdall, is really to blame and should have been prosecuted if anyone was. It is the business of a newspaper to publish as much as it can, subject to its own judgment of the public interest, and *The Guardian* accordingly published one of the documents it received from the post, source unknown, and suppressed and destroyed the other, apparently on some kind of security judgment. But it is not the business of a junior clerk in the Foreign Secretary's private office to take it upon herself, or himself, the responsibility for de-classifying a document classified as "secret" in the light of whether or not she, or he, believed that its publication would do no harm.

Calling in aid the case for rationalizing the Official Secrets Act is beside the point. Even if Section 2 of the Act (with its wide embrace) were replaced by something else, the probability is that a document of this sort, concerning the time of arrival of the first cruise missiles at Greenham Common, and another document which *The Guardian* itself thought it wrong to publish, would have remained within a "secret" classification of some sort. What Miss Tisdall was engaged in was an exercise in personal de-classification to which she had no right and no competence to undertake.

The argument that this was a conflict of loyalties between her duty to her service and her duty to her conscience and that in choosing the latter she should be exempt from punishment is to miss the point. There must be occasions, under tyranny, when conscience demands disobedience and disloyalty but then, precisely because it is a tyranny, the consequences are understood and faced. This is not a tyranny, and yet the climate of opinion is too inclined to excuse breaches of trust as carrying no penalties. This cannot be so, certainly not where security is concerned.

Still more objectionable is the outcry after the case that the Attorney-General had no business to prosecute. In an emotional leader on Saturday, *The Guardian* declared that "the climate of repression has grown chillier and chillier week by week," and complained about Whitehall paranoia about leaking. By the tone of its leading article, *The Guardian* managed to convey the subliminal impression that it envisaged the Government as somehow up on the bench alongside the judge. Appealing for Miss Tisdall, it even managed to drag in the fact that she was younger than Mrs Thatcher's children, as though this had relevance to the case. This kind of special pleading only discredits the argument. There is a difference between ordinary leaks and purloined papers, particularly when the purloined papers relate to security. Sympathy with Miss Tisdall, misled by the climate in which she lives, is not helped by the kind of arguments that have been produced to excuse her and condemn the Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Brutal and clumsy' system of justice

From the Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform

Sir, The departure of Sarah Tisdall to Holloway prison on Friday after receiving a six-month sentence demonstrated not only how brutal, but also how clumsy the Criminal Justice system can be.

Miss Tisdall lost her job because of her indiscretion; that was sufficient warning to any other civil servant who might have been contemplating similar action. A non-custodial sanction was all that was necessary to constitute an adequate and just response by the court to the criminal charge involved.

Instead, the judge chose to make an example of the defendant. No-one should underestimate the affect of a custodial sentence, however short it appears to be. It is the most serious sanction available to the courts. In this case, as in all others, it will mark the recipient for life. Insofar as the English legal system prides itself on its ability to respond justly and appropriately to criminal behaviour, it has been devalued by the imposition of this sentence.

Anyone who believes that a sensitive system of criminal justice is necessary for a stable community life should be extremely disturbed by this case.

As far as Miss Tisdall herself is concerned it is to be hoped that her wretched condition will at least be partially relieved either by her being granted bail pending appeal or, if there is to be no appeal, parole release at the earliest opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIS E. S. JENKINS, Director,
The Howard League for Penal Reform,
322 Kennington Park Road, SE11.
March 24.

From Mr Kenneth W. F. Rich

Sir, You report Mr Justice Cantley (report, March 24) in the Sarah Tisdall case as saying that people in positions of trust "should not flout their obligations on the exercise of their own judgments".

Surely this is exactly the defence that was put forward by many war criminals when brought to trial by the allies after World War II?

Yours sincerely,
K. RICH,
Marylands,
South Hill Avenue,
Harrow-on-the-Hill,
Middlesex,
March 24.

Second thoughts needed on Data Bill

From Sir Norman Lindop

Sir, The Data Protection Bill now before Parliament aims to bring this country into line with those of our political and trading partners who have already enacted such legislation, and to meet requirements of the Council of Europe Convention and the OECD guidelines. Furthermore, in the words of the Lord Chancellor when introducing the first Bill in January of last year, "it is designed to insure against the public disquiet at some of the possibilities of abuse in the hands of potential owners of data banks, including, of course, the Government themselves."

I am concerned that, as it stands, it will not allay public disquiet in some very significant areas. Clause 28 of the Bill sets out exemptions from the data protection provisions in respect of personal data held for the prevention or detection of crime, the apprehension or prosecution of offenders, or the assessment or collection of any tax or duty, in any case in which the application of the provisions "would be likely to prejudice" any of these matters.

Leaving aside the question as to who decides when prejudice is likely, the clause appears to mean that, for example, at the request of the police officer seeking access to a patient's medical records, or an official of the Customs and Excise or of the Inland Revenue seeking access to personal financial details, the main provisions of the Bill may be set aside with impunity.

Clause 28 as it stands will mean that, in spite of there being a Data Protecion Act, the public will remain unaware of the existence of significant computerised information systems handling personal data, and that data subjects will be denied access to records held on them, whether they have been obtained fairly and lawfully or not, and whether they are correct or not.

Two of the principal protective procedures in the Bill are those relating to subject access (the entitlement of an individual to ascertain whether his details are held, and to have access to them and have them corrected or erased in appropriate circumstances) and to what is called non-disclosure (the undertaking by the data user not to disclose data to persons not described in his registration entry).

Clause 28 will also create what has been described as a fraud upon the public. In respect of non-disclosure, the unamended Bill will condone secret disclosures in contravention of a public undertaking in statutory form.

The intention of data protection legislation should be to create an information regime, open to all (with the single, significant exception of the area of national security). Clause 28 deliberately flouts this intention and in so doing drastically reduces the degree of reassurance and protection which is offered to the public.

Industry, commerce and Government, national and local, are to be required to devote resources to conforming with legislation which will be fatally flawed. It is to be hoped that, even at this late stage, Home Office ministers will accept the need for amendments.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN LINDOP,
36 Queen's Road,
Hertford,
Hertfordshire.
March 22.

Science in touch with Poland

From Mr Ronald L. Crawford

Sir, One of the least published aspects of the troubles in Poland and one that has little to do with political considerations is the tragic plight of research scientists who, because of the dearth of hard currency, are now denied access to the leading Western journals in their disciplines.

Especially in medicine, all branches of engineering and applied science high technology subjects such as electronics and computing, and in "new" areas like biotechnology and information technology academic institutions in Poland have suffered losses of up to 90 per cent and more in terms of cancelled subscriptions. To an active researcher this is a disastrous situation.

The British Council in Warsaw is manfully striving to help overcome part of the problem through its computer terminal access to the Blaise, Lockheed Dialog and Pergamon Infoline on-line information services. As every librarian knows, however, *browsing* in such electronic media – the stuff of bibliographic reference – is notoriously expensive. There is no real substitute, therefore, for continued access to the printed word.

For many years the University of Strathclyde has enjoyed the most profound formal link of any between a British and a Polish university – in our case with the Technical University of Łódź whose (elected) rector is a graduate of Leeds.

Over the past year, through the medium of our Łódź contacts and with the active help of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, I have been able to collect donations of scientific journals and forward them at little or no cost to a number of universities in Poland.

The British Council has invited me to take on the formidable task of extending these modest arrangements to embrace all eight Scottish universities (six of which have, to a greater or lesser extent, ties with Polish institutions) and, with the encouragement and backing of the Scottish principals, I have accepted the challenge.

May I therefore, through your columns, invite those of your readers who are in regular receipt of scientific journals to contact me with a view to offering recent back numbers for this worthy cause? It is also possible that publishers may wish to consider donating, say, a year's subscription to a specific university in Poland: that would be the finest gesture of all.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD L. CRAWFORD,
Academic Registrar,
University of Strathclyde,
McCance Building,
16 Richmond Street,
Glasgow.
March 20.

Secret postal ballots

From Mr Stephen Cottingham

Sir, The refusal of the mineworkers' union executive to hold a strike ballot and the disruption to fellow workers next Wednesday by the political strike of London's bus and Tube drivers, again without an individual vote, must surely strengthen the case for the Trade Union Bill being debated in the House of Commons on Monday.

Is it therefore another example of this Government losing its grip that it has allowed the most significant reform of all – the mandatory secret postal ballot – to be dropped from its proposals? As Frank Chapple, of the electricians' union, has stated, the alternative workplace ballots "are too easily open to intimidation of the voters, to improper use of discarded ballot papers, to phoney returns and a variety of other illicit behaviour".

The Government has already promised the cash to cover the cost of this reform and other moderate leaders, such as Terry Duffy, should have their hands strengthened by firm legislation to give all union members the right to vote in the privacy of their own homes.

Unions who do not know their members' names and addresses really should not claim to represent them and in a computer age updating central records should present no problem.

Why is the Government frightened of this essential measure? Is it that they prefer unions to continue to be held up as a bad example? Don't they read their own manifesto?

It will be a strange thing if it is left to the great unelected in the House of Lords to strike a blow for democracy by insisting on secret postal ballots as the most meaningful reform of all.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN COTTINGHAM,
(National Treasurer, Association of Social Democratic Trade Unionists),
9 Tichborne Place,
Aldershot, Hampshire.
March 22.

Severn Bridge

From Mr R. N. Harrison

Sir, Pace Dr Hillman and Mr Plowden (March 10), the Severn Bridge was funded as a means of communication, not as a national monument. Standards of traffic management have so far proved indifferent and inability to change lanes has meant more traffic on the bridge at any one time and consequent higher loading.

Crossing it twice a week each way, I rarely manage to maintain 30mph all the way across and at times vehicles are stationary for significant periods. My worst delay to date was 45 minutes, but a colleague claims a record of three and a quarter hours from Newport to the English side of the bridge, a distance of 17 miles.

Now it is suggested that we should so organise our business that we can cross at a time convenient to the bridge.

Having yesterday gone under the Severn both ways by rail at speeds well in excess of 100mph I can thoroughly recommend tunnels. Could we not use the same road tunnel techniques as in Hongkong, where prefabricated sections were sunk in a trench on the sea bed?

Far from the Hongkong environment being harmed, I found it fascinating to look out from the Excelsior Hotel and watch the stream of traffic descending into the tunnel.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. HARRISON,
King's Ride House,
King's Ride,
Ascot,
Berkshire.
March 10.

Cost of policing pits

From Mr P. F. Ryder

Sir, One lesson to be learned from the present miners' dispute is that the Government's employment legislation was less well thought out than it might have been.

The courts have ruled that the Yorkshire miners are breaking the law by picketing outside their area. No doubt the courts would similarly rule in respect of miners from other parts of the country who have picketed outside their areas. It is doubtful whether the mass picketing which is now going on would in any event be legal even if carried out by miners within their own areas.

This being the case, why do we not have in the law some provision for the miners themselves to pay the costs of policing these picket lines? It seems most unfair that the rates and tax payer has to pay for the unlawful acts of various trade unionists.

This is at least the third such dispute involving mass policing of pickets in the last five years. The first of these, at Grunwick's, pre-dates some if not all of the present employment legislation. It is surprising that legislation did not include a sensible provision for the costs of policing to be paid by those who organized the picketing in much the same way as the cost of policing football matches is charged to the football clubs concerned.

Perhaps it is not too late for the Government to introduce the necessary amending legislation to cover the next round of expensive mass picketing.

Yours faithfully,
PETER RYDER,
Gummow Farm House,
Probus,
Truro,
Cornwall.
March 22.

Question of effect

From Dr N. P. Hudd

Sir, Such a delight to see Mr Heathfield, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, ask the rhetorical question (report, March 21) "Can you justifiably say to miners working in relatively successful coalfields, 'You have the right to determine whether people working in less successful coalfields can defend their jobs'?"

So good to see that Mr Heathfield supports the federal structure of his union. Perhaps he will instruct the Yorkshire miners to stop interfering in the affairs of other coalfields.

Yours faithfully,
N. P. HUDD,
1 Homewood Road,
Tenterden,
Kent,
March 22.

Church and remarriage

From the Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter

Sir, The history of our marriage discipline by the Vicar of Great St Mary's (March 14) is balanced and accurate – more so than that of Chancellor Garth Moore (March 1), who overstated the Church of England's commitment to indissolubility. But Mr Mayne's conclusion does not follow from his historical and theological premises.

The Church of England can comprehend those who hold differing views about remarriage ("dissolubilists" and "indissolubilists") so long as it gives no formal countenance to remarriage in church – a restriction which dissolubilists can regard as a concession to the conscience of the others, with civil marriage as a cross to be borne by those who would prefer to go to church.

But once remarriage in church becomes encouraged by the hierarchy and the General Synod, indissolubilists find themselves in direct conflict with the practice of their church, and the liberty of theological opinion which has existed until now is, to that extent, removed.

In this, as in other matters, Mr Mayne's "more liberal approach" is very illiberal.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN THURMER,
6 The Close,
Exeter,
Devon.
March 14.

VAT on building

From Mr H. H. Mainprice

Sir, Lord Rosebery is right to point out (March 20) that the removal of the zero-rating relief for alteration to buildings will encourage demolition and rebuilding at the expense of improvement. He did not, however, mention the further proposal, namely that the 50 per cent rule for reconstructed buildings was also to go.

Under this rule the Customs treated as new buildings those which had been so substantially altered that the cost of putting up the altered buliding from scratch would have been less than twice the cost of the alteration.

The Customs said that the term "construction" included a major reconstruction. The application of the 50 per cent rule meant that charitable housing asociations which improved decaying inner-city housing for sale could recover the input tax on the total cost of the building operation.

The abolition of the rule will make such operations uneconomic and lead to a further decay of inner city areas.

The abolition of the rule and the relief for alteration will also mean that the cost of the reconstruction of fire-damaged buildings will be increased by 15 per cent unless the buildings are completely demolished. On a number of occasions a building may be almost totally destroyed but still have the outer walls intact.

These could well be the subject of a preservation order if the building was listed. The unfortunate owner will not then be able to demolish the building completely, even if he wished to perpetrate such an act of vandalism, and so will be unable to avoid the increased cost.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MAINPRICE,
Vatax,
Vatax House,
11 West Halkin Street,
London SW1.
March 20.

Wasting asset

From Dr Peter Smith

Sir, As someone who is retiring a little early – and thereby, I am assured, helping the institution in which I work to avoid compulsory redundancies – I find that I resent being described as "natural wastage".

Yours faithfully,
PETER SMITH,
18 Hall Rise,
Haxby,
York,
March 18.

Patients' consent

From Mrs Diana Brahams

Sir, I find no difficulty in reconciling the judgment of Dunn LJ with that of the Master of the Rolls and Browne-Wilkinson LJ (letter, March 19). However, I have the advantage of a full transcript of the judgment. What Dunn LJ said was:

The first argument was that unless the patient's consent to the operation was a fully informed consent the performance of the operation would constitute a battery on the patient by the surgeon. This is not the law of England. If there is consent to the nature of the act, then there is no trespass to the person.

In other words, if a patient, as in *Sidaway*, consented to undergo an operation on the cervical spine, but the doctor did not inform her of a remote risk in accordance with generally accepted medical practice at the time (here in 1974), then she could not bring an action in battery or trespass to the person.

However, if a patient consents to an operation on his tonsils and instead a toe is amputated, then there would be an action in battery! The action for the patient in a case like *Sidaway* is said to lie in negligence if this can be proved on the balance of probabilities.

The Court of Appeal has laid down general principles with the stated aim of discouraging volume litigation against doctors, but also with the intention of laying down fair criteria to be applied, preparing apparently, to intervene if the doctors do not evolve proper professional standards. As the Master of the Rolls reassuringly stated, "Doctors will not be allowed to play God".

The test laid down by Sir John Donaldson is:

The duty is fulfilled if the doctor acts in accordance with a practice *rightly* accepted as proper by a body of skilled and experienced medical men.

The added word, "rightly", is new, introduced by the Master of the Rolls as a safeguard from the possibility of doctors developing unacceptable practices, and so reserves the right of the court to interfere on behalf of the patient.

However clear and satisfactory guidelines may be, though, there is always great scope for disagreement in their application to individual cases in different circumstances. The Court of Appeal found that, on the facts, the surgeon had not been guilty of negligence towards Mrs Sidaway.

None the less, I would hope that greater public awareness and the wider guidelines will encourage doctors to be franker with their patients in the future.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA BRAHAMS,
5 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
March 19.

Ringside views

From Mr John E. Brown

Sir, Mr A. S. Graham is mistaken (March 17) in thinking that anyone who dared to tell Henry Cooper that his brain is damaged should be ready to duck.

I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr Cooper and I am confident that his response would almost certainly be, "Yeah? Quite likely, quite likely!" (Mr Cooper has the engaging habit of repeating himself, just like another bonny fighter, Montgomery of Alamein).

Sincerely,
JOHN E. BROWN,
22a Sewell House,
Belmont Road,
Winscombe,
Avon.
March 17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 25: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in a British Airways Tristar aircraft (Captain John Lester) for the State Visit to Jordan.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr Michael King (Director Heathrow Airport, London), the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of Greater London), Mr Mazin Nashashibi (Jordanian Chargé d'Affaires), the Lord King of Wartnaby (Chairman, British Airways) and Mr William Gregson (Deputy Chairman, British Airports Authority).

The following are in attendance: Mr Richard Luce, MP (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Minister in Attendance) and Mrs Luce, the Duchess of Grafton, Lady Abel Smith, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mr Michael Shea, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John Severne, Major Hugh Lindsay, Mr Brian McGrath and Deputy Assistant Commissioner Colin Smith.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, with Captain Mark Phillips, this evening presented the annual British Academy Film and Television Awards at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London, W1.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 24: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today visited Downside School, Stratton on the Fosse, Bath, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Abbot (the Right Reverend Dom John Roberts) and the Headmaster (Dom Philip Jebb).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 25: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at the Milk Cup Final at Wembley Stadium.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 25: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt this afternoon at the conclusion of their visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Birthdays today

Colonel Sir Michael Ansell, 79; Mr Pierre Boulez, 59; Sir Arthur Bruce, 89; Miss Kyung-wha Chung, 36; Mr W. J. Edrich, 68; Lord Fletcher, 81; Lord Graham of Edmonton, 59; Judge Graham Hall, 67; Lord Hooson, 59; Miss Elizabeth Jane Howard, 61; Sir George Jefferson, 63; Sir Bernard Katz, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Ivan McGeoch, 70; Dr Kenneth Mellanby, 76; Sir Leslie Melville, 82; Mr Geoffrey Paul, 55; Mr David Quilter, 63; Mr Harry Rabinowitz, 68; Sir Sidney Ridley, 82; Miss Diana Ross, 40.

Memorial services

Brigadier H. U. Richards
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier Hugh Upton Richards was held at St Mary's, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, yesterday. The Rev Mark Thompson-McCausland officiated. Brigadier P. F. B. Hargrave, Colonel, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, gave an address and the lessons were read by Major R. A. W. Richards, son, Dr Jane Olver, stepdaughter, Brigadier G. H. Cree, Brigadier D. N. Nott, Colonel J. W. B. Stuart and Major D. Lloyd-Jones.

Among those present were:
Mrs Richards (widow), Dr and Mrs Richard Olver and Dr and Mrs Julian Olver (stepsons and stepdaughters-in-law), Sir Berwick and Lady Lechmere, Brigadier and Mrs P Lillon, Brigadier P Graves-Morris, Dr and Mrs W Nutt, Major and Mrs J M Brazier, Mrs G H Cree, Mrs D N Nott and Mrs D Lloyd-Jones.

Mr H. Wake
A memorial service for Mr Hereward Wake was held in the Chapel of St John's School, Leatherhead, on Saturday. The chaplain and deputy head master, the Rev M. R. Francis, officiated. An address was given by Mr M. B. Shaw and the lesson was read by Mr E. J. Hartwell, head master.

Luncheon

Mr R. Jackson, MEP, MP
Mr Robert Jackson, MEP, MP, entertained Mr Robert White, Chairman of Blundell-Permoglaze, and his guests at luncheon in the House of Commons on Friday, March 23.

Dinners

Oxford Old Haileyburians
A dinner was held at Oxford on March 17 for Old Haileyburians in Oxfordshire and up at Oxford and for Oxford graduate Haileybury beaks. Mr Nicholas McFarlane-Watts presided and the principal guests were Mr John Stokes, MP, Mr B. L. Deed, Chairman of Oxfordshire County Council, and Mr Alastair Macpherson, Honorary Secretary of the Haileybury Society.

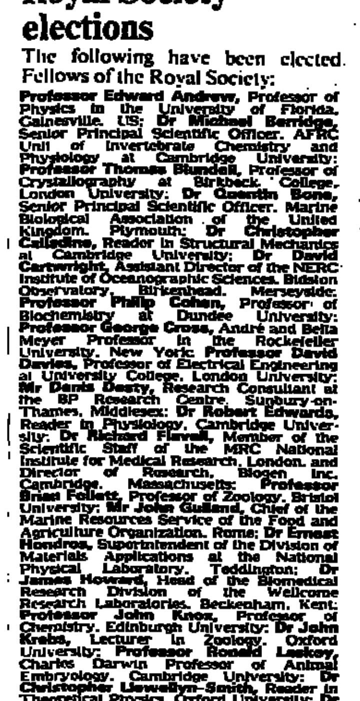
North-eastern circuit
The Leader of the North-eastern Circuit, Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, presided at a dinner at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Saturday given by members of the North-eastern Circuit to mark the appointment of Mr Justice Kennedy. Lord Justice Waller, Mr Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice Taylor were among those present.

Service dinners

Waggon Club
Members of the Waggon Club held their annual dinner in the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Officers' Mess, Aldershot, on Saturday. Major-General Sir Cecil Smith presided and the principal guest was Major-General B. H. Braggins.

Suffolk Army Cadet Force
The Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk presided at a guest night held by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Bowden and officers of Suffolk Army Cadet Force to dine out Colonel P. E. B. Badger, Cadet Executive Officer, at Bassingbourn Barracks, Royston, on Saturday night. The guests were welcomed by Major K. W. A. Roberts, President of the Mess Committee.

Royal Society elections



The following have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society:
Professor Edward Andrew, Professor of Physics in the University of Florida, Gainesville, US; **Dr Michael Berridge**, Senior Principal Scientific Officer, AFRC Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology at Cambridge University; **Professor Thomas Blundell**, Professor of Crystallography at Birkbeck College, London University; **Dr Quentin Bone**, Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, Plymouth; **Dr Christopher Calladine**, Reader in Structural Mechanics at Cambridge University; **Dr David Cartwright**, Assistant Director of the NERC Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Bidston Observatory, Birkenhead, Merseyside; **Professor Philip Cohen**, Professor of Biochemistry at Dundee University; **Professor George Cross**, André and Bella Meyer Professor in the Rockefeller University, New York; **Professor David Davies**, Professor of Electrical Engineering at University College, London University; **Mr Denis Desty**, Research Consultant at the BP Research Centre, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex; **Dr Robert Edwards**, Reader in Physiology, Cambridge University; **Dr Richard Flavell**, Member of the Scientific Staff of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research, London, and Director of Research, Biogen Inc, Cambridge, Massachusetts; **Professor Brian Follett**, Professor of Zoology, Bristol University; **Mr John Gulland**, Chief of the Marine Resources Service of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome; **Dr Ernest Hondros**, Superintendent of the Division of Materials Applications at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington; **Dr James Howard**, Head of the Biomedical Research Division of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent; **Professor John Knox**, Professor of Chemistry, Edinburgh University; **Dr John Krebs**, Lecturer in Zoology, Oxford University; **Professor Ronald Laskey**, Charles Darwin Professor of Animal Embryology, Cambridge University; **Dr Christopher Llewellyn-Smith**, Reader in Theoretical Physics, Oxford University; **Dr Gordon Lowe**, Lecturer in Chemistry, Oxford University; **Professor Alistair MacFarlane**, Professor of Engineering, Cambridge University; **Professor Peter Maitlis**, Professor of Chemistry, Sheffield University; **Dr Frank Mercer**, President of Netlon Ltd, Blackburn, Lancashire; **Professor Takeshi Oka**, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago; **Professor Charles Osmond**, Professor of Botany at the Research School of Biological Sciences in the Australian National University, Canberra; **Professor William Parry**, Professor of Mathematics, Warwick University; **Professor John Pendry**, Professor of Theoretical Solid State Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University; **Dr Richard Perham**, Reader in Biochemistry of Macromolecular Structures, Cambridge University; **Professor Frank Read**, Professor of Physics, Manchester University; **Professor Gareth Roberts**, Professor and Head of the Department of Applied Physics and Electronics, Durham University; **Dr Ian Shanks**, Senior Scientist at Unilever Research Colworth Laboratory, Bedford; **Professor Obaid Siddiqi**, Professor of Molecular Biology and Head of the Molecular Biology Unit at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; **Dr John Skehel**, Member of the Scientific Staff of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, and Co-Director of the WHO International Collaborative Centre for Reference and Research on Influenza Virus; **Professor Frank Smith**, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University; **Dr Michael Stowell**, Research Manager at Tube Investments Research Laboratories, Saffron Walden, Essex; **Professor Keith Vickerman**, Professor of Zoology, Glasgow University; **Professor David Williams**, Professor of Pure Mathematics at the University College of Swansea, University of Wales; **Professor Michael Woolfson**, Professor of Physics, York University; **Professor Peter Wyllie**, Professor of Petrology and Geochemistry in the University of Chicago.

The election of the above 40 Fellows brings the total present Fellowship (including Royal Fellows) to more than 1,000 for the first time in the Society's history.

Beyond breakdown and the Age of Reason

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The idea that modern society has lost its way, that Western culture is in crisis, that the threat of nuclear war is a reductio ad absurdum of scientific progress, and that something new and different had better happen soon if civilization is to survive, is an idea growing in influence. But it is no longer arresting to hear it said, for it has been around long enough to dissolve into modern consciousness as a baleful addendum to the accepted general world-view.

It could be just a passing fashion, or it could be an authentic advance in mankind's self awareness, bringing it closer to an unpalatable truth. There has been a tendency in some religious circles rather to relish that sense of crisis, as proving something or other favourable to religion; but on any fair view, the present state of religion is part of the problem and not part of the solution.

That much is admitted in the recently published analysis of the crisis by the Right Rev. Lesslie Newbigin, formerly a missionary bishop of India. Entitled *The Other Side of 1984* and commissioned by the British Council of Churches, it is one of very few theological monographs of the past 10 years which is worth reading twice.

Dr Newbigin's theses, for which he depends somewhat on the work of the Scientist and philosopher Michael Polanyi, is that western civilization has about reached the limit of what is possible according to the truth-system and the value-system of the eighteenth-century enlightenment.

In other words, the Age of Reason has now accumulated a stock of fundamental problems which reason cannot solve, and which are a threat.

In his view the threat is not just from the West, as "Western culture" has become normative throughout the world. And that culture does not, almost by definition contain the resources to rescue itself. Having reigned supreme and having displaced religion's central role, having even permeated religious belief with its own values, the scientific world-view has now begun to reach the end of its useful life.

He cautiously suggests that time has come for the return of the dogmatic principle meaning the rehabilitation of ideas of truth which depend on sources other than logic or empirical observation: in short, on faith.

That does not mean a rejection of the Enlightenment and all that has followed from it in the advancement of human welfare and knowledge, nor a return to a medieval world-view in which science is subordinate to the authority of prelates.

The greatest missionary task facing the churches, he asserts, is to conduct a profound dialogue with the scientific world-view, with the same mutual respect and the same willingness to be changed that mark the best sort of missionary dialogue between Christianity and some other world religion. That that is not to be just another conflict between dogma and rational science is clear: religion also makes use of reason, while science has its own dogmas.

The internal collapse of the scientific world-view's own truth-system – which is an important aspect of the whole Western cutural crisis – is that the explanations it offers no longer satisfy. It was once comfortably thought that science "explained the world", and would go on explaining more and more of it until all was explained.

Alternative religions "explanations" would be exposed as increasingly inferior, until they became marginal or obsolete. But those scientific "explanations" begin to look like mere restatements of the phenomena in question, mere descriptions in different words.

Dr Newbigin has found his critical analysis of the fruits of the Enlightenment falling on ears willing to hear, and the British Council of Churches has mapped out a programme of further study of those issues. That is an irony itself, as the council is as much a product of post-Enlightenment culture as anything else, and liberal Protestant churchmanship has been deeply infiltrated by Enlightenment methods and assumptions.

How it rescues itself, and whether it can, remains to be seen: if that is truly the way it is going, however, the issue of the Roman Catholic Church's membership – symbolizing the dogmatic principle in religion par excellence – takes on a new significance.

The Other Side of 1984, by Lesslie Newbigin (BBC Publications, 2 Eaton Gate, London SW1, £1.95).

Mr Jeremy Brudenell and Miss Edwina Hicks, granddaughter of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, after their wedding at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Marriages

Mr J. A. R. Brudenell and Miss E. V. L. Hicks
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the marriage on Saturday in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of Mr Jeremy Brudenell, second son of Mr and Mrs Michael Brudenell, of Dulwich, and Miss Edwina Hicks, elder daughter of Mr David and Lady Pamela Hicks, of The Grove, Brightwell Baldwin, Oxfordshire. Princess Margaret, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Hesse and the Rhine also attended. The Dean of Christ Church officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Oxford and the Rev John Tate.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk taffeta and a headdress of silk tulle veiling held in place by a pearl and diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of white roses, lilies-of-the-valley and gypsophila. The Hon Nicholas Knatchbull, Ashley Mosley, Marly Brudenell, Lady Sophie Hamilton, Eleanor Day, Bibi Lemos and Miss India Hicks, sister of the bride, attended her. Mr Rupert Colville was best man.

A reception was held at The Hall, Christ Church, and the honeymoon will be spent in Bali.

Mr J. W. Partridge and Miss K. F. Blackmore
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Blackheath, of Mr Bill Partridge, only son of Mr and Mrs Bryan Partridge, of Hastings, Sussex, and Miss Kate Blackmore, elder daughter of Mr Courtenay and Lady Pamela Blackmore, of Blackheath, London. The Rev Robert Blackmore, uncle of the bride, the Rev Tom Ashton and the Rev David Shiress officiated.

The McGillycuddy of the Reeks and Miss V. L. Astor
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Sulhamstead-Abbots, Berkshire, of The McGillycuddy of the Reeks, son of the late The McGillycuddy of the Reeks and of Madam McGillycuddy of the Reeks, and Miss Virginia Lucy Astor, eldest daughter of the Hon Hugh and Mrs Astor. The Rev Michael Watts officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rory Mackenzie, Philip Tickner and Victoria Wills. Mr Rupert Phillips was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr I. A. Robertson and Miss M. C. Evans
The marriage took place at Conway Road Methodist Church, Cardiff, on Saturday of Mr Alastair Robertson, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. I. Robertson, of Wootton, Bedfordshire, and Miss Megan Evans, daughter of Sir Hywel and Lady Evans, of St Fagans, Cardiff. The Rev R. J. Pearce officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a Victorian-style gown of white voile, inset with lace, and a veil held in place by a headdress of white stephanotis. She carried a bouquet of pink and white roses, stephanotis and freesias. Miss Anne-Maria Brennan and Miss Ann Truman attended her. Mr Angus Robertson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, and the honeymoon will be spent in Paris.

Mr C. S. Fay and Miss A. A. Semon
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 24, 1984, at the Parish Church of St Mary, Amersham, between Mr Charles Fay, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Miss Audrey Semon, of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Mr G. Oatham and Miss F. N. Nicholls
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 24, at St Giles Church, Chideock, Dorset, of Mr Gary Oatham and Miss Frances Naomi Nicholls.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. S. Baldwin and Miss M. C. Hood
The engagement is announced between Rodney John Steele, son of Captain G. C. Baldwin, DSC, CBE, RN (retd), and Mrs Baldwin, of Eastergate, Sussex, and Mariella Christina, daughter of Mrs M. T. Low, of Cricklade, Wiltshire, and the late Dr J. M. Hood.

Mr P. J. K. Bisgood and Miss L. S. L. Slater
The engagement is announced between Patrick, only son of Mr C. J. K. Bisgood and the late Mrs C. J. K. Bisgood, of Fetcham, Surrey, and Imogen, eldest daughter of Mr H. D. Slater, of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, and Mrs C. I. Slater, of Barnes, London.

Dr L. A. L. Davies and Dr R. A. Harries-Brown
The engagement is announced between Alan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. C. Davies, of Putney, London, and Rosemary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. N. Harries-Brown, of Whitland, Dyfed.

Mr R. J. Jackson and Miss B. R. Matthey
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs H. W. Jackson, of Loudwater, Hertfordshire, and Bridget, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. I. Matthey, of Fulham.

Mr J. A. Kerr and Miss A. R. Gibbs
The engagement is announced between James Alexander, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Kerr, of Frocester Lodge, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and Alice Rosamond, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Bobby Gibbs, of Flintham House, Oaksey, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Captain H. D. Margesson and Mrs B. Pattison
The engagement is announced between Hugh Margesson, The Royal Regiment of Wales, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. E. Margesson, of Maes-y-Gwenith, Chepstow, and Brigitte, daughter of Herr and Frau G. Mannig, of Osnabruck, West Germany.

Mr J. A. Murphy and Miss D. C. King
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mrs M. D. Murphy and the late Mr C. A. Murphy, of Ballymoney, co Antrim, and Dinah, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. King, of Genolier, Switzerland.

Mr R. Reynolds and Miss J. Pickup
The engagement is announced between Raymond, elder son of Mr and Mrs Martin Reynolds, of Sintra, Portugal, and Jo-Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Pickup, of Higher Disley, Cheshire.

Lieutenant G. W. Simmonds, RN and Captain B. M. Quinlan, WRAC
The engagement is announced between Gavin Wilson, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Simmonds, of The Malt House, Piddinghoe, Sussex, and Brigid Mary, twin daughter of the Rev Dermot and Mrs Quinlan, of Uppingham, Rutland.

Mr J. Stuart and Miss S. Hudson-Williams
The engagement is announced between James, only son of Mr and Mrs R. Stuart, of Clwyd, and Sara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Hudson-Williams, of 6 Lamont Road, Chelsea, SW10.

OBITUARY

PAUL WEBSTER

Writing songs for films

Paul Francis Webster, who went to Hollywood in 1935 to write songs for Shirley Temple and stayed to create some of the best remembered lyrics on film, has died at his home in Beverley Hills California. He was 76 and had suffered for some years from Parkinson's Disease.

At his death he had written more than 500 songs, and had been nominated for 16 Academy awards of which he won three: "Secret Love" from the film *Calamity Jane* in 1953, "Love is a Many Splendoured Thing" from the film of the same name in 1955 and "The Shadow of your Smile" from *The Sandpiper* in 1965.

Unlike most show business successes, Webster was born into a wealthy family and after graduating from Cornell University his first success was with the lyrics of "Two Cigarettes in the Dark" which he had been inspired to write when he saw Greta Garbo and John Gilbert light each other's cigarettes in a film. He wrote for Sammy Fain "April Love", "A Certain Smile" and "Secret Love"; and for Duke Ellington "I Got it Bad" and "That Ain't Good". He worked on the musical scores, of a wide variety of films from *Rose Marie* and *The Student Prince* to *Guns of Navarone* and *The Alamo*.

It amused him to tell friends how "Love is a Many Splendoured Thing" was turned down by 16 record companies and by several celebrated musicians. Finally 20th Century Fox subsidised the recording session with a group called The Four Aces and the song dominated the charts in 1955.

Mr Harold David, president of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers described Webster as one of the greatest lyric writers of all time.

MR K. ANDERSEN

Mr Knud B. Andersen, a former Danish Foreign Minister, died on March 23 at the age of 69 after a long illness.

A Social Democrat, Andersen went from journalism to politics in 1957 when he was first elected to the Folketing, Denmark's Parliament. He ended his career in 1981 after serving two years as the Assembly Chairman, or Speaker. He was Minister of Education from 1964-1968.

Andersen preferred action and political combat, and only reluctantly agreed to accept the chairmanship of the Folketing, of which body he was strongly critical on the ground that it was alienated from the common man. He suggested that the election laws should be changed in order to reduce the number of Parties represented in Parliament which at the time was as high as ten, a number which in his opinion made for political instability and for difficulty in forming Coalition governments.

A man of quick humour but also a sharp debater holding strong opinions, Andersen served as Foreign Minister in four Social Democratic cabinets between 1970-1978. He travelled widely and was a champion of liberation movements in developing countries. He was president of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers in 1978.

MR O. ECKSTEIN

Mr Otto Eckstein, an adviser on economics to the United States Government and chairman of Data Resources, a concern prominent in business forecasting, died in Boston on March 22, aged 56.

In his profession he was widely respected for his research into such subjects as cost-benefit analysis, inflation theory, and public finance, but he was best known for his work in making economic data available for practical use to businesses through his company of which he became president in 1969.

His work in Washington included two years as a member of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers from 1964 to 1966, and as director of a study on employment, growth and price levels for the joint economic committee of Congress in 1959 and 1968. He also appeared frequently before Congressional committees to testify on economic policy.

He had moved to America as a child when his parents left Germany in 1938. After graduating at Princeton he took a Ph D at Harvard, joining the faculty there and becoming Professor of Economics in 1963. Although he had been under treatment for cancer for several years, he continued to teach, write and conduct research.

Captain Harry Megson, R.N., Commander of the Naval Air Engineering School, HMS Daedalus, and a former Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair at the Ministry of Defence, died on March 24, aged 53.

Lilla Brignone, a leading lady of the Italian theatre for more than four decades, has died in Rome aged 70.

Sam Jaffe, who played the water-carrier in the film, *Gunga Din*, and who was nominated for an Oscar for his role in *The Asphalt Jungle* died on March 25 in Los Angeles, aged 93.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Trade Union Bill, progress on remaining stages. Town and Country Planning Bill, Lords amendments.
Tomorrow (2.30): Rates Bill, progress on remaining stages.
Wednesday (2.30): Rates Bill, completion of remaining stages.
Thursday (2.30): Rating and Valuation (Scotland) Bill, completion of remaining stages.
Friday (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Cycle Tracks Bill and Generic Substitution (National Health Service) Bill, second readings.

Select committees. Today: Home Affairs: sub-committee on Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: The Chinese community in Britain. Witness: Westminster City Council (4.15).
Environment. Subject: Green belt and land for housing. Witnesses: Standing Conference on London and the South East Regional Planning; West Midlands County Council (4.30).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: The Budget. Witnesses: Treasury officials (4.30).
Public Accounts. Subject: Trident programme. Witness: Ministry of Defence: Mr D. H. Perry (4.45).
Wednesday: Employment. Subject: Manpower Services Commission's Corporate Plan 1984-88. Witness: The Manpower Services Commission (10.30).
Trade and Industry. Subject: Trade with Europe. Witnesses: Representatives of the Confederation of British Industry (10.30).
Welsh Affairs. Subject: The impact of regional industrial policy on Wales. Witnesses: Wales Trades Union Congress; Confederation of British Industry, Wales (10.30).
Home Affairs. Subject: Remands in custody. Witnesses: Prosecuting Solicitors' Society; National Association of Probation Officers (4.15).
Public accounts. Subject: Administrative computing in Government departments. Witnesses: Treasury; DHSS. (4.15).
Transport. Subject: The organisation, financing and control of airports. Witnesses: Aerodrome Owners' Association (4.15); Dan Air Services (5.15).
Environment. Subject: Green belt and land for housing. Witnesses: House Builders Study Group with Consortium Developments Ltd; Joint Land Requirements Committee (4.30).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: The Budget. Witness: Chancellor of the Exchequer (4.30).
Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: The effect of feedstuff prices on the UK pig and poultry industries. Witness: National Farmers' Union (10.45).

Lords. Today (2.30): Housing and Building Control Bill, report. Debate on EEC report on fats and oils and on farm prices. Debate on financial assistance to museums.
Tomorrow (2.30): Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill, committee. Recreational Gardening Bill, committee. Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, third reading.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on White Paper Training for Jobs. Debate on proposed English rugby tour to South Africa.
Thursday (3): Telecommunications Bill, third reading. Criminal Trespass Bill, third reading. Roads (Scotland) Bill, report.

Select committees. Tomorrow. EEC subcommittee on Agriculture and the Environment. Evidence on improving efficiency of agricultural structures (10.45).
EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence on the European Regional Development Fund (4).
Science and Technology subcommittee 2 (New Technologies). Evidence from the MSC (3).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Mar 19: Finance Bill read a first time. Mar 20: Parents' Aid (No 2) Bill and Marks of Origin Bill both read a first time. Mar 21: Alexandra Park and Palace Bill read a second time.

Lords. Mar 19: Derwent Valley Railway Bill read the third time, and passed. Standard Chartered Bank Bill read a second time. County Courts Bill and Criminal Trespass Bill both passed the committee stage. Telecommunications Bill further considered on report and adjourned. Mar 20: London Transport (Tower Hill) Bill read a second time. Telecommunications Bill further considered on report. Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Bill and Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Bill both read a first time. Straw and Stubble Burning Prohibition Bill passed the committee stage. Mar 21: Anatomy Bill read a first time. Straw and Stubble Burning Bill further considered in committee. Mar 22: Housing and Building Control Bill and Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill both considered on report. The following Act received Royal Assent: Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions).

Latest wills

Lord Clark leaves £5,282,124

Lord Clark, of Saltwood Castle, Hythe, the art historian, left estate valued at £5,282,124 net. Among other bequests he left his painting of the Virgin and Child by Bellini to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Dyer, Mr Harold Lawrence, of East Horsley, Surrey £248,780
Moss, Mrs Madeline Violet, of Lewes £275,853
Proctor, Mr George Herbert, of Long Drax, North Yorkshire £205,420
Tarbolton, Mr Norman Eric, of Westminster, London, architect £345,203
Osborne, Mr Thomas Edward Hollier, of Chacombe, Northamptonshire £526,395

University news

Manchester
Appointments

Senior lecturer in orthopaedic surgery: W A Wallace, MB, ChB (St Andrews), FRCSEd. Senior lecturer in prosthetic dentistry: J R Heath, BDS (London), PhD (Birmingham), FDSRCSEd. Lecturer in computer science: N P Filer, BSc (London), MSc (Manchester). Lecturer in geriatric medicine: S C Allen, BSc, MD (Manchester), MRCP. Lecturer in neurology (in the department of medicine): Wolfgang Schady, LMS (Madrid), MC (Uppsala), MRCS, MRCP. Senior administrative assistant in the registrar's department (in lieu of assistant to the Deans of the Medical School): H R Bennett. Programmer in the regional computer centre: Rosamund E Austin, BA (CNAA).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR ADMIRAL: L E Middleton to be Flag Offr Naval Air Cmd, Sept.
CAPTAINS: I W L Chelton to MOD as CSO Logistics, Sept 20; K J Eaton to MOD (PE) with SPD and as DDSP, Nov 18; A Grose to Illustrious in cmd, Sept 11; J H Pirnie to MOD (PE) with Director General Ships Weapon Systems as Director Strategic Equipment, Feb 27.
COMMANDERS: M L Appleton to MOD with NAAFI as Naval Director on the Board of Management, Aug 3; J M Bingeman to Sultan addl, Oct 26; J A Bolger to MOD with DNW, Sept 28; J E Burton to Staff of Cincfleet as Deputy FWEO 1, Aug 10; H S Drake to MOD with ACNS, June 22; N R Essenhigh to Ark Royal as Executive Officer on Commissioning, Aug 21; A F Lawton to be Offr in Charge NP 2010 and CSO(E) to SNOFI, granted Actg Higher Rank of Capt, April 16; C A Lowther Addl for RNC Greenwich July 27; J R Luard to Staff of FONAC, Sept 4; G W Myers for 2-year exch with US Navy, Aug 1; B G Skinner to MOD with ACDS (CIS) as Pindar 3 on Project Pindar, May 29; D H N Yates to MOD with ACDS (Commitments), May 15.

Retirements
CAPTAINS: M R H Page, May 22; D C F Watson, May 19.
COMMANDER: J H D B Howard, May 23.
SURGEON COMMANDER: D S Forsyth, May 21.

The Army
COLONEL: P M Underhill to 3 BAD as Comdt, March 26.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: W I R Bradley, RAOC, to RAOC M & RO as SO1, March 26; R J Coate, RWF, to Staff College as Instr, March 26; R M Lipsett, REME, to 36 Cen Wksp as 2IC, March 26; N S Nash, ACC, to DACC as SO1, March 26; M J Nicholson, RA, to HQ UKLF as SO1, March 26; J N B Stuart, RE, to 111 Engr Regt as CO, April 1; C R B Everett, RPC, to UKCICC as SO1, April 1; M K Goldschmidt, R Anglican, to MOD as SO1, March 26; R A Huff, KOSB, to Shape as SO1, March 26; H D H Keatinge, R Hamps, to Combined M & RO as SO1, March 26; G C Messervy-Whiting, Int Corps, to MOD as SO1, March 26.

Retirement
COLONEL: I H McCausland, late RGJ, April 2.

RAF
GROUP CAPTAIN (Acting Air Commodore): R M Austin to MOD as Director of Operational Requirements 2 (RAF), March 31.
GROUP CAPTAIN: A E Ryle to RAF Akrotiri as Stn Cdr, March 30.
WING COMMANDERS: E R Barriball to MOD (PE) as ADAT 1, March 26; B Sidebottom to RAF Lossiemouth as SATCO, March 30; J Graham to MOD (PE) as SLR, March 30; N M Thomas to HQ STC EE Radar, March 26; T W Walters to MOD SS9 (RAF), March 26.
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Wing Commander): G Bell to Gp Mar O HQ 18 Gp, March 26; E J Stapleton to Log Plans 1 (RAF) MOD, March 26; P Turfrey to MOD (AFD) Barnwood as PM (Pol) 1 (RAF), March 26.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev R H Prentis, Vicar of Shifnal, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Priest-in-charge of Beckbury Badger and Ryton, same diocese.
The Rev P J Rogers, assistant Curate of St Bride, Old Trafford, diocese of Manchester, to be Priest-in-charge of St John with St James and St Paul, Plumstead, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev J F Seeley, Priest-in-charge of St Paul, Harringay, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Paul, Harringay, same diocese.
The Rev A Shackleton, Vicar of St Luke, Heywood and Area Dean of Rochdale, diocese of Manchester, to be also an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
The Rev D J Silcock, Rector of Ightham, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of St Helen's, Cliffe at Hoo with St James, Cooling, same diocese.
The Rev J Slyfield, Vicar of Tideswell, diocese of Derby, to be also Rural Dean of Buxton, same diocese.
The Rev N Tewkesbury, Vicar of Monk Fryston, diocese of York, to be Team Vicar of North Hill with Altarnon Bolventor and Lewannick and Laneast with St Clether and Tresmere, diocese of Truro.
The Rev P H E Thomas to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Heighington, diocese of Durham.
The Rev J H Tidy, Vicar of St Peter's Bishop Auckland, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Burley-in-Wharfedale, diocese of Bradford.
The Rev K I Uphill, temporary Curate of Havant, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Parish Priest of St John the Divine, Merton, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev B A A Whiting, Vicar of North Petherton with Northmoor Green, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Assistant Priest at St Mary's, Bridgwater with Chilton Trinity, and Durleigh, same diocese.

Science report

Seatbelt law cuts eye injury cases

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The value to road safety from the introduction just over a year ago of legislation compelling motorists and their front-seat passengers to wear seatbelts has been further supported by the findings of a study on eye injuries.

During a 24-week period between February 1 and July 31, 1981, 24 patients admitted to the casualty department of the Bristol Eye Hospital suffering from car accident injuries were seen and the details of their injuries noted.

In order to ascertain any change in numbers or pattern of injury after the introduction of seatbelt legislation on January 31, 1983, a similar study was performed between February 1 and July 31, 1983.

In the first study three years ago, 24 patients were seen. All were front-seat occupants of cars and none was wearing a seatbelt at the time of injury. Of the 12 who required emergency surgery, seven sustained sight-threatening injuries to one or both eyes.

Of the other 12, 10 sustained minor ocular injuries, not requiring admission or emergency surgery, and two had blunt trauma to the eye and adnexa as a result of contact with the car steering wheel. Those last injuries were considered to be a potential threat to sight. Fourteen of the 24 patients thus received emergency surgery and/or sight-threatening injuries.

The other 10 were considered to have had lucky escapes from head impact with the windscreen or from flying glass.

In last year's study, after the introduction of the seatbelt law, only six patients were seen during the same 24-week period. All were front-seat occupants of cars involved in collisions.

Three of the six sustained sight-threatening injuries requiring emergency surgery. Two of those three patients were not wearing seatbelts and the third was struck by a fragment of shattered glass while wearing his belt. The other three patients, all of whom were wearing belts, sustained minor injuries from flying glass from the windscreen, side window or mirrors.

According to official Avon police figures, 787 car occupants were injured because of car accidents in the county during the 24 weeks of the 1981 survey, and 607 during the same period last year. If it is assumed that any of those with eye injuries would be seen at the Bristol Eye Hospital, which is the only eye hospital in Avon, 763 (787 minus 24) would have suffered no eye injury in the 181 study period and 601 (607 minus 6) similarly escaped ocular injury during the 1983 survey.

In a study of eye injuries to the occupants of 700 cars involved in crashes in 1973, 39 per cent of patients suffered impairment or loss of vision in one or both eyes.

Although the general impression among ophthalmologists is that the new law has reduced the incidence of such injuries, no direct comparative figures have been published in support. The results of the recent study confirm, the authors say, that the law has succeeded in reducing ocular injuries but suggest there may be a change in the pattern of injury.

Laminated glass has been shown from previous research to cause fewer and less severe injuries than toughened glass. Despite repeated recommendations that laminated glass be used for vehicle windscreens, 113 models of new cars on sale in the United Kingdom do not have such screens fitted as standard equipment.

The authors strongly recommend the compulsory fitting of laminated glass, not only to all windscreens but also to door windows and mirrors on new cars for sale in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Source: S. A. Vernon and D. B. Yorston, Bristol Eye Hospital. (*Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, Vol 77, Number 3, March 1984.)

Jordan



Amidst exceptionally tight security, the Queen and Prince Philip arrive in Jordan today on a five-day state visit. Their host is King Husain, who was crowned in the same year as the Queen. Christopher Walker reports from Amman on the king's role in the search for a Middle East peace settlement and on recent political changes

The Queen's visit to the small but strategically placed desert kingdom of Jordan comes at a time when King Husain is at the centre of efforts by "moderates" in the Arab world to outflank the rejectionist minority and break a dangerous stalemate in the Middle East peace process.

That the United States is in a presidential election year during which little in the ...v of pressure on Israel over such sensitive issues as Jewish settlements can be expected, means that these moves are something of a long-term gamble which is still in period of gestation.

King Husain's bitter fr-stration with the infuluence of the Jewish lobby in the U. emerged in a recent interview when he claimed that through one-sided support for Israel, America had lost its credibility as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

In recent weeks the problems facing Jordan have been further complicated by the deteriorating situation in the bloody Gulf war. As a close ally of Iraq, the Hashemite monarch is deeply concerned about the dangers which could face him and other conservative Arab rulers if the Muslim extremists led by the Ayatollah Khomeni were ever to win a decisive victory.

"It looks very much to me as if the Middle East may be in for a period of redrawing political, and perhaps physical, maps", explained one leading Jordanian policy maker. "The worst thing we can do is remain silent. We have to be seen to be positive and to be courageous, or we run the risk of being swept away by a tide of radicalism."

The personal and political dangers which the 48-year-old king faces as a result of his stubborn determination to stand up to neighbouring Syria and to Libya – with which he recently broke off relations after the ransacking of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli – are clearly visible in the heavy security measures taken in Amman, previously the most relaxed capital in the Middle East.

These include armoured patrols of crack beduin troops elaborate anti-*kamikaze* bomb barriers outside many buildings (including the British Embassy) and strict search procedures on all flights by Alia, the national airline.

The measures have been further reinforced since this month's symbolic reconciliation between the king and Yassir Arafat, the leader of the dismembered Palestine Liberation Organization. The two men had failed to reach agreement last April after the Syrians and Libyans pressured the PLO chief not to sign a draft document which might have paved the way for eventual recognition of Israel and talks on the West Bank.

This year's initial five-day series of discussions has signalled a new era of cooperation in which the memories of Black September in 1970 – when the PLO were expelled by the Jordanian army – were erased, and replaced by a dialogue. The plan is to reach a common stand on the way of trying to solve the Palestinian problem and the future status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, captured in 1967.

As a country whose estimated 2.4 million population is more than 60 per cent Palestinian, Jordan's future had long been inextricably bound up with that of the dispossessed Palestinians. This point is driven home by Israeli hawks such as the prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who frequently uses the argument that "Jordan is Palestine" – with its convenient conclusion that an independent Palestinian state is therefore not required.

The demographic issue is by far and away the most sensitive in the country, and the outcome of the first Husain/Arafat meeting this month showed that key questions such as just who is going to speak for the Palestinians have at present been shelved, or perhaps not even discussed.

The final communiqué stuck rigidly to the 1974 Rabat Arab summit formula that the PLO is "the sole and legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

The PLO/Jordanian summit, which had the enthusiastic backing of President Mubarak of Egypt – another key figure in attempts to form a moderate Arab block which would also include Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and the Gulf States – took place against the unusual and encouraging backdrop of the first election campaign staged in Jordan since the West Bank was lost to Israeli armour nearly 17 years ago.

The occasion was by-elections for eight East Bank seats in the recently recalled parliament, left vacant by the deaths of deputies elected in the last general election in 1967. Diplomatic observers noted with satisfaction that, despite the absence of parties which were banned in 1957 when the monarchy was under serious threat, the campaign was one of the most open and genuinely democratic seen in the Arab world.

More than 100 candidates competed for the eight seats on a bewildering variety of platforms including such openly radical pledges to the electorate – which included women for the first time in Jordan's history – as "No to Camp David. No to Reagan. No to Israel", and "The PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people: I will never compromise on Jerusalem, the land and the people."

Among the key issues which emerged during the campaign was the demand for an early general election and for thorough-going amendments to the constitution to increase the East Bank representation in a parliament which at present consists of 30 deputies from each bank of the Jordan. Although Palestinians were eligible to stand for the vacant East Bank seats, in practice few chose to do so.

The by-elections resulted in a victory for three Muslim fundamentalist candidates, a trend which was seen as worrying for the government.

The campaign (conducted with no restrictions bar an order to candidates not to insult the monarchy nor to call for violent change) was seen by many observers as demonstrating the stability of the Hashemite regime. The king's earlier decision to recall the national assembly, which had been defunct since 1974, was taken as demonstrating both Jordan's continuing interest in the West Bank and its determination to get national institutions in order before the next stage in the peace process.

Another move was the appointment in January of a new look cabinet under the premiership of the able Ahmad Obeidat, former head of Jordan's ruthlessly efficient equivalent of MI5.

"There was a need for the country to get its own house in order and also to demonstrate to the PLO the possibility of another Palestinian forum if Mr Arafat was not going to make an effort to agree", said one Western diplomat. "Recalling the parliament combined them both and also had the advantage of being very popular. People here like politics and they felt deprived of it."

Unhappily for the king, who is regarded in both the West and East as one of the most astute, courageous and personable leaders in the region, the state opening of parliament had to be briefly postponed because of a bleeding stomach ulcer brought on by the strain of recent events and his own unrelenting work schedule.

Although a subsequent visit to the United States combined successful medical treatment with an important three-way summit with Presidents Reagan and Mubarak, the suddenness of the illness alerted many Jordanians to the extent to which the stability, prosperity and relative sanity of their society is dependent on the personality of the man who has led them for 31 years – like the Queen, King Husain came to the throne in 1952 – and survived so many assassination attempts that he has lost count of them.

At a time of menacing outside pressure, personal strain and economic setbacks, the king is desperately looking for more indications of American willingness to put pressure on Israel than he has received so far, in public or private. It will be at least early 1985 before it becomes clear whether these are going to materialise.





The search for peace in the Middle East – and the casualties of years of war. Above left: King Husain and the PLO leader Yassir Arafat, formerly enemies, meet in Amman in April last year for peace talks. Above right: an Italian soldier with residents of the Chatila refugee camp in West Beirut and (below) some of the thousands of Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

The 'special relationship' that ties King Husain to Britain

If ever there was a "special relationship" between two countries of different language and culture, situated on different continents, it is surely that between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Jordan.

As a state and as a concept, Jordan is an almost purely British creation. There was, in early Muslim times, a "district of the Jordan" but this consisted of Galilee and the upper Jordan valley (mainly in what is now Israel). The greater part of present-day Jordan was in the separate "district of Palestine".

Much later, in 1918, the whole of this southern part of Syria fell into the hands of Great Britain. The British government had recently pledged itself to "favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people", and Jewish leaders of the time generally assumed that this "Palestine" comprised both banks of the Jordan. But in 1922 Britain created a separate Emirate of Transjordan in the territory east of the river and installed the Hashemite prince Abdallah (King Husain's grandfather) as its first Emir.

The British had good reason to favour the Hashemite dynasty. Abdallah's father, Sharif Husain of Mecca, had launched the Arab Revolt which helped Britain to defeat the Ottoman Empire; and his elder brother Faisal, a close friend of T. E. Lawrence, had commanded the Arab army.

Britain failed to give the Hashemites the larger independent Arab kingdom – comprising virtually the whole of the Fertile Crescent – which it had promised, but did its best to make amends by installing Faisal as King of Iraq and Abdallah as Emir of Transjordan.

For the first 24 years of its existence, the new Emirate was formally the responsibility of Britain, by mandate of the League of Nations. Britain kept the final say in foreign affairs and a decisive influence over the treasury.

The army, known as the "Arab Legion", had British officers. Even after full independence in 1946, and after the annexation of the West Bank to form the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1950, Britain continued to pay for the armed forces, which were commanded by the legendary Glubb Pasha, and to provide economic aid under the terms of the Anglo-Jordan Alliance.

It was a natural choice, therefore, for the young Husain to be sent, first to Victoria College, the English-style public school in Alexandria, and then, when the assassination of his grandfather made him heir-apparent in 1951, to Harrow, in England itself. After acceding to the throne in August 1952, Husain returned to England for a crash course at Sandhurst before his eighteenth birthday, when he assumed his full royal powers and went back to Amman for his coronation.

Arabian Night's ball. King Husain dancing at a Dorchester Hotel charity ball in 1952.

The new king was therefore well aware of the importance of the British connexion to his country. But, in his first years on the throne, he was also to find that this kind of post-colonial relationship was becoming an anachronism, and in some respects a liability for a ruler seeking to stay afloat in an Arab world increasingly dominated by nationalism. Naturally choosing friends and advisers of his own age, many of whom were themselves ardent nationalists, Husain found himself occasionally resentful of the somewhat paternalist British advice he received.

The conflict between Britain and President Nasser of Egypt increased the strain. Britain wanted Jordan to join the anti-communist Baghdad Pact, which Nasser vehemently denounced as an imperialist yoke for the Arab nation. in 1955 there were riots against the pact in Amman, causing the government to fall and in 1956 the king bowed to nationalist pressure by dismissing Glubb, with the result that all the other British officers were withdrawn.



A soldier among soldiers. King Husain inspects a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards in the courtyard of the Foreign Office, in 1983.

Anti-British feeling grew even stronger after the Suez expedition. and early in 1957 elections produced a left-leaning government which denounced the Treaty of Alliance with Britain and repudiated the British subsidy.

Husain soon dismissed this government, with the support of the army, but it was clear that the old type of dependence on Britain could not be revived. Britain itself, chastened by the Suez adventure, no longer aspired to the dominant role in the Middle East it had once played. Significantly, it was the United States which came to the rescue with a military and economic aid package to replace the British subsidy.

In 1958 British troops were flown in from Cyprus at the king's request, to deter any invasion by the Iraqi army which had just overthrown the regime of Husain's cousin, Faisal. But they remained only three months, until the immediate emergency had passed.

Twelve years later, when the kingdom was rocked by the civil war with the PLO, there was no question of British intervention. Instead, American and Israeli warnings checked a Syrian attempt to intervene on the PLO's side.

Yet Britain's relative detachment from the power politics of the region has probably made it easier to maintain cordial relations between the two countries. The Jordanian army continues to buy British when possible, and close links with the British armed forces continue at official and unofficial levels – the latter including many lasting personal friendship. There are close ties too in civilian life.

This British connexion is actively encouraged by the king who, while he accepts that America is now a much more important power in the Middle East, still feels personally more at home in Britain and with British people. His second wife was an Englishwoman, Toni Gardiner, and several of his children have been educated, like himself, at English schools.

He keeps a house in London permanently staffed and makes several private visits here each year, usually dropping in for an informal chat with the prime minister and the foreign secretary of the day. His personal rapport with Mrs Thatcher is particularly close, cemented by the crucial support which Jordan gave to Britain in the UN Security Council after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, when the two leaders spoke personally on the telephone.

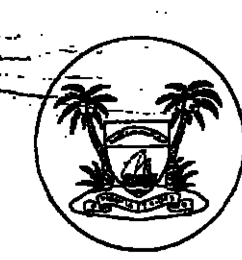
Despite these links, King Husain has made only one state visit to Britain, in 1966 – a visit which the Queen is now, somewhat belatedly, returning. On that occasion he revealed what remains, perhaps, his strongest debt to Britain: when his aircraft was attacked by Syrian MiG fighters in 1958 it was his Scots flying instructor and co-pilot, Wing Commander Jock Dalgliesh, who saved his life.

Edward Mortimer



King Husain, his uniform partly drenched after riding in an open carriage from Victoria Station, with the Queen at Buckingham Palace during his 1966 state visit to Britain.









The genius that transformed the economy

To the visitor, Amman appears as prosperous as many of the oil sheikdoms of the Gulf. Shops are overflowing with goods, impressive modern buildings abound, and new cars fill the streets. As Jordan has no oil of its own, and few other resources, its high living standards are perhaps surprising.

It has many of the characteristics of a poor developing country, including a huge balance of trade deficit, with export receipts covering less than one quarter of import payments. Such a situation has driven many Third World states to economic ruin, but in Jordan the trade deficit is not even seen as a major problem.

King Husain's genius has been to turn an almost impossible political situation to economic advantage by securing massive financial assistance from his oil rich neighbours, especially Saudi Arabia. As Jordan is the Arab state with the longest land frontier with Israel, and the largest Palestinian community, its Arab neighbours have felt a moral obligation to aid the Amman govenment through all difficulties.

At the same time King Husain has trod warily in inter-Arab disputes, particularly those involving his northern neighbour, Syria, and his eastern neighbour, Iraq. Despite all the machinations, of inter-Arab politics, the king has managed to avoid alienating any significant aid donor. The Jordanian economy has never suffered for the sake of political manoeuvrings, as is so often the case in Arab countries.

At first sight, the size of Jordan's outstanding external debt seems horrific. More than $220m (£150m) is owed to Saudi Arabia alone, while $150m had been borrowed from Kuwait. A further $150m is outstanding to Arab aid agencies, and similar sums are owed to Western states, particularly the United States and West Germany.

Western aid has been less significant than Arab financial assistance in recent years, despite King Husain's pro-Western political stance, although the Reagan Administration has increased its funding in recognition of Jordan's crucial role in any Middle Eastern peace settlement.

As virtually all of this financial assistance to Jordan has been highly concessionary, the central bank is fortunate in not having any major debt servicing problems. The debt outstanding to foreign commercial banks amounts to only $100m, a relatively modest figure by Third World standards.

Prospects for the Jordanian economy appear more promising than at almost any time in the last 20 years. The inflationary pressures of the late 1970s have subsided due to cautious economic management, and the annual rise in wholesale prices is now a mere 3 per cent. The money supply is well under control, and the speculative rise in land prices has ended, although the construction sector continues to be buoyant.

At the same time the long term policy for economic diversification, which was the aim of both the 1976-80 development plan, and the 1981-85 plan, appears to be having some success.

Under the 1981-85 development plan a determined effort has been made to diversify Jordan's exports. The country's major export in the past has been phosphates, Jordan being the third largest supplier to the world market. Phospbate prices slumped in the mid-1970s, but have fared better in recent years, and production almost doubled between 1978 and 1983 as the Al-Abyad mine was opened up.

Nevertheless, to lessen dependence on raw phosphates, a fertilizer plant has been established at Aqaba to process phosphate rock. Fertilizer prices are more stable in world markets than those of raw phosphate, and the fertilizer production has meant more income and employment for the Jordanian economy.

Other mineral resources are also being developed, notably potash from the Dead Sea. Production of potash started in December 1982, and during 1983 over 250,000 tons were mined.

Jordan earns a considerable amount from its transit trade, as Aqaba has long served as a short cut from the West to Iraq, avoiding the long passage around the Arabian Peninsula to Basra. Since the Gulf War, as a result of the vulnerability of Basra to Iranian air attack, most of Iraq's imports have passed through Jordan.

Imports through Aqaba for Iraq grew from 3 million tons in 1980 to 8 million tons in 1982, although in recent months the trade has fallen with Iraq's forced curtailment of imports due to its own difficult economic situation. If the war ends, however, and Iraq starts a reconstruction programme, there is little doubt the port of Aqaba and Jordan's economy as a whole will benefit considerably.

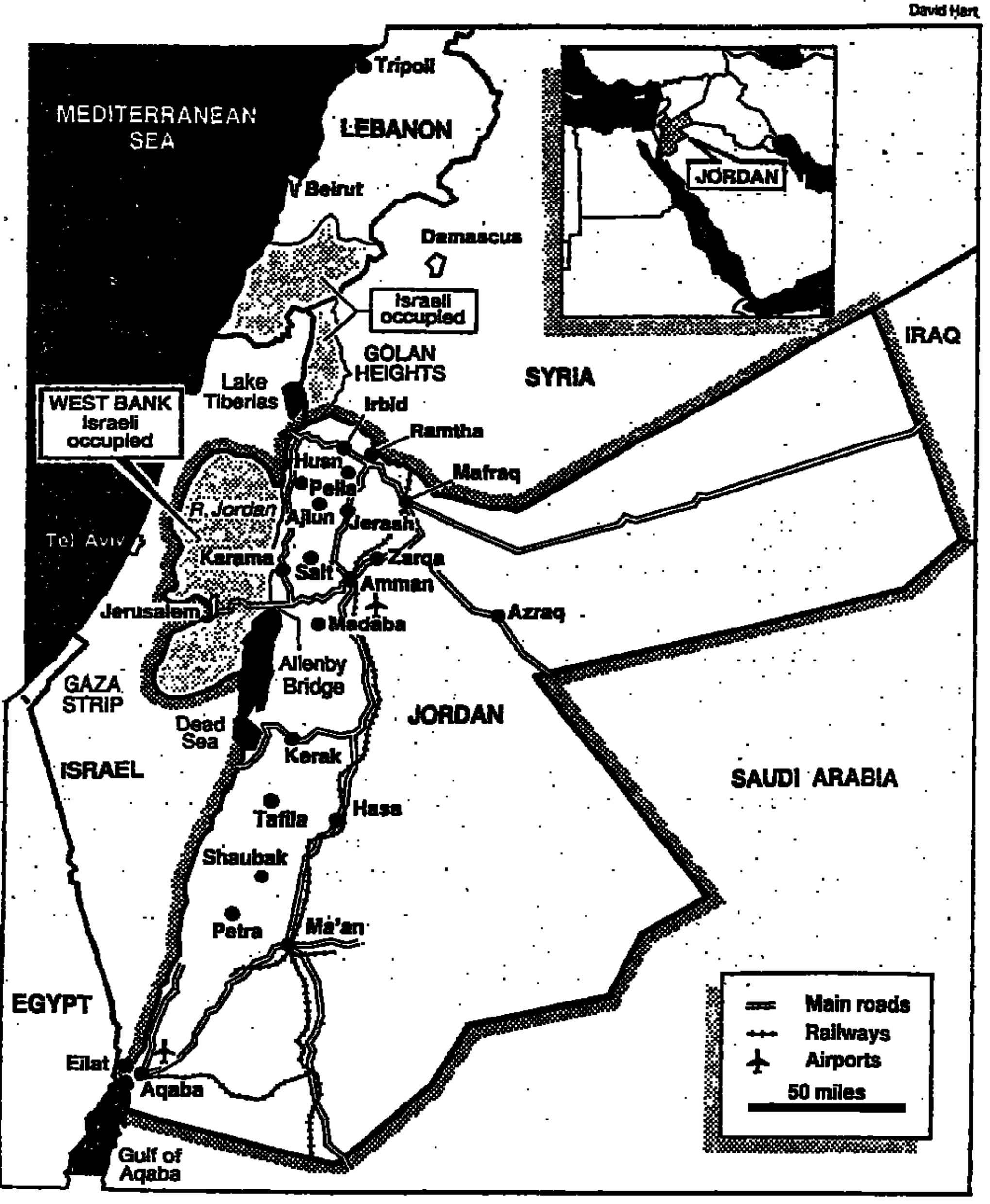
In addition to acting as a transit route to the Gulf for other country's goods, Jordan also exports substantial quantities of its own agricultural produce to the Gulf. Due to the success of the irrigation schemes in the Jordan Valley, the kingdom has a surplus of fruit and vegetables available for export.

The Jordan Valley Authority, which was modelled on the Tennessee Valley Authority, is responsible for all irrigation work and infrastructure. The major irrigation work, which involved the construction of the King Talal dam on the Zarqa River and the East Ghor canal, was completed in 1980. As a result, agricultural jobs were provided for almost 100,000 people, mainly Palestinian refugees.

Further employment could be provided if the proposed Maqarin dam on the Yarmouk River bordering with Syria was built. Unfortunately, as no agreement has been reached on the sharing of the resulting water with Syria, this project has been indefinitely postponed – which illustrates just how dependent Jordan's economy is on the actions of its neighbours.

Rodney Wilson

The author lectures on the economies of the Middle East at Durham University. His book, Banking and Finance in the Arab Middle East, *was published by Macmillan last year.*





Top: the Nabataean temple of al-Khanzah, one of the many buildings carved out of the rock face at Petra. Lost to the world for six centuries, the site – hidden in the hills – was rediscovered in 1812 by an explorer who heard rumours of a lost city from local beduins. Above: once a wealthy Greco-Roman city, the beautifully preserved site of Jerash lies among the mountains of Gilead on the road to Damascus.

Penelope Turing describes some of the tourist sites the Queen will be seeing.

Golden days in a desert kingdom

The Queen's visit to Jordan should focus attention in Britain on the great tourist potential of the desert kingdom. So far it has not achieved fashionable status in the world travel market, partly because the majority of European American holidaymakers know next to nothing about it, and partly because the whole Middle East is perpetually clouded in the public mind by political tensions.

Those who know and care enough about Jordan – genuine travellers as distinct from tourists, archaeologists and others with specific historical or Biblical interests – have long known it to be one of the most rewarding countries in an area where much of the world's culture and religious faith is rooted.

Like other visitors, the Queen will find a small country whose overall colouring is pale golden: undulating desert and bare, dramatic hills. Most newcomers are surprised by the arid beauty of this scenery, and the sharp contrast of green valleys under bright sunlight.

There will be handsome, smiling faces, many of them young, for about half the population is under 15 years old. The smiles are not only for VIPs; one of Jordan's great tourist assets is the friendliness of the pople, especially to the British. Most of them speak at least some English.

Before the 1967 war, during which Israel occupied the Jordanian West Bank territory and the old city of Jerusalem, all of which it still holds, Jordan's infant tourism industry was concentrated on the Holy Land sites. The East Bank places such as Amman itself and Jerash were optional extras, and Petra a remote, fabled sort of Jordanian Shangri-La.

After 1967, without Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Jericho, Jordan had to build its whole tourist structure anew.

Today the focal point is Amman, which has a new international airport 30 minutes' drive to the south, from where all parts of unoccupied East Bank Jordan are readily accessible.

It is possible – and included in a number of the organized package holidays – to cross the Jordan river into Israeli-occupied territory, make a tour of the classic Holy Land places and return to finish the holiday in and around Amman.

The capital spreads over the surrounding hills in a network of residential roads lined with handsome stone-built houses and gardens reminiscent of the Mediterranean.

This was the Rabbath Ammon of the Bible, and later Philadelphia. It has a well-preserved Roman amphitheatre and other relics of the past, and the archaeological museum is worth visiting.

From the visitor's point of view Jordan may be divided into north and south, and all the northern highlights can be visited by day from Amman.

Greco-Roman Jerash, perhaps the most beautiful architectural treasure of the whole country, is only 40 minutes' drive from the capital.

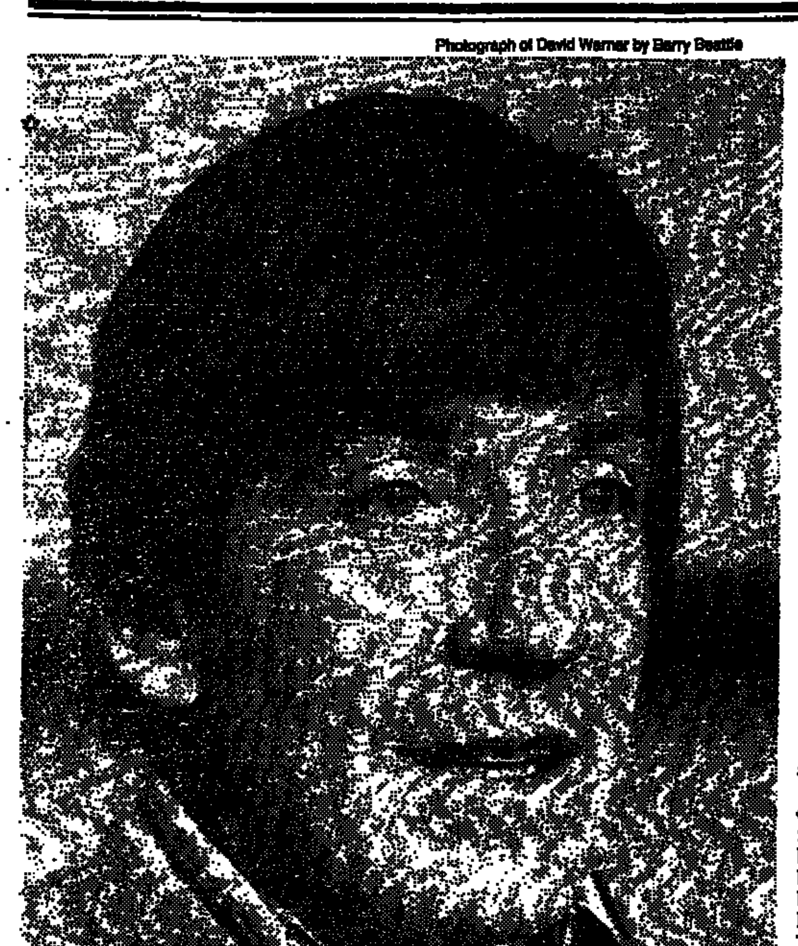
To the east of Amman is the great oasis of Azraq with an ancient Arab castle which was T. E. Lawrence's headquarters. South from there in the desert are several more eighth century Arab castles and hunting lodges.

There are two roads to southern Jordan. One is the main desert highway, five hours' driving through to Aqaba. The other, which adds 2½ hours to the driving time, is the old King's Highway, a superb scenic route along the Mountains of Moab by way of Madaba and the crusader castle towns of Kerak, Tafila and Shaubak.

Petra (1½ hours short of Aqaba) is the jewel of the south, the Nabataean city with its temples and tombs carved from the cliff walls of an enclosed valley.

THE ARTS

Photograph of David Warner by Barry Beattie



"Concentrating on the character was marvellous"

David Warner, one of the shooting stars of the Sixties, re-emerges from subsequent shadows in *Charlie*, which begins full of optimism on ITV tonight: interview by **Bryan Appleyard**

When the confusion and anguish had to stop

"Catch a falling star and put him under contract", they used to sing at the Royal Shakespeare Company in the Sixties. Alternatively they crooned: "Where have all the good parts gone? Gone to Warner, every one. . ." It was in the heated atmosphere of the mid-Sixties that David Warner was threatening to become *the* actor for a generation. True to the ground-breaking spirit of the age he had sprung straight to the top almost from the moment he left RADA. He had been the star of the film of David Mercer's *Morgan: a Suitable Case for Treatment*, playing a riotous, rootless youth with a penchant for gorilla suits. Then suddenly he was at Stratford playing Henry VI and Hamlet.

He was pure Sixties – confused and anguished as both Morgan and Hamlet. But he also inherited that decade's inability to maintain the momentum. Since those heady days he has seemed in a professional limbo, cropping up here and there but all too obviously failing to fulfil his early promise. The Central Television series *Charlie*, starting tonight, offers the chance of a return to some degree of prominence in England. But what went wrong?

"There have been circumstances", he explains cautiously, "circumstances apart from the career. All these things about promise unfulfilled, Warner in the Sixties and all that, it's in the past. There have been things – things I don't want to go into which don't go hand in hand with plotting a career. Not the marriage break-up. There were physical problems, physical health problems."

He mentions an accident in 1970 in Rome in which he smashed both his heels and was told he would never walk again. "It sounded as though I had tried to kill myself, which was not very good for getting employed. It was just after the Sixties and there were accusations of drug abuse. All that stuff has never been my scene. It's a physical problem which is hereditary. It's nobody's business but mine."

Warner emerged from various locations in the Midlands, the child of a peripatetic family: "There was no theatrical tradition but plenty of histrionics." He took to acting at school when academically and athletically he had proved a failure. He joined an amateur dramatic group to get away from home: "In the late Fifties it was either that or join a gang, you know, the coffee-bar set."

He went to RADA and, almost immediately afterwards, was appearing in Tony Richardson's *Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Royal Court. The films of *Tom Jones* (he played Blifil) and *Morgan* followed rapidly. Warner senses that this left him with a kind of vacuum at the start of his career. "I never really paid my dues as far as repertory was concerned. I think I lack a lot because of that."

Then came the RSC, where he was spotted by Peter Hall and asked to audition for Henry VI in *The Wars of the Roses*. He assumed he was auditioning for the role of understudy. He was wrong: he got the part and soon afterwards that of Hamlet in Hall's production. It was a performance that caught the imagination of the Sixties.

"It's not for me to say if it was the Hamlet for the decade or the generation. I just don't know – I didn't see it. The only thing I can say with a degree of certainty is that the kids did go to see it. It brought a whole new generation to Stratford." After five years at the RSC, however, he was "absolutely knackered", and left, entering the long twilight of the Seventies. That his accident should have happened in 1970, at the start of a decade which was to prove a lean one for Warner and the whole Sixties generation, seems all too appropriate.

He worked off and on until in 1978 he received his first invitation to go to Hollywood. The film – *Nightwing* – did nothing for itself but it did start a new period of work for Warner in mini-series. He won an Emmy for Best Supporting Actor in *Masada* and played a whole range of heavy, villainous parts including Heydrich in *Holocaust*.

It was in America that the producer Graham Benson sent him the script for *Charlie* and offered him the lead. Warner took it like a shot. Filming lasted three months, starting in August last year. "It's a long time since I've actually played the lead in something. Just getting up in the morning and going to work and concentrating on the character was marvellous. It was wonderful to have a really good reason to get up."

The private eye created by the writer Nigel Williams is familiar enough: a broken marriage, an unsuccessful, sordid business career, a hopeless optimism when it comes to cases and a saving lucky streak. In the role Warner looks drained and hunted, lurching into danger through ignorance rather than courage and yet always displaying enough underdog charm to persuade unlikely contacts to unburden themselves.

As so often in his career Warner cannot comment on the final version, never having seen it, but he is optimistic about its quality. The word round Central is that another series is highly likely and there is a certain self-congratulatory air associated with the whole project.

Warner's own hopes are high that the part will re-establish him back in England. It would fit neatly with the new stability he feels has entered his life. Certainly the Sixties angst which used to haunt his features has mellowed into a weathered, slightly Californian look. Yet something about the style of the tweed jacket and flannel trousers still betrays his debt to a decade which was the making of him.

PUBLISHING

Romantic faction

"Yes! to everything", wrote Kathryn Falk, publisher of the *Romantic Times* and America's Most Glamorous Tycoon, in response to my request for exclusive information about the International Booklovers' Conference being held at the Cumberland Hotel, London, from April 8 to 15.

The Love Plane is scheduled to touch down at Heathrow from New York City on the morning of April 9. That evening Lady Antonia Fraser, John Le Carré, Alan Fisher, Marian Babson, Catherine Cookson, Malcolm MacDonald, Violet Winspear, Lena Kennedy, Shinji Hata and others will be presented with special awards. Next morning the visitors will watch the Changing of the Guard, visit Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Mayfair and Belgravia ("home of the aristocracy") and, presumably their home from home, Mills & Boon. Clearly they like their love plain.

And so it continues all week. There is a visit to Althorp House (optional trip – $85) and a "special welcome" at the Hodder & Stoughton/Silhouette stand at the London Book Fair: indeed there is a "Hodder & Stoughton/Silhouette day with lots of extra special surprises in store".

There are book signings, too, and a *literary* luncheon – with the world's other most romantic tycoon, and the prize in a competition is "a ride with Barbara Cartland in her white Rolls-Royce".

There is bags of hard work as well for the readers of romance who aspire to write – or to have written – the stuff. They will learn about foreign rights, how to do historical research (with a little help from Lady Antonia?), and how to write story outlines and plots. Experts "will speak and answer questions about everything concerned with writing a book and marketing it on the international market".

And that, of course, is what this is all about. Romantic fiction is big business. In America last year each of the ten top-selling romantic novels sold well over 1 million copies, and in Britain 8½ million readers buy romantic fiction.

I nearly forgot. Ms Falk gave me a scoop. She is starting a writers' organization in Britain, similar to the one she has in New York, and there is going to be a conference in London every year.

* * *

If Martyn Goff, OBE, had chosen to make his career in publishing, he would probably be a very rich man by now. Instead, this most enthusiastic of book lovers has, year in, year out, directed the National Book League whose headquarters are at cost-effective Wandsworth.

The NBL is the sort of necessary organization which would be mourned in the event of its demise, but which no one bothers to eulogize in its lifetime. So essential is it to the world of letters that it is simply taken for granted. Its aim, which it achieves with colossal success, is to foster the growth of a wide and discriminating interest in books. It organizes touring exhibitions and research projects and administers numerous literary prizes, including the Booker Prize. It has a major lending library of books about books, and a superb information service.

The NBL is a serious organization, run by dedicated and efficient people on little more than a shoestring. It does for books within this country something similar to what the British Council does for British books abroad. Its task, of course, is that much harder, as we are less inclined to read good books than the overseas audience.

If, as strongly hinted, the Arts Council were to withdraw the league's lifeblood grant, it would indicate a lack of seriousness and commitment to the past, present and future of English literature.

* * *

This year's London Book Fair takes place from April 10-13 at the Barbican Centre and, for the trade, is the most important event of its kind in the country. It is being suggested that next year John and Jean Public should be allowed to visit the fair for more hours than presently allowed. It is also hoped, according to the useful monthly publication of the Book Marketing Council, "to devise ways of selling books to the public". What will they come up with next?

Those in favour of permitting the public greater entry think, not unreasonably, that people sufficiently interested in books to want to attend would welcome the chance to see a wider range of new and forthcoming titles than they could find in any single bookshop. Those against the idea are less concerned that valuable tomes might be pilfered (even publishers have been known to purloin other publishers' books) than that the public might be bemused as to what publishers do there.

There are parties and receptions, and if you chat up a friendly publicity person you might be given a glass of something on one of the more than 500 stands. There are promotional demonstrations and book launches (they would hardly be boats) to the trade, press and public. There is a separate area for companies which issue softwear, as if those which publish your old-fashioned kind of books would rather not mix. And there will be "meet the author" sessions in spite of most members of the trade spending much of their time trying to avoid the originators of the product.

E. J. Craddock

Television

Cultured curiosity

Thanks to Channel 4, one of television's quieter success stories is currently being given the accolade it has long deserved. Jeremy Marre's tenacious pursuit of folk music in every corner of the globe has yielded a long string of memorable programmes: last night saw the third in a new batch gathered from the East.

Marre's resolutely sociological approach does have its drawbacks, of course. His commentaries are not as free as they might be from clichés of the "East-meets-West", "Old-versus-the-New" variety. His partisan support for peasant art forms and his puritanical contempt for "city life" lead him to assert, of Indian films, that "the fantasy world of the big screen" prevents people "thinking about the real world and how it might be changed", and that it has "no social function".

Luckily, however, he has too much curiosity to be content with any stereotyped view for long. He brought on that notable actor-producer Raj Kapoor to defend Mammon: the typical viewer of one of his films might indeed be downtrodden, Kapoor said, but in the celluloid presence of all those rajahs and jewelled princesses "for a little moment he feels fine: it is a dream that I sell".

Sukiyaki and Chips followed music through all its forms in contemporary Japanese culture, from rock to Noh, from whistling arrows for frightening the devil to the academics who believe that Japanese listen to music with the opposite side of the brain from that used by western listeners. *Two Faces of Thailand* offered some strange images, but none stranger than a home-grown Superman who sang: "I'm a single man/I don't need to love anyone/I'm afraid of modern Thai girls/With their sharp tongues and itchy fingers . . .". Straight to the point.

There'll Always Be Stars in the Sky contained dazzling footage of some travelling actors in Rajasthan: we watched the leader of the troupe put on his padded corsage and at length emerge, encrusted with jewels, as a magnificently sensual dowager. We also met an aged "play-back" singer whose infant songbird voice had been dubbed over the images of a thousand simpering queens in their peachy twenties; we watched a double wedding, one couple aged 12 and the other six. Such marriages are now outlawed: full marks to Marre for trapping one, with its concomitant stone-age ritual, on film.

Michael Church



Stalwart as ever: Domingo's Paolo

Concerts

BBCSO/Lutoslawski

Festival Hall/Radio3

Lutoslawski's music is the complete expression of the figure he cuts on the concert platform: dapper, beautifully mannered and gifted with a smile that both charms and wards off.

The natural worry with such politeness is that it may cover an unwillingness to say anything that matters and there are Lutoslawski scores where, Japanese fashion, the perfection of elegance is all. But the Third Symphony, which the BBC Symphony Orchestra under the composer's baton introduced to this country Friday night, is a different matter. It is still composed with immense finesse – Lutoslawski does not have it in him to make an ugly sound – but it achieves ends far beyond that of nicely decorating half an hour.

The title implies as much. This is a real symphony, if one not so much in E as out of it: hammerings on the principal note call up the fragmented ideas of the exposition, then kick off the much more continous development, and finally bring the music to an end in a thrilling gesture entirely typical of Lutoslawski's ability here to make excellence of sound enhance effects of imaginative boldness. The wind and strings clammer repeatedly for the work to end, but the tuned percussion skitter in ever more frantic activity, and then, just as they are stilled, the brass begin to bend out of true, until a quick slam prevents any more disagreement.

As this may suggest, the work is not just a symphony but also a concerto for orchestra, and it aspires at times to the bright tunefulness and expressive warmth of Lutoslawski's own work in the genre, a piece now 30 years old. In doing so, it reopens his debt to Bartok: the start of the development is a moment of canonic desperation akin to the chase in *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Composed for the Chicago Symphony, the work demands a performance of giddying attack and virtuosity. It received one.

Paul Griffiths

YMSO/Blair

St John's

A marked and fingered copy of the solo part of Delius's Suite for Violin and Orchestra tantalizingly survives, but with no record of any performance. So the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra conducted by James Blair did their characteristic bit and engagingly presented its first public performance on Saturday night.

Ralph Holmes was the soloist; and few violinists could have brought out as affectingly and unselfconsciously as he the warm but tough pastoralism which pervades its four movements. Delius, in this robust early work, knew just how to strengthen what is often little more than salon sentiment by nudging and fracturing rhythm and harmony in just the right places. And Mr Holmes, too, whether in the hurdy-gurdy Intermezzo or the elegiac Adagio, reinforced his expansive playing with a sharp-edged, sinewy energy.

The brass principals of the orchestra, who had partnered Mr Holmes so admirably in the Delius, enjoyed themselves no end in Malcolm Arnold's Four Cornish Dances. Their wit and invention sustained us even through the Bax Phantasy for Viola and Orchestra: overlong, overheated, and no doubt lovely stuff to play, as Mr Holmes almost persuaded us.

The real revelations were to be made, though, in Elgar's symphonic study *Falstaff*, which concluded the evening. It drew forth all the stylish swagger and live tension between sections that this orchestra can pull off so well. And, in James Blair's hands, it revealed just that dramatic specificity within its orchestral complexity that makes the work such a masterpiece of timing and terse self-expression. Elgar may well not be done more enthusiastic and illuminating service this year.

Hilary Finch

Music Projects

St John's

It was more a case of transatlantic contrasts than "Transatlantic Connections" in the last of the New Macnaghten Concerts series, given by Music Projects/London under Richard Bernas. First we heard the world première of Gavin Bryars's *Effarene*, which the composer intends as a paraphrase in the Lisztian tradition of two of his operas to be performed this year, *Medea* and *Civil Wars*. But it is *Civil Wars*, and in particular the images in it that Bryars has taken from Jules Verne, that has had more bearing on the present work's atmosphere.

Effarene is a mesmeric if baffling sequence of four arias that presents side by side texts by Marie Curie, the Lebanese poet Etel Adnam, Pope Leo XIII and Verne himself. Colourfully yet delicately scored for four pianos and percussion – including a pair of steel drums – the work is dominated by Bryars's sweeping but simple melodies, sung here by the admirable Carol Smith and Linda Strachen.

If such music seeks novelty through exploration of the commonplace grammar of popular music, George Antheil's *Ballet mécanique*, which caused a riot at its Paris première in 1926, fractured all conventional notions of what music was. It is not, as often supposed, a music that glorifies the machine but rather one which takes the sounds of functional objects like doorbells and aircraft propellers and applies them, almost in a Dadaistic way, to an abstract art.

Here, played in the shortened version that Antheil made in 1952-53, the impact was still physically overwhelming. The players obviously relished their resurrection of a work which, like Varèse's *Ionisation*, did much to emancipate the percussive element in music.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Taking Liberties

Tom Allen Centre

One of John Wilkes's biographers complained that even in an American town named after him they had forgotten who he was. Nor is he any longer a household name here. The main, in fact the only, virtue of Steve Gooch's play is the arresting contemporary relevance it finds in the confrontation of London with central government, attacks on press freedom and, in the unsavoury case of Wilkes's *Essay on Woman* (probably not written by him), the use of prosecutions for obscenity.

He has also unearthed the Garratt Green elections, an annual Wandsworth saturnalia when butcher, baker and candlestick-maker mounted the hustings for irreverent political harangues in the hope of being elected mayor. Londoners crowded in from far afield; even theatricals like Garrick and Sam Foote got involved.

The Tom Allen at Stratford, east London, is a community centre and the revels, in David Bradford's production, involve the locals including many children. As a result, what is basically a piece of journeyman history-for-schools playwriting sometimes looks more like a school play. They dance and enjoy themselves and the musicians do their best.

Except for one elaborately scabrous effort (Foote's contribution) the speeches are little fun unless you happen to be as half-cut as the Garratt villagers would have been. Paul Brightwell, a strong Wilkes likeness apart from the notorious squint, has none of Wilkes's wit to speak but pursues his crusade against venal royal ministers and harassment of *The North Briton* with grim zest.

Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, a second-hand wig dealer who seems to have been a character and a half and finally made the mayoralty, is not very likable ro entertaining in Tom Keller's hands, even when drying during his star turn at Foote's Haymarket or reduced to selling himself as a guinea-pig to dental apprentices.

Anthony Masters

Opera

Francesca da Rimini

Metropolitan, New York

It is easy to understand why James Levine would want to revive Zandonai's musty *Francesca da Rimini*, last performed by the Metropolitan Opera in 1918. First performed in 1914, this work is a prime example of the kind of lush orchestral writing endemic to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, with fat harmonies, outsized climaxes and the kind of chocolate-sauce sound designed to soothe and caress. If Levine wanted to show off his orchestra and his colouristic abilities, he succeeded – given some ragged playing in the clangorous scenes – but he succeeded at the expense of nourishment, for *Francesca da Rimini* has little beyond an excess of carbohydrates to offer.

The opera is the Paolo and Francesca story, a basic operatic triangle of young woman married to older man who falls in love with younger man. This story seems to have had a hold on the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, from *Tristan* to *Pelléas* to such forgotten operas as Deems Taylor's *The King's Henchman*. Here the story, as elaborated by Gabriele d'Annunzio, has further mixed such fin-de-siècle traits as shock and cruelty – seen elsewhere in the operas of Strauss and Puccini.

Zandonai's talents at working with this material are definitely circumscribed. He is at his best in the love scenes, where his rich palette of colours, built around tremolo strings and harps, provides a sensuous background which is intermittently effective (particlularly at the close of the first act). But Zandonai is no musical dramatist, and apart from creating welters of sound cannot begin to define character in music, or to achieve a long-lined musical exposition. The music therefore recedes in importance to a sort of pleasant background, highly conducive to dozing. The second act is a battle scene, inserted to give welcome contrast, but, again, Zandonai's talents do not go beyond a raised noise level, while the vocalism throughout is more declamation than singing.

The Met, as is customary these days, treated this farrago to a first-class production. Ezio Frigerio's sets of the two castles were appropriately grandiose, and his set for the tower in the battle scene, though impossible to envision logically, became the basis for another Met spectacle show of drawbridges, smoke, flying balls of fire and a concluding burning ram's head which I took to be a battering ram (but why *should* those within a tower use a battering ram?). Franca Squarciapino's costumes, with their lengthy medieval sleeves, were equally lavish.

Although Piero Faggioni's production was somewhat more controlled than was Pierluigi Sammartini's for *Ernani* earlier this season, it was still one designed primarily to show off the singers. It was also freighted with moments of operatic nostalgia, such as a classic Soprano Chase (direct from 1940s stagings of *Tosca*), and the warriors all on cue lifting their crossbows heavenward in exultation. Perhaps Faggioni was trying to reproduce the sights of the past, as Zandonai reproduced its sounds.

The best singing of the evening came from the Paolo of Placido Domingo, stalwart as always – though his voice is becoming ever more baritonal in timbre – and from the ageless Cornell MacNeill as the luckless, lamed and ugly husband Gianciotto. He has not much interesting to sing, and most of it is at forte, but that suits MacNeil perfectly. Renata Scotto's Francesca, however, was never sung with that lusciousness the part demands, for her tremolo has now become severe.

If this production can be classed as James Levine's indulgence, it was an expensive one, both in financial and artistic cost. If he wants to show off his orchestra, there are better operas around, not least Schoenberg's *Moses und Aron*, which was once on the forward list but has now been postponed indefinitely. Zandonai, it appears, is more to the taste of the Met and its public.

Patrick J. Smith

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The world boom that shouldn't bust

All round, the sounds of economic spring – that is, of forecasters ratcheting up their projections of world growth. It is now clear that by the turn of the year the seven big industrial market economies combined were expanding faster than at any time since 1976. That spurt has been enogh to lift almost every forecast of world growth in 1984 way above the dreary 2 per cent or so achieved in 1983 – to nearly 4 per cent for the industrial world as a whole. Yet there is still a widespread fear that this recovery is already nearly past its peak, and will fade out during 1983.

It would be hard to claim that the world economy is overheating. There are 32 million unemployed in the rich world; perhaps a quarter of the poor world's workers are jobless or underemployed. Between 1960 and 1973, the industrial world achieved an average – yes, average – growth rate of nearly 5 per cent. Even if the biggest industrial economies have since become elderly and arthritic, there is plenty of latent industrial vitality in the

But all eyes are still on the United States. The American boom is expected to collapse under the weight of either its huge budget deficit, or the policies needed to bring it under control. Since the United States accounts for a third of total industrial world demand, its slowdown is feared as the cause of renewed world recession.

There is more of a touch of European defeatism about this argument. Admittedly, it is precious little use looking to the world's second largest economy, Japan, to pull the train: Japan still grows largely by exporting, which makes it a truck rather than an engine. But Europe itself – indeed the EEC alone – is now a larger economy than the United States. It is not immediately obvious why Europe cannot grow fast enough to outweigh the effect of an American slowdown.

The last two world booms were punctured by rising inflation or – skirting round some heated economic arguement – the policies taken to suppress it. At no small cost in wasted human resources, inflation has been bludgeoned down to modest levels. Oil conservation has moved from the drawing-board to the factory. And the risk of a price cartel forcing up the price of other commodities has been reduced by the shift from industry to services in the leading economies, which makes them much less dependent on raw materials for each burst of growth.

In other words, the industrial world has, with more or less speed and efficiency, adopted the painful policies preached by the International Monetary Fund and its like since the end of the 1970s. It is significant that the IMF is now forecasting quite strong growth next year as well as this year. But Europe's contribution to this still looks inadequate to make a satisfactory dent in its frightening unemployment total.

Here, of course, America features in Europe's argument again. The United States has not followed Europe in lowering and stabilizing the public sector's demand for credit; so its monetary and budgetary policies are at odds, and the rising interest rates and falling dollar feared during the resolution of this conflict will unsteady Europe.

This is a better, but only slightly better, alibi for Europe. It is no coincidence that the decade since fixed exchange rates collapsed has been characterized by rising unemployment. The rather open European economies suffer worst from the effects of currency instability. But in the immediate future, the prospect of a weakening dollar allows Europe greater freedom to lower interest rates independently, removing their main grouse against the Americans last year.

There remain three impediments to growth which are, at least partly, of Europe's own making. The first is that its own internal squabbles are beginning to threaten its own development as an integrated market economy, and only that development can really shake it free of dependence on America.

The second is the danger of a vicious circle of high unemployment and slow innovation, as lengthening dole queues increase resistance to economic change. However, it does not do to be too apocalyptic about either of these trends. It was not so long ago that the United States, not Europe, was fashionably criticized for senile decay. There is life in the German economy yet, and strong German growth will start up and re-unite much continental Europe.

But Europe's internal difficulties, combined with a reluctance to risk old-style reflation, mean it is looking to export markets for growth. Here there is a third and serious impediment. Between 1974 and 1980 those export markets were found all too easily among the new Opec rich. Now there are as many new poor in the Opec world. Naturally, other Third World markets have grown – non-oil developing countries now account for nearly a fifth of world imports. Most forecasters assume world trade will expand quite strongly this year; but the Third World's contribution to this is heavily dependent on the decisions of banks and governments in the rich world.

More cautious lending policies by western banks mean a far higher proportion of Third World imports will have to be financed out of exports. This year, indeed, export earnings in many developing countries will be used to service debt, and imports cut back. Even if that were a sensible readjustment of policy, it cannot take place at all if exports are simultaneously shut out of industrial markets.

The protectionist tendency is seen at its most dangerous when the United States, even in the middle of a boom, seeks to restrict imports of steel from the Latin American economy that owes most to American banks. If Europe's actions are no more long-sighted, protectionism could prove to be a worse impediment to growth in the 1980s than inflation was in the 1970s. The economies with most to lose from this are those most dependent on high value-added exports of goods and services. There are plenty of those in Europe.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Fresh setbacks overshadow Latin American debt talks

By Michael Prest

Senior bankers from round the world will redouble their efforts to avert another Latin American debt crisis as they gather today for the opening session of the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank at Punta del Este in Uruguay.

But their labours will be overshadowed by the bank's annual report, published yesterday, which says that the Latin American economy contracted last year for the third successive year.

The 43 members of the IADB, some of which are developed countries outside the region, will also be acutely conscious of the failure last week to reach agreement over the repayment by Argentina of $2,700m (£1,875m) in interest and principal on its $43,600m foreign debt. Latin America as a whole owes about $350,000m.

Confidence in the ability of all parties to reach agreement was not improved over the weekend by Friday's speech by Señor Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, in which he accused creditor nations of leading the world into financial crisis.

In a speech to more than 60,000 supporters, celebrating the first 100 days of the restoration of democracy, Señor Alfonsin said that the unjust relationship between industrial countries and the developing countries "condemn the nations of the periphery to be every day poorer."

But the LADB, while estimating that Latin America's gross domestic product declined by 3 per cent last year and its per capita income fell twice as fast, admitted that the outlook appeared brighter towards the end of last year.

Nevertheless, the bank calculates that the combination of restrictions on government spending, collapse of export markets, and sharp reduction of capital inflows, depressed per capita gross domestic product for the whole region to below the level of 1977.

Some countries, moreover, the bank says, saw their per capita fall below standards reached in the 1960s. "By 1982, seven countries of the region saw a full decade of rising incomes wiped out, as their per capita gdps fell to 172 levels or lower," the bank concludes.

One superficially encouraging aspect of 1983 was that the region's merchandise trade balance was $30,000m in surplus after swinging $8,000m into surplus in 1982. But the IADB points out that the improvement was almost wholly, the result of severe restrictions on imports.

Should the world recovery falter, therefore, the chances of Latin America easing its debt burden by exporting more could diminish, the IADB says. Nevertheless, Señor Antonio Ortiz Mena, chairman of the bank, said yesterday that a debtors' cartel would not be formed. But he cautioned that it was impossible for Latin America to remain a net exporter of capital for long.

Esal seeks bank aid

Six banks are arranging a $250m (£173.5m) package for *Esal Commodities, the London* commodity trader and broker, hit by Nigeria's cutback in sugar imports and foreign exchange payments, according to bankers in London.

But Mr James Coote, Esal's general manager, would only say: "It would be premature to make any comment".

The package would delay payment of $160m which Esal owes to banks and $40m owed to creditors, including sugar traders, according to the bankers involved in the talks. Another $50m would boost Esal's cash flow.

Esal had borrowed from its creditors, expecting payments from Nigeria, the bankers said.

The six banks, in order of exposure, are Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India, Middle East Bank, Union Bank of India, Oriental Credit and Johnson Matthey Bankers.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1121.3 down 7.2
(Change on week)
FT Index: 891.5 down 2.8
FT Gilts: 83.12 down 0.21
FT All Share: 527.33 down 1.56
Bargains: 29,935
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 113.79 up 2.2
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1154.84 down 29.52
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1161.65 up 30.96

CURRENCIES

LONDON

(Change on week)
Sterling
$1.4375 down 95pts

ndex 80.40 down 0.5
DM 3.7775 down 0.0125
FrF 11.6350 down 0.0575
Yen 324.50 down 2.5
Dollar
Index 127.2 up 0.5
DM 2.6235 up 0.003

NEW YORK

Sterling $1.4355
Dollar DM 2.6222

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates $8\frac{1}{2}$
Finance houses base rate $9\frac{1}{2}$
Discount market loans week fixed $8\frac{5}{8}$
3 month interbank $9-8\frac{15}{16}$

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $10\frac{11}{16}-10\frac{13}{16}$
3 month DM $6\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{5}{8}$
3 month Fr F$14\frac{1}{4}-14$

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.50
Fed funds $10\frac{1}{4}$
Treasury long bond 95[illegible]/32–95[illegible]/32

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $388 pm $387.90
close $387.50 – 388 (£269.50 – 270)
New York (latest): $386.50

National Savings up £262m

By Derek Pain

The National Savings movement continues to close on its target of selling £3 billion worth of government debt to the public in the present financial year. But with the inflation rate remaining low there was another run on Granny Bonds last month with redemptions hitting £77.3m.

The Department for National Savings disclosed yesterday that total net receipts increased by £261.9m during the month. This lifted the 1983-84 total contribution to funding to £2,868.3m. The main influence on the month's figures was income bonds, which netted £125.1m. Fixed interest savings attracted £94m and investment accounts £92m.

But Granny Bonds – index linked certificates – pulled in only £13.4m which, allowing for withdrawals, left an outflow of £63.9m. After interest and bonuses this was reduced to £50.6m.

The total inflow in February compared with £351.6m in January. Earlier this month the Government reduced interest levels on income and deposit bonds by one percentage point to 10 per cent because they had become out of line with prevailing interest rates.

British Airways looks at Airbus

Lord King, chairman of British Airways, has just completed a two-day visit to the Toulouse headquarters of Airbus Industrie during which the prospect of a possibly substantial aircraft order from British Airways is believed to have been discussed.

There appears to be a clear possibility that not only may British Airways be interested in the 150-seater A-320, but also in the A-310 seating up to 250. This is because it may want to start replacing its 18 Tristars before the A-320 comes into service towards the end of this decade.

DIY exporters look to Italian market

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A trade task force headed by Mr Michael Sieff, is launching the first concerted British attack on the Italian do-it-youself market, which is worth £3.5 billion a year in sales and is on the brink of a specialized superstore revolution.

Mr Sieff, brother of Lord Sieff, the chairman of Marks and Spencer, has been a lifelong retailer and was formally joint managing director of Marks.

His task force is one of more than half a dozen formed by the European Trade Committee, which advises the British Overseas Trade Board on export strategy.

The Italian do-it-youself sector is an opportunity for exports which British manufacturers have overlooked, according to another member of the task force, Mr Richard Brown, president of Sterling-Winthrop Exports Group.

Sterling-Winthrop's products include the Roncraft do-it-yourself range and the company has been successful with an export drive in France, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Mr Brown said: "Do-it-yourself somehow hardly seemed to fit with the macho image of the Italian male. But at the last do-it-yourself exhibition in Milan, encouraged by what the task force was unearthing, we took space and finished up with five distributors wanting to represent us in selling Roncraft lines."


Michael Sieff: "We need to move quickly"

A number of large retail groups in Italy are likely soon to launch chains of large do-it-yourself stores, according to Mr Sieff who has been on a fact-finding tour of the country.

In May a group of wholesale and retail buyers will be brought over from Italy to see British do-it-yourself goods.

Mr Sieff is concerned at the mediocre performance of British exports overall in the Italian market, where its market share is only 4 per cent, compared with West Germany's 16 per cent and France's 12 per cent.

Mr Sieff said: "We need to move quickly to enable the Italians to assess the quality, design and value of British products. Italians appreciate a 'Made in Great Britain' label."

Ex-Grendon man plans comeback

By Our City Staff

Mr John Seymour, one of the founders of the controversial Grendon Trust which collapsed in the mid-1970s, is coming back to the stock market.

He plans to float shares of his Commercial and Industrial Securities, which includes caravans, engineering and specialist contracting, late this year. County Bank and the stockbroker Hoare Govett have been appointed to handle the issue.

Mr Seymour was a director of Grendon Trust, which had industrial and property interests, at the time of a bitterly contested takeover bid by the finacier Mr Christopher Selmes, who was subsequently criticized in a government report for his conduct during the battle.

Mr Seymour left Grendon when Mr Selmes gained control in 1973.

Referring to the Grendon battle, the last big takeover encounter before the banking and property crisis, Mr Seymour, said: "I have no bitterness. It was a useful experience and showed me how the City could work".

Mr Seymour, aged 55, has yet to decide whether to bring CIS to the full market or the USM. In 1982 it had profits of £1.6m from sales of £29m and in the first half of the last year it made £1.2m. Further profit progress was made in the second half of 1983.

ORDINARY SHARES

A new breed in Fleet Street

Eric de Bellaigue

It may come as something of a surprise to those funding managers who discovered newspaper publishing shares in the autumn of 1982 to learn that there is more to them than Reuters. This is not to belittle the Reuters phenomenon, which has been one of the most important factors behind the massive rise in market values of many groups having both national and provincial newspaper interests – an increase that has for the most part dwarfed the advance in the stock market as a whole.

Viewed through the eyes of management rather than the stock market, Reuters is having very much the same pleasantly unsettling effect as a pools win: some see it as permitting a change in life style (Reed International's coming flotation of Mirror Newspapers); some as a means of coping with major capital outlays required in the existing business (the Telegraph Group's £60m investment in the Isle of Dogs); and some are planning further diversification moves out of newspapers using Reuters money (United Newspapers and Liverpool Daily Post & Echo are two probable cases in point); and finally others, for whom the covetousness of neighbours need hold a few fears and who can harden their hearts to begging letters, appear content to retain Reuters shares in the balance sheets (Associated Newspapers).

But Reuters, while not exactly yesterday's story, is already largely in the market, notwithstanding the fact that there is room still for some significant price movement should the valuation placed on Reuters either fall short of or exceed the very round sum of £1 billion, which is currently the consensus value.

There is also the well known phenomenon that the stock market often seems to enjoy travelling to a certain point more than it does actually arriving. The question has therefore to be asked, once the Reuters' flotation is over and managements have made their intentions relatively clear, is there anything to go for in publishing shares?

On the management front the major recent change in Fleet Street has been the emergence of the old Beaverbrook Group in its new guise as **Fleet Holdings**, run Lord Mathews and Mr Ian Irvine, an accountant from Touch Ross, neither of whom had any previous newspaper links. In trading terms, the move from 1981/82 losses incurred by Fleet's national newspapers of £2.2m (nine months) to profits of £2.9m in 1982/83 reflects an improved cyclical environment but also the impact of tighter management controls.

Looking ahead, the next major management change in Fleet Street is the emergence of an independently quoted **Mirror Group Newspapers** under the chairmanship of Mr Clive Thornton, whose time at the Abbey National building society was characterized by ebullient innovation. Here again, no newspaper background but rather a style of management instinctively suspicious of received opinion.

Thirdly, Mr Rupert Murdoch has broken with many Fleet Street traditions. While his background i conspicuously newspapers, there is a distinctive toughness to the way that his newspapers are run. The turnround at Times Newspapers bears witness to this.

In short, Fleet Street management is undergoing major change with the introduction of outsiders motivated primarily by business considerations. In terms of circulation, this new breed now accounts for 75 per cent of the national daily circulation (16 per cent of qualities and 85 per cent of populars) and 83 per cent of the national Sunday circulation (46 per cent of qualities and 89 per cent of populars). This is not to say that old habits die easily. The employers' disarray on the occasion of the TUC's day of action made the point.

On the union side in Fleet Street, the signs of change are harder to identify. Only last week, the independence of Fleet Street chapels within their own unions was demonstrated when, in an advertisement in the *Financial Times*, the National Graphical Association *Financial Times* machine managers' chapel dissociated itself from remarks, carried in the same issue, made by Mr Tony Dubbins, their general secretary elect, on the terms of the NGA's acceptance of technology in provincial offices. On the more positive side, the decentralization of production involved in the opening of plants in the dockland by News International in the summer of 1984 and the Telegraph group planned for April 1987, together with more modest developments such as "top up" facilities for the *Mail on Sunday* at Croydon, should go some way towards breaking down various traditional union alliances.

It is, however, in provincial newspapers that the battle is being fought for efficient production based on the effective use of modern equipment, notably through the elimination of double keying in composition. While the Newspaper Society's effort at a collective agreement known as Operation Breakthrough has been dubbed "Operation Seethrough" by the other side, the fact that negotiations are taking place repre sents progress. Perhaps, though, the most significant developments are those at the offices of a handful of provincial newspaper groups.

Among the quoted companies, **Porsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers** stands out; the chairman, Sir Richard Storey, has been identified for years wth the cause of single keying, which has become a repetitive theme in his outspoken reports to shareholders. The latest deadline for its introduction is the end of 1984.

One reason for believing that this is a practical prospect is the Stockport Messenger affair. This will have concentrated the minds of NGA leadership, which suffered a very public defeat and failed to securee the full support of the TUC. This dispute also highlights for managers the freedom of action enjoyed by printing plants that do not operate a closed shop.

In sum, the sector remains an interesting area for selective investment even after the Reuters excitement dies down. An undervalued situation remains **Liverpool Daily Post & Echo** (Friday close, 230p), whose name does little justice to its other interests in paper, packaging and North American newspapers. **East Midland Allied Press** (89p) has a proven diversification record and justifies its higher rating. **United Newspapers** (328p) commands respect for the speed with which it has developed its North American side and looks set fair for further substantiaal profits growth in the near term. **Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers** (155p) is a sound medium term investment, with management concentrated on longer term objectives rather than short term advantage.

Among the larger groups, **Fleet Holdings** (161p) is buoyed up by speculation over the intentions of Mr Holmes à Court, whose stake is now 10 per cent; this means that the price is ahead of an improving trading trend plus a large exposure to Reuters. **Associated Newspapers**, (503p) which retains its characteristic of a treasure trove of assets, has not had the same re-rating that other diversified groups such as **S Pearson, News Group** and **International Thomson** have enjoyed.

The author is a partner in Grenfell & Colegrave, stockbrokers.

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	83.12 (83.00)
FIXED INTEREST	86.81 (86.81)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	891.5 (890.0)
GOLD MINES	656.0 (676.9)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.28% (4.29%)
EARNINGS YIELD	9.48% (9.50%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.73 (12.69)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	12.06 (12.03)

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin. Today. Dealings End. April 6. § Contango Day. April 9. Settlement Day. April 16.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FT – ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	523.01 (523.03)
500 SHARE INDEX	573.27 (572.43)
*EARNINGS YIELD	9.43% (9.42%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.16% (4.16%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	13.05 (13.07)
ALL SHARE INDEX 750	527.33 (526.75)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.32% (4.32%)

* estimated (previous close)

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
BRITISH FUNDS					
SHORTS					
1100m	Exch 14% 1984	100⅛	..	13.877	7.913
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS (SHORTS, MEDIUMS, LONGS), COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A–B, C–E, F–H, I–N, O–S, T–Z), FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, SHIPPING, MINES, OIL, PROPERTY, PLANTATIONS, MISCELLANEOUS, UNLISTED SECURITIES: [illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.6m	Good Relations	270	+5	4.1	1.5	55.2
5.621.000	Gordon & Gotch	123	-2	10.7	8.7	11.7
629.1m	Redland	300	+6	12.1	4.0	19.4
3.349.000	Redman Heenan	18	-1½	..e	..	..
12.0m	Trade Indem'ty	166	..	10.7	6.6	..
312.1m	Willis Faber	767	+17	30.0	3.9	16.3

OIL (continued)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
42.9m	Charterhall	75	-3	0.4	0.6	..
179.3m	Charterhse Pet	137	-2	1.1b	0.8	31 3
——	Collins R.	24	-1	..	..	
104.3m	Global Nat Res	430	+40	..	..	
38.7m	Goal Petroleum	116	-2	..	..	62 7
300.7m	Imp Cont Gas	301	+6	15 1	5.0	16.2
——	KCA Drilling	34	..	..	..	
281.9m	Lasmo	288	-10	180	55.6	10.7
42.0m	Do Ops	560		160	28 6	
8.385.000	Petrocon Grp	142	-3	5.4	3.8	9.3
73.7m	Premier Cons	54½	-3½	.	..	41.0
426.9m	Ranger Oil	385	-5	..	..	
9.439.9m	Royal Dutch	£37½	-¼	208	5 9	5 5
7.236.6m	Shell Trans	655	-21	37 4	5 7	6 8
26.9m	Texas (L) Pet	25	-1			
194.6m	Tricentrol	210	+4	14 3	6 8	13.2
10.6m	TR Energy	49		..	..	55.1
932.6m	Ultramar	689	-28	24.3	3.5	8.2

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
28.6m	Allied Ldn	90	-2	1.9	2.1	18 4
99 2m	Allnatt Ldn	248	h .	8 9	3.6	18.5
11.9m	Apex	111	..	2.9	2 6	23.5
10.8m	Aquis	43	+1	2 1	4 9	25 0
29.0m	Atlantic Met Cp	87	-8	5.1	5.9	
72.9m	Bradford Prop	312	-8	8.6	2.7	20.0
127.9m	British Land	123	-5	1 8	1 5	18.4
98.3m	Brixton Estate	123	-3	6.0	4.9	20.4
142.7m	Cap & Counties	186	-1	6.3	3.4	24.5
73.0m	Chesterfield	370	-5	13.1	3 3	28.1
48.2m	Churchbury	635		21.7	3.4	45.6
9.763.000	Control Secs	50	.	4 5	9 0	8 5
39 0m	Country & New T	86	-2	1.6	1.8	..
34.7m	Daejan Hldgs	213	-7	8 2	3 9	8.1
25.2m	Espley-Tyas	87	+2	7.1	8.2	6.7
16.3m	Estates & Gen	90	-1	2.7	3.0	..
30.1m	Est Prop Inv	158	-3	11.4	7.2	18.3
22.9m	Evans of Leeds	70	.	3.8	5 4	11 9
216.9m	Gt Portland	154	-6	7.1	4.6	27.0
52.0m	Greycoat City	162	-8	1.8	1.1	38 0
10.0m	Guildhall	165	h .	8.6	5 2	16.4
632.3m	Hammerson 'A'	850	.	21.4b	2.5	44.2
139.1m	Haslemere Ests	476	-8	11.6	2.4	29.3
21.8m	Kent M P.	51	-2	1.8	3.5	17.8
146.3m	Laing Props	262	-4	7.9	3.0	21.8
1.397.8m	Land Securities	282	-2	9.7	3.5	30 4
47.4m	Ldn & Prov Sh	293	-8	4.3b	1.5	38.9
57.6m	Ldn Shop	180	+5	8.9	6.0	20.1
27.3m	Lynton Hldgs	275	+5	6.8b	2.5	29.0
630.7m	MEPC	304	+3	11.4	3.8	26.4
20.6m	McKay Secs	148	+5	5.2	3.6	26.0
19.0m	Markheath	125	..	13.9	11.1	..
12.2m	Marlborough	57	..	0.6h	1.1	35.2

UNLISTED SECURITIES (continued)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
7.522.000	Securiguard	140	+17	2.5b	1.8	28.3
3.567.000	Selec TV	26	-3	..	..	..
4.707.000	Sheldon Jones	91	-2	6.2	6 8	8.3
9.741.000	Sheraton Sec	15¼	-1	..	..	98.4
3.988.000	Sinclair W.	85	..	6.1	7.1	7 3
5.800.000	Slaters Food	100	-13	..	..	8.7
22.4m	S.W Resources	69	-3	2.6	3 8	
13.3m	Sthn Bus Lease	98	-3	2.9b	2.8	7.7
105.8m	Sovereign Oil	294	-8	..	..	..
20.0m	Spring Ram	191	+8	4 3b	2.2	..
5.000.000	Stainless Metal	100	-8	3.1	3.1	9.6
353.000	Stanelco	26	-7	..	..	16.5
4.855.000	Strikes Rests	79	..	1 9	2 4	..
3.210.000	Sunleigh Elect	14	-1	..	..	..
1.540.000	Swindon Pr Hosp	110	-5	..	..	36.7
19.4m	Synterials	78	-4	..	..	..
4.420.000	Tay Homes	83	-8	..	..	..
7.925.000	Technofap SA	£195		17.73	9 1	14 1
3.750.000	Tech For Bus	125	+10	6 0	4.8	12.9
5.289.000	Tel Serv Int	24	..	0.1	0.6	32.9
32 4m	Television Sth	150	+11	..	..	11.1
4.758.000	Therm Scientific	118	+7	3 3	2.8	26.8
1.524.000	Thorpac	66	..	2.9	4.3	..
3.700.000	Tops Estates	74	..	..	..	..
1.030.000	Towngrade Sec	30	+1	0.9n	2.9	26 5
1.700.000	Trident Comp	68	+8	2.3	3.4	28.8
57.8m	Tunstall T'com	340	+30	1.5b	0.5	51.7
9.262.000	Tyne Tees 'A' NV	193	-5	..	..	..
6.753.000	Unibond Hldgs	115	-1	4.0	3.5	14.0
1.041.000	Utd Ceramic	43	-2	5.0	11.6	16.2
30 1m	Utd Friendly	258		15.4	6.0	..
2.797.000	Utd Packaging	88	..	4.2b	4.8	6.0
18 1m	V W Thermax	148	-18	7.5b	5.1	29 0
9.911.000	Valin Pollin Int	235	+5	2.3	1.0	38 0
7.253.000	Webber Electro	315	+10	5.0b	1.6	32.8
2.749.000	Welpac	15	-1	0.3	1 9	10.7
13 4m	Wight Collins R S	420	+5	3.9	0.9	31 6
1.037,000	Williaire Syst	7	+1	..	..	..
14.4m	Wingate Prop	110	.	0 7	0.6	32.4
9,882,000	Woodchester Inv	375	-3	5.6b	3.2	18.9
8,600,000	XYLLYX	43	-2			..
3.806,000	Yelverton Inv	48	-1	..	..	34 1
5.425,000	Yorkgreen Inv	31	+1	2.0b	6.5	11.7
870,000	York Mount	67	-2	7.1	10.7	7.1
4.736,000	Zygal Dynamics	128	-8	1.1n	0.8	20.8

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Yields Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	11¾	09	107⅝	11.19	11.16
Bass	6¾	87/92	63*	9.90	11.35
BICC	7¾	90/95	80⅝	9.79	10.94
Blue Circle	9	92/97	89½	10.06	10.54
Courtaulds	7	82/87	89*	7.87	11.47
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	99⅝	11.24	11.35
Euston Can	10.40	92/97	94½*	10.98	11.14
Inv Ind	7¾	89/92	81½	9.06	10.93
Land Secs	9	96/01	84*	10.67	11.04
MEPC	12	17	107⅞*	11.14	11.12
MEPC	10¾	24	29⅞	11.06	11.06
Watney	12⅛	08	107⅞*	11.21	11.14
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	75¾*	10.25	11.16
BOC Group	12¾	12/17	104½*	11.67	11.65
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	137¼*	12.10	11.70
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	80	10.68	11.64
Imp Brew	10½	90/95	96⅝	11.07	11.32
Distillers	7¾	88/93	80	9.36	11.28
Distillers	10½	93/98	94¾*	11.04	11.18
Guard Roy 8.72	7	86/91	82	10.38	
Imp Chem	7¾	86/91	85	8.74	10.72
Imp Chem	10¾	91/96	99	10.99	11.08
Imp Group	10½	90/95	99	11.06	11.27
Mid Bank	14	02/07	122	11.66	11.62
Nat West	12½	04	111	11.52	11.41
Reed Inter	7½	96/01	71⅝*	10.41	11.22
St Chart	12¾	02/07	108¾*	11.65	11.72
Unilever	7¾	91/06	74¾	10.67	11.08
Whitbread	7¾	95/99	73½	10.22	11.24
BULLDOGS					
World Bank	11½	03	34⅝	11.20	11.15
Denmark	13	05	111¾	11.91	11.81
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	124*	11.89	11.84
TransCan	16½	07	135¾	12.21	11.98
Elect de F	12¾	08	107¾	11.70	11.66
Nova Scot	16¾	11	144½	12.11	11.96
Australia	11⅞	15	103⅝	11.23	11.23
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					
BOC Group	9	01/06	207	4.333	-2.3
Ball (A)	9½	99/01	209	4.533	-4.1
B.H.S.	9	92	167	5.382	4.4
Habitat M	9½	98/01	227	4.163	-2.1
Hanson Tst	9¾	01/06	295*	3.250	-4.1
Imp Group	8	85/90	113½	7.156	2.5
Rio Tinto	9¾	95/00	148½	6.409	6.6
Thorn EMI	7	92/99	173	5.767	0.6
Land Secs	10	90/95	271*	3.639	-3.2

* Ex Dividend Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
G.M.A.C 15-¼% 1985	103.50	11 38
Elf Aquitaine 8-¼% 1985	96.78	11 61
World Bank 9-¼% 1985	98.25	11 24
Federal Business Dev. Bank 12¾% 1985	101 38	10.81
Finnish Export 14½% 1986	105.28	12.36
Mobil Expl. 13¾% 1986	104.50	11 35
Citicorp 10 1986	95.88	12.11
Manufacturers Hanover 13¾% 1986	101.60	12.64
R.C.A. 15¾% 1987	104.00	13.63
Japan Development Bank 15⅞% 1987	107.88	12.06
Occidental 16¼% 1987	108.80	13.06
Nordic Investment Bank 11-¼	96.00	12.61
Amoco U.K. 13¾% 1988	101.00	12.86
Mitsubishi 11¾% 1987	98.13	12.36
Montana Power 15¾% 1989	108.50	13.65
Manufacturers Hanover 10¾% 1988	92.38	12.71
Royal Bank of Canada 11⅞% due 15. 1989	97.15	12.30
Coca Cola 11¼% 1989	99.75	11 77
Swedish Export Credit 11⅞% 1989	95.38	12.81
Dresser 12⅛% 1989	99.75	12.62
Walt Disney 12⅛% 1989	102.00	11 94
Gulf & Western 12¾% 1989	97.63	13 32

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Anvil Petroleum. Finals: Atlantic Computers, Bridgewater Estates, Carlton Industries, Richard Clay, Combined English Stores, Early's of Witney, Estates and General Investments, Eco International, Freeman, London and Edinburgh Trust, Low and Bonar, Planet Group, Reylon Group, Spring Ram Corporation (Amended), Squirrel Horn, Tharsis, Wiljay

TUESDAY – Interims: Attwoods, Baltic Leasing, C H Beazer Holdings, British Aerospace, British Car Auction Group, Pressac Group, Ricardo Consulting Engineers, WA Tyzack. Finals: AGA, American Trust, Bat Industries (Amended), Bemrose Corporation, Brent Chemicals International, Clyde Petroleum, Delta Corporation, Dufay Bitumastic, Equity and Law Life Assurance Group, Good Relations Group, Grampian Holdings. Johnson Group Cleaners, NMW Computers, Parambe, Reckitt and Colman, Standard Chartered Bank, Whittington International Holdings.

WEDNESDAY – Interims: AB Electronic Products Group, Ben Bailey Construction, Blue Bird Confectionery Holdings, Ferry Pickering Group, Park Place Industries, W Tyzack Turner and Sons. Finals: Aurora, Babcocock International, R Cartwright Holdings, Chaterhouse Petroleum. DRG, Eagle Star Holdings, Eastern Produce Holdings, Forward Technology Industries, Cecil Gee, Gibbs and Dandy, KCA Drilling, Ladborke Group, Legal and General Group, Lex Service, Ocean Transport and Trading, Prudential Corporation.

THURSDAY – Interims: Abaco Investments, Amber Day Holdings, Bermuda International Bond Fund, Celtic Haven, Lucas Industries Ramus Holdings. Finals: AC Cars, Bridon, Brown Boveri Kent Holdings, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estates, Fairview Estates, Harris Queensway, Ibstock Johnsen, Macfarlane Group (Clansman).

FRIDAY – Interims: Amalgamated, Burgess Products, Gt Asia (Sterling) Fund, MP Kent, Pifco Holdings. Finals: Breedon and Cloud Hill Lime Works, Home Counties Newspapers, Charles Hurst, Mason Finance Trust, Midsummer Inns, Palma Group.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

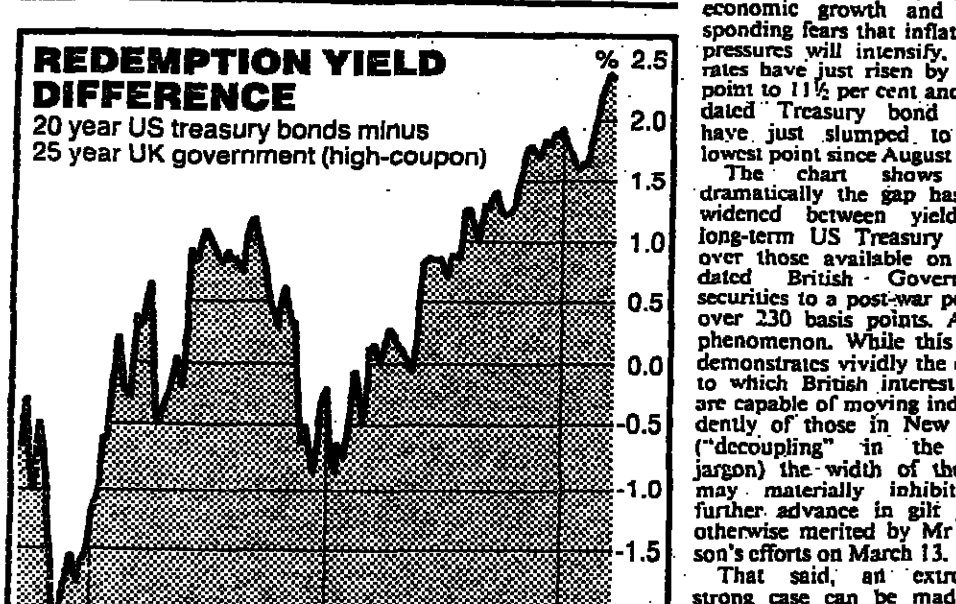
Budget fails to inspire prices

Geoffrey Finn

Mr Nigel Lawson's reaffirmation in his first Budget of the basic tenets of the medium term financial strategy should have commended itself to the gilt-edged market. Yet this market felt strangely left on the sidelines at the moment of the Chancellor's parliamentary triumph, for reasons which were not too easy to fathom although some of the "blame" was put on overseas influences. While the FT Ordinary Share index rocketed by more than 60 points to over 900 in the week following Budget Tuesday, a rise of 7 per cent, the FT Government Securities index, the most widely followed barometer of the gilt-edged market's state of health, stumbled hesitantly within the same narrow trading furrow it has inhabited for the past five months. The initial reactions was a fall from its pre-Budget level of 83.50 to 83.00 last Thursday followed by a modest recovery to 82.12, still short of the 1983-84 peak of 83.77 reached on January 9.

This muted response is all the more disappointing considering the extremely favourable crop of economic indicators since the Budget, plus half a percentage point in the banks' base rates to 8½ per cent, their lowest level for almost six years, and of a percentage point to 10¼ per cent in building society mortgage rates, which should favourabley influence the published inflation indices over the next couple of months.

Mr Lawson's optimism about the Retail Price Index is probably justified: those who prefer not to share it point to the trend of industrial earnings, growing at an annual rate of 7¾ per cent. The potential inflationary impact of high earnings growth is being blunted at present by a rapid rise in industrial productivity.



There is a school that argues the Chancellor has taken a gamble. His assumptions of future economic growth, which has been set at 3 per cent for 1984/85, are questioned. The effective exchange rate is, somewhat riskily, assumed to remain unchanged. He omitted from both his Budget speech and from the accompanying financial statement any precise statement as to how the various measures of broad and narrow money supply are expected to relate to interest rates, fiscal policy or funding strategy. It is true that target bands for both the broadly based sterling M3 and recently introduced narrow measure M_0 were specifically defined, but this does not remove the other areas of doubt.

Much of the scepticism now being voiced will probably prove to be unwarranted and the Chancellor's optimism will be vindicated. There remains, however, the nagging problem of the present depressed level of financial confidence in the United States where, against a background of record internal and external deficits, vigorous economic growth and corresponding fears that inflationary pressures will intensify, prime rates have just risen by half a point to 11½ per cent and long-dated Treasury bond prices have just slumped to their lowest point since August 1982.

The chart shows how dramatically the gap has now widened between yields on long-term US Treasury bonds over those available on long-dated British Government securities to a post-war peak of over 230 basis points. A rare phenomenon. While this trend demonstrates vividly the extent to which British interest rates are capable of moving independently of those in New York ("decoupling" in the new jargon) the width of the gap may materially inhibit the further advance in gilt prices otherwise merited by Mr Lawson's efforts on March 13.

That said, an extremely strong case can be made for private investors in the 60 per cent tax bracket considering the low-coupon shorts and mediums. They have recently lost ground, first as a result of the changed tax treatment of building societies' gilt-edged capital gains and more recently by the abolition of the 15 per cent investment income surcharge. At current levels they offer unmatched value. For example, 60 per cent taxpayers can obtain grossed-up net redemption yields ranging from 16.96 per cent on Treasury 3 per cent 1986 at 88⅜ to 18 per cent on Exchequer 2½ per cent 1987 at 88¼. These bargains are too attractive to ignore and unlikely to last much longer.

The author is a partner in the stockbroker Rowe & Pitman.

US NOTEBOOK

Wall Street founders in face of recovery

As the stock market fell 20 points in the last two days of last week, gloom spread throughout Wall Street.

From its 1982 low, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Futures Index (the NYFE) had risen nearly 70 per cent from under 60 to 100 in June 1983. By Friday, the NYFE Index for March was just over 91 – a loss of 9 per cent in nine rather harrowing and certainly very disappointing months since the June 1983 peak.

Yet, between the March quarter of 1983 and the March quarter of 1984, there has been a strong economic recovery. In the second quarter of 1983 real gnp rose at a rate of 9.7 per cent a year, in the third quarter at 7.6 per cent; in the fourth at 5 per cent and in the first quarter of 1984 at 7.2 per cent a year. The stock market is plainly far more interested in the future than in the past.

Who killed the stock market?

There were two guilty parties: the Federal Reserve and the Washington political apparatus, including the Administration and Congress.

The Fed killed the bonds in October 1982 when the bond markets realized money growth was excessive and bonds stopped rising. Any prospect of a revival of the bond market was removed by the strong growth of banks' reserves in the second half of 1983 and early 1984.

The Administration and Congress failed to gain any significant control over the growth of government spending. The importance of this failure was in the doubts it raised about the sustainability of economic growth. With government taking more than 40 per cent of gnp, the stock market was entitled to ask what possibility existed of any expansion being sustainable.

Plainly, the stock markets have concluded that with such a weight of government dead wood piled on this struggling infant recovery, the child would soon be suffocated.

The bond markets have been delivering a similar story. They simply do not believe it is possible for this recovery to proceed much further without running into serious inflation. They are certainly entitled to believe this on the basis of their experience of every recovery in the past 15 years. With the same old team at the helm in the Fed, the bond markets have concluded nothing has changed.

It is indicative of the mood of the United States, that the bond markets should suddenly be filled with hope on forecasts that there may be a sharp drop in economic growth in the second quarter of this year to an annual rate of 2 per cent. This would be the occasion for a sharp bond market rally. How low has the Federal Reserve fallen in the estimation of the financial markets.

The gloom in the stock market is so pervasive that it is not merely pointing to an end to the present recovery: it is becoming a factor in bringing the recovery to an end. With stock market ownership so widely dispersed in America, a prolonged period of weak stock markets cuts into the strength of consumer spending and undermines consumers' confidence to borrow.

This is an important issue now because of the big reduction in the net wealth of the household sector. According to Mr Robert Sinche, chief economist at Bear Stearns, net household investment has fallen from $275 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to $125 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Not surprisingly, American investors are being urged to get their money out of America. As Brexel Burnham Lambert told readers of its *International Investment Monthly*: "Equity markets in the US have underperformed those of every other major country since the beginning of 1984 both in local currency and dollar terms. We believe that, broadly speaking, This pattern will continue in the months ahead. Hence our strong recommendation that fully half of global portfolios be deployed in foreign securities and gold. This position remains grounded in our belief that developments at the margin will generally favour such investments over those in US dollar-denominated financial assets."

Maxwell Newton

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 8¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%

USM REVIEW

Stanley Gibbons to join market

Things have changed at Stanley Gibbons since Edward Stanley Gibbons opened his first stamp collector's shop in Plymouth in 1856 – just a year after the first Penny Black was issued.

Since then Stanley Gibbons has established itself as a world leader in philately and has successfully branched out into other related areas, including publishing and mail order. From its new showrooms and headquarters in the Strand, London, the group attracts serious stamp collectors from round the world to browse through its extensive collections. Mr Clive Feigenbaum, chairman of Stanley Gibbons, estimates there are nearly 4 million casual collectors in Britain, and 20 million in the United States. Stanley Gibbons has 150,000 names on its mail order mailing list, plus a further 30,000 members who have joined its Great Britain Club.

Over the past five years Stanley Gibbons has had a succession of owners, starting in 1979 when the group was taken over by Letraset, which was in turn acquired by the Swedish group, Esselte. In 1982 Mr Feigenbaum and his colleagues arranged a management buy-out from Esselte after a deterioration in the fortunes of the philatelic market. Since then the board has worked hard to transform Stanley Gibbons from a traditional stamp dealer into a modern, stamp marketing organization.

Now the group hopes to press ahead with developments and acquisitions, and has applied for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market. Details being released today show that Simon & Coates, the broker, will be placing 2.5 million shares (nearly 30 per cent of the issued equity) in the market at 100p a share and valuing the entire group at £8.5m.

Of the £2.5m worth of stock being placed, around £1.5m will be used to raise new money for possible acquisitions.

In the old days the Stanley Gibbons management concentrated its efforts on the serious collectors who made up only 1 per cent of the market. But when stamp values fell during the recession the group was forced to rethink its market strategy. Now it is concentrating on other areas, like mail order, modern and new issue stamps.

New technology has also enable the group to make the operation more efficient and resulted in increased volume and margins. But the cost of this new strategy to profits has been heavy. In 1979 Stanley Gibbons earned pretax profits of £1.5m on sales of £11.7, but this had dropped to £472,000 a year later on sales of £12.6m. Over the next two years the group encountered losses of £2.9m and only after the management buy-out did it retuen to the black last year, with profits of £910,000 on sales of £24m.

The USM prices table is on facing page

For the present year to June 30, the board is forecasting pretax profits of £1.1m, placing the shares on a notional tax charge on a pe of 15.27. At present the bulk of the shares are owned by Mr Feigenbaum, who speaks for more than 50 per cent, while the finance director speaks for another 20 per cent. The remainder is owned by the rest of the board.

The recession has proved a valuable lesson to the group, and its attempts at broadening its trading base to cushion further depression in the market are clearly evident.

Michael Clark

ICE DANCING: CLIMAX TO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Perfection in a lower key as Torvill and Dean make their grand finale

From John Hennessy, Ottawa

It was a bitter-sweet moment. Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean stood on the world championship podium luxuriating in a triumph even more emphatic than any in the past, while a tenor sang the national anthem and the Union Jack climbed the centre flagpole.

The occasion, however, was tinged with the sad recognition that the scene would never be repeated.

We shall see more of them in the years ahead, much more, but in a professional role devoid of the bite of competition. After four world ice dance titles, three Europeans (missing one through injury), and, of course, the Olympic title, they have virtually skated off the sports pages and on to those more concerned with arts, where, perhaps, they have properly belonged for some time.

They are to give farewell galas under the sponsorship of Rowenta (UK) at their native Nottingham on April 25 and 26 and at Richmond the following evening before turning professional. After a holiday, they will return to England around April 15.

Statistically, their Bolero free dance on Saturday night, postponed from the afternoon because of a power failure, topped all that had gone before, since their 13 maximum marks of 6.0 is a record, so far as the archives here can show, for any form of skating. Four judges, those from Hungary, Italy, Britain, and Japan gave them the ultimate accolade for the both technical merit and artistic impression; those from Austria, the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and Switzerland, satisfied themselves with 5.9 and 6.0.

Yet again, then, they had a clean sweep for the second mark. They have now totted up the astonishing number of 123 sixes, effectively beginning with the revelation of their Mack and Mabel programme in the St. Ivel competition at Richmond in the autumn of 1981. There were, though, two isolated cases in the British championships of 1978 and 1979.

And yet, and yet. If Torvill and Dean were able to reach the judges on Saturday night on the strength of the superb command of their art, they were unable quite to touch the heart as they had been able to, memorably, in the Winter Olympics. Perhaps they lacked the Olympic inspiration; perhaps earlier results in the week had distanced them safely from any likely challenge, and dulled the edge of incentive; perhaps the tightness of the arena, which brought the spectators almost to the edge of the rink, had a claustrophobic effect in contrast to Sarajevo, where they had seemed to be in a remote world of their own, skating for each other regardless of the watching audience.

Whatever the reason, the magic was not quite there, not at least for one stony-hearted camp follower. For all that, by normal standards, they deservingly received a rapturous ovation from an audience of 10,000 now able to boast that they once saw Torvill and Dean live, much as one treasures the memory of one brief glimpse of Donald Bradman.

If any compensation were needed, it was provided by the second British couple, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, about to suffer a severe attack of anti-climax, it seemed, as the cheers rang out for their seniors. But from the happy moment when both British couples exchanged handshakes and hugs on the ice, the one about to leave the scene, the other about to assume their mantle, Barber and Slater went on to give the performance of their lives.

Their free programme, based on silent movies, demands recognition and feedback from the audience. There was little of that at either Budapest during the European championships, or Sarajevo, but within seconds he Canadians got the message as Slater brilliantly mimicked Chaplin, and Barber, just as brilliantly, evoked the little man's wonsome soubrette. The earlier stages of the competition had given Barber and Slater no chance of advancing above fifth place, but equally, they made convincingly sure that nobody would overtake them. Beyond that, their reputation has soared, and with the departure of Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert, American winners of the bronze medals, along with that of Torvill and Dean, the opening is there for them to take their place on the podoum next year. The fascinating question of, which place.

● To commemorate their latest success, a new rose has been named after Britain's champion ice skaters Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean. The pink and yellow hybrid will make its public debut at the Chelsea Flower Show in May.

ICE DANCE: Final Placings: 1. J Torvill/C Dean (GB) 2.0 pts; 2. N Bestemianova/A Bukin (USSR) 4.4; 3. J Blumberg/M Seibert (US) 5.6; 4. M Klimova/S Ponomarenko (USSR) 8.0; 5. K Barber/N Slater (GB) 10.0; 6. T Wilson/R McCall (Can) 12.8; 7. E Batanova/A Soloviev (USSR) 14.0; 8. C Fox/R Dalley (US) 20.4; 9. P Born/R Schonbon (WG) 18.0; 10. E Soltz/S Gregory (US) 20.4; 11. K Johnson/J Thomas (Can) 22.2; 12. W Sessions/S Williams (GB) 23.4; 13. I Michell/R Pelizzola (It) 26.0; 14. M van Bommel/W Deweyert (Hol) 28.0; 15. A and F Becherer (WG) 30.0

ROWING: HEAD OF THE RIVER

National squad triumph

By Jim Railton

It was an exceptional performance by the national squad in Saturday's Head of the River race. In this unfair but over-subscribed time-trial on the Tideway, the squad started in 311 position and was fastest overall by 12 seconds.

Before the race, the Italians looked to be the favourites. But Fiat started third and only finished second. The Hackney club, Lea took the bronze and six of last Sunday's record-breaking Oxford crew finished fourth in Isis's liverie. The London University "old boys", Tyrian, started 368 and, to their credit, finished in fifth place.

Last year's head crew, Thames Tradesmen, hardly plunged to finish seventh and the national squad lightweights came from the back end to finish tenth rowing in Nautilus's colours.

The Head of the River race unofficially marks the end of winter training and was greeted on Saturday by incessant rain. The national squad, which can still be strengthened, impressed before the Boat Race by easily beating first Cambridge and then Oxford.

WOMEN'S BOAT RACE: Cambridge bt Oxford by 4½ lengths. Women's second eight: Osiris bt Blondie by 3½ lengths. Men's lightweight: Cambridge won by 1 and one thirds lengths.



Exhaustion for two crews at the finish of Saturday's Head of the River race (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

MOTOR CYCLING

Lawson the rain-master

From Michael Scott, Johannesburg

It took a downpour that left deep puddles along the racing line at Kyalami to let Eddie Lawson, of California, show the true depths of his racing talents when he won the first motor cycle grand prix of 1984 on Saturday.

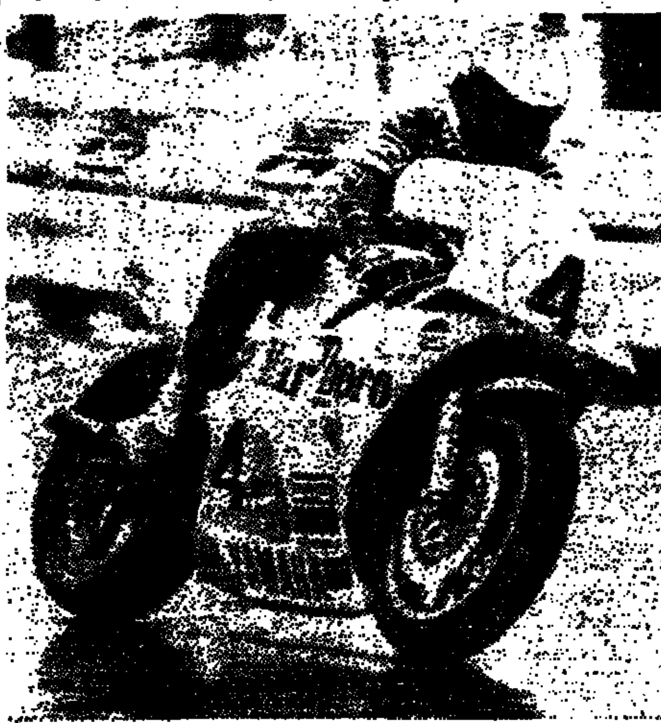
Despite the absence of the champion, Freddie Spencer, sidelined by injuries from a worrying practice crash when his Honda's back wheel collapsed, Lawson's first place in the South African Grand Prix was anything but a hollow victory.

Confounding the critics and giving the lie to his own stated dislike of racing in the rain, he kept his V4 Yamaha in front virtually from start to finish, showing fine judgment and perfectly modulated daring. He best even those grand prix veterans who had welcomed the unexpected rain as their chance to put experience ahead of power.

It might have been different had seasoned rain-master Barry Sheene's Suzuki engine not faltered at the start and again briefly in the race. Recovering from these setbacks, Sheene was the fastest man on the track, riding with brilliant brinkmanship from thirteenth place to take third – and very nearly second – his best result since 1982.

With Spencer away, however, Lawson was only headed once in the 30-lap race. Belgian Didier de Radigues, riding so forcefully that it looked reckless, slithered his Chevallier-framed Honda to the front on lap three and kept it there for five laps.

RESULTS: 500 cc: 1, E Lawson (Yamaha); 2 R Roche (Honda); 3 B Sheene (Suzuki), 4 D de Radigues (Chevallier-Honda), 5 S Pellandini (Suzuki); 6 M Broccoli (Honda); 7 B van Dulmen (Suzuki); 8 C le Liard (Chevallier-Honda); 9 C Guy (Honda); 10 B Hudson (Suzuki). 250cc: 1 P Fernandez (Yamaha); 2 C Sarron (Yamaha); 3 A Pons (Yamaha); 4 M Herweh (Real); 5 A Mang (Yamaha).



Lawson shows the depth of his talent in the rain

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Down to watery reality on artificial pitch

By Joyce Whitehead

Scotland 1 England 1

An artificial pitch like grass can make a travesty of a hockey match, and this happened on Saturday. The pitch at Helenvale Stadium, Glasgow, was waterlogged, the ball would not run and often had to be scooped out of the water and the players in their anxiety frequently overran the ball. Nevertheless it was quite an exciting game. Helen Woodward gave England the lead in the fourteenth minute, but 20 minutes later Alison Ramsay equalized and ended the scoring. Her goal was the result of a long, lifted scoop from Joan Dobbie, a Scottish defender. The ball landed in the England circle, and was pounced upon by a number of players with a penalty corner as the result and Pauline Gibbons' first clearance was cracked home by Miss Ramsay.

Valerie Robinson, playing in her 136th international match, found the pitch particularly difficult, and Lesley Patton, a new cap in the Scottish team, with instructions to shadow Mrs Robinson, did her job well.

Wales 0 Ireland 1

At the Steelworks Ground in Shotton, Ireland beat Wales by the only goal of the match from a penalty corner in the second half. Wales commanded the first half, tried for a goal in the second minute, but the ball was well saved by the Irish goalkeeper, and that was Wales' only shot on target. In the second half, Ireland exploited Wales' weakness and found room behind their defence.

These two results leave the home countries' championship dependent upon the Scotland-Ireland match on April 7. Ireland with two wins to their credit could clinch the championship for the first time since 1977.

England have won one, drawn one and lost one. Scotland have drawn two, Wales have drawn one and lost two.

FOOTBALL: LEAGUE CUP FINALS GO TO EXTRA TIME AND ONE TO A REPLAY

Grobbelaar braves the boots of friend (Kennedy) and foe (Heath) at Wembley. (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Everton cry over split Milk

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Liverpool	0
Everton	0

(after extra time)

Merseyside refused to be split in half. Liverpool and Everton, neighbours who live a mile away from each other, walked arm in arm around Wembley's perimeter yesterday afternoon to receive the applause of both sets of supporters. Families may have been divided for the day but the friendship that embraced the Milk Cup Final remained unbroken.

The two rivals will meet again at Maine Road on Wednesday night and Liverpool, the holders for the last three years, will be grateful for a second chance. But for the oversight of the referee and one of his linesmen, their unbeaten record in the competition that stretches back over 39 ties might have come to an end.

As early as the seventh minute Heath challenged Grobbelaar on the edge of the area and, still sitting on the sodden turf, scooped the ball towards an unguarded net. Hansen, attempting to cover the danger, handled so blatantly that the offence was clearly visible from 100 yards. But neither official saw it, much to Liverpool' relief.

Nor was that their only escape. During a firts half in which it seemed as though the ceaseless rain had leaked into their machinery, they were fortunate that volleys by Richardson and Sheedy hit the side netting and Lawrenson's outstretched boot respectively, and that Sheedy, released by Reid, struck his attempt straight at Grobbelaar.

Everton, lifted by the memory of their superiority in the second half of the local derby three weeks ago, ignored both the magnitude of the occasion and the reputation of their opponents. By the interval they had restricted Liverpool to merely two direct attempts, from Souness and Whelan, and had built a foundation of their own.

Everton's central defenders were their most substantial rocks. Ratcliffe, who captained Wales at Hampden Park and Mountfield, who has yet to lose against Liverpool in six games, blunted the threats presented by Rush, often left alone to his own devices, and Dalglish, a mixture of loose control and *delicate touches.*

Midfield, expected to be a sea of purple, was predominantly blue as the composed Reid, overshadowing Souness, who was booked for assaulting Health, and the busy Rishardson continually prompted the front line. But Everton required more incisive weapons than Sharp and Heath to break through, and by the hour the overall colour became redder.

Experience Ratcliffe and *Southall were Everton's only* representatives to have appeared before at Wembley and Liverpool were performing there for the seventeenth time in 15 years and fatigue were the catalysts. Dalglish marked the shift in emphasis with an accurate drive and Rush would have *confirmed it had he not knocked* Kennedy's low cross down and over the bar from some five yards.

But the remarkable sequence in the Milk Cup was maintained. Of the last eight final six have gone into extra time (including all of Liverpool's triumphs over West Ham United, Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United)

"Twice the Kop that had remained unusually subdued throughout the contest rose to greet a goal but on each occassion Whelan and Kennedy, both of whom were given what had seemed glorious opportunities by Rush, were ruled offside. Southall's spectacular save from Rush's ferocious volley was legitimate and even more crucial.

Yet Everton, through the eccentricities of Grobbelaar, were presented with the most open chance to claim their first trophy for 14 years. Had Sharp realized that Liverpool's goalkeeper had come out to claim Harper's cross he needed only to have glanced the ball into the empty net. Instead, he nodded it down to Heath, by then a marked man.

The prize, as well as a significant financial reward of £64,000, remains on offer, Everton expect to have Sheedy, who was injured and withdrawn midway through the second half, fit for the return, but they must suspect that the luck that accompanied them earlier in the tournament may already have left them.

They still remember an incident seven years ago that cost them not only victory over Liverpool, but a place in the FA Cup Final. On that occasion Hamilton's goal was curiously disallowed by the referee, Clive Thomas. The new name on their lips will be Alan Robinson.

EVERTON: N. Southall; G. Stevens, J. Bailey, K. Ratcliffe, D. Mountfield, P. Reid, A. Irvine, A. Heath, G. Sharp, K. Richardson, K. Sheedy (sub A. Harper).
LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, M. Lawrenson, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, C. Johnston (sub M. Robinson), G. Souness.
Referee: A. Robinson (Portsmouth).

Ipswich feel blue at losing green fingers

By Simon O'Hagan

Ipswich Town	0
Watford	0

A team reaches the end of a successful era usually because great players decline, or the manager moves on to supposedly higher things, or new sides emerge with systems that upset the established order. However disappointing it is for the supporters, they can at least acknowledge that a process of natural evolution is at work.

In the case of Ipswich Town, however, something rather more disturbing is taking place. Far from being pruned and fertilized with the care appropriate to a rural community, the team which was a power in the land for almost a decade and which only three years ago won the UEFA Cup, has been prematurely shorn of one bloom after another. Now they are in the first division compost heap.

On Saturday, as Ipswich gratefully picked up their first point in eight Canon League matches, the realization that the likes of Thijssen, Muhren, Brazil, Mills, Mariner and Wark were still active, if not thriving, in othe parts of the country must have caused the kind of pain among locals that Portman Road's new, £2m stand has little chance of alleviating.

That development, conceived when the club's fortunes, both on the field and in the bank, hardly seemed under threat, has been one of the main reasons behind the sale of leading players. The loss of Wark, absent for the first time on Saturday after his move to Liverpool, is perhaps the saddest, for he possessed a combination of directness and sophistication - thought to be incompatible qualities at so many clubs

Watford, whose directness comes in rather cruder form, thus faced a team whose confidence could hardly have been at a lower ebb, but they failed to take advantage. Ipswich were determined and effective at the back, but became gradually more lightweight the further the ball went up the field.

Sunderland missed two chances in the last 10 minutes, but for the most part he and Gates, lacking the height to trouble Sinnott and Terry in the air, also missed the kind of support on the ground that Wark used to provide so eagerly. The steely Zondervan, Wark's replacement, does not innovate in the same way.

Ipswich were perhaps fortunate that Watford themselves were below their best, distracted, as Graham Taylor, their manager, admitted afterwards, by their forthcoming FA Cup semi-final. Taylor, incidentally, faces something of a crisis of conscience before that match.

Three Watford players, Bardsley, Terry and Rostron, have accumulated enough penalty points to be ruled out of the semi-final if they are cautioned again.

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; E Yallop, D Barnes, R Zondervan, R Osman, T Butcher, T Putney, S McCall, E Gates, A Sunderland, M Brennan.
WATFORD: S Sherwood; D Bardsley, W Rostron, L Taylor, S Terry, L Sinnott, N Callaghan, M Johnston, J Gilligan, K Jackett, J Barnes.
Referee: M James (Horsham).

Southampton caught by carpet-baggers

By Paul Harrison

Southampton, the only team left entitled to dream, however fitfully, of the League Cup double, on Saturday failed the test of technique and wit that the Loftus Road carpet, belonging to Queen's Park Rangers, presents to all titled challengers.

Liverpool won there, as did Nottingham Forest, whereas Manchester United drew. On Saturday when only two of the first divisions top six played, Southampton lost their chance of getting closer to the leaders, while Rangers enhanced their own prospects of a European place next season with four good goals.

Southampton usually do well at Shepherds Bush, but on Saturday it was as if they had never played on Rangers' artificial pitch before. Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager, was not going to blame the pitch. "I think we did not fancy it somehow. We would have been beaten 4-0 on grass. It is attitude. We didn't give them a game."

Stainrod had a foot in all the goals, two from Wicks and Micklewhite, in the first half, and then *Allen* and *Waddock* in the second. The last was Shilton's fault – and that just about summed up Southampton's day.

Only one of the British clubs surviving on the European scene played, Tottenham Hotspurs, at Coventry, where they won 4-2. Brazil, their Scottish international forward, has rediscovered the joys of goalscoring, with two more on Saturday.

Brazil: back to form

Blackburn Rovers, the only undefeated team in either of the top two divisions at home, beat *Carlisle United 4-1 at Ewood Park* to dent their promotion hopes.

Crystal Palace, threatened by relegation, won 1-0 at Fratton Park. Portsmouth have forgotten how to win at home: it was their fourth successive defeat there.

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: I Rush (Liverpool) 36; S *Archibald* (Tottenham) 23; T Christie (Notts County) 20; P Withe (Aston Villa) 19; M Johnston (Watford) 19.

SECOND DIVISION: K Dixon (Chelsea) 24; K Keegan (Newcastle) 24; M Hateley (Portsmouth) 21; G Davies (Fulham) 20; G Bannister (Sheff Wed) 19; M Quinn (Oldham 17, for Stockport) 19; S Garner (Blackburn) 19.

THIRD DIVISION: A Edwards (Sheff Utd) 35; A Cork (Wimbledon) 31; J Aldridge (Oxford, 28 for Newport) 26; A Caldwell (Bolton) 22; J Hawley (Bradford) 20; S Cammack (Scunthorpe) 20; S Biggins (Oxford) 20.

FOURTH DIVISION T Senior (Reading) 35; A Adcock (Colchester) 28; K Walwyn (York) 22;

McCoist has the bite of an east wind

By David Miller

Rangers	3
Celtic	2

(after extra time)

Jock Stein has spent the better part of 20 years trying, often successfully, to persuade, first Celtic, and then Scotland, that there is more to football than establishing one's manhood. The Scottish League Cup final blew away any such refined notion: eight moments of excessive masculinity earned bookings, five of them for the winners.

With sunlit snow on the distant Campsie Hills and a biting east wind blowing down Hampden Park, the ninth Old Firm encounter in the League final was often as haphazard as the swirling of hundreds of gulls overhead. I thought that the marginally better team lost. Rangers were without two suspended midfield players, Prytz and Redford, but the tactical handicap served only to increase their vigour and little, it would seem, to affect their style.

It was only 19 weeks ago that Jock Wallace returned to a struggling team at Ibrox, third bottom in the league, after his spells with Leicester and Motherwell–

Wallace experienced jungle warfare in Malaysia and there were no prisoners being taken yesterday.

The first intimidatory foul, in fact, was Celtic's: left back Reid demolished Cooper, and if it had not been only the 12th minute, might well have been sent off by World Cup referee Bob Valentine. Rangers, having switched from defence to midfield, and brought in Paterson at centre back, concentrated for tactical re-arrangement with fierce running and tackling; Clark, in fact, should have scored after eight minutes from McCoist's dangerous low cross into the goalmouth from the right.

Celtic were starting to take charge after half an hour, with the tall, red-headed Tommy Burns looking the most articulate player on the field, MacLeod, McGarvey (repatriated from Anfield) and Aitken might all have scored. Then, in the 45th minute, MacLeod felled Russell, so neat for Rangers, and McCoist scored from the penalty. Frankly, the decision seemed harsh: I thought Russell fell over MacLeod after pushing the ball between his legs.

When an airborne struggle between Clarke and Aitken ended with a rebound into open space which allowed McCoist to score his second of the hour, it seemed Rangers had secured their only chance of a trophy and a UEFA Cup place. But, seven minutes later, the Northern Ireland World Cup centre back McClelland was booked for a foul on Burns a yard outside the area. Cleverly, Burns scooped the free kick over the defensive wall and McClair hooked the ball home. The green-and-orange end erupted.

Celtic continued to press, but there was nothing to note but more bookings until the final minutes of normal time when McCoist brought down MacLeod and Reid forced extra time from the penalty spot. (The winning goal, McCoist's third, came from his second penalty, in the 15th minute of extra time when Aitken clumsily charged McCoist in the back. Bonner saved, but McCoist scored whith the rebound.

The match ended with Celtic pressing desperately to draw level, Burns and McClair each missing by a foot.

Wallace had marked his restoration of Rangers with a trophy, but next season they will need to think more about the ball.

RANGERS: P McCloy, J Nicoll, J McClelland, C Patrson, A Dawson, A McCoist, R Russell, D McPherson, D Cooper, S Clark (sub. C McAdam), J MacDonald (sub. H Burns).
CELTIC: P Bonner, D McGrain, R Aitken, T McAdam, M Reid, T Burns, P McStay, M MacLeod, D Proven (sub. G Sinclair), F McGarvey (sub. J Melrose), B McClair.
Referee: R Valentine.

Former winners are on course

Stamford and Whickham, two past winners of the FA Vase, are on course to contest this year's final at Wembley on April 28 after gaining promising results in the away legs of their semi-finals on Saturday, (Nicholas Harling writes).

Stamford, the 1980 winners, who had already beaten their United Counties League rivals Irthlingborough Diamonds twice this season, go into the next week's second leg leading 2-1 and Whickham start favourites to overcome Stansted, after drawing 1-1 with the Essex Senior League side.

BADMINTON

Frost outshines domestic interests to capture crown

By Richard Eaton

Mike Tredgett slumped; Gillian Gilks smiled; but the cat's leap, victory reel and dazzling grin of Denmark's Morten Frost outshone all domestic emotions in the finals of the All-England Championships, sponsored by Yonex, at Wembley yesterday.

Frost won one of the greatest of all men's singles finals 9-15, 15-10, 15-10 in a battle of former champions with Indonesia's Liem Swie King. It was a final between two perfectly-matched, *sharply*-contrasted opponents.

The mortats that King hurled at Frost began to explode just a fraction less frequently, enough for the Dane to come out of his defensive trench and then to carry to battle to an opponent who has won the title three times before but has now also lost four finals.

Europe thus gained a rare success against Asia – but the one hour 11 minutes it took led to a request from the television people that the presentation afterwards should be cancelled in order to include within the allotted live viewing time the 15-8, 15-3 victory of Gillian Gilks and Martin Dew over Nigel Tier and Gilliam Govers in the all-British mixed doubles final. Amidst stern exchanges, the request was refused. Calmly, meanwhile, Mrs Gilks, now 33, earned her eleventh All-England title, her sixth mixed and her second wih Martin Dew.

By contrast, Mike Tredgett, 35 next month, did his best but was disappointed yet again. It was his fourth men's doubles final, and his second with Dew, but they lost 15-11, 15-6 to Kartono and Heryanto, and they never looked likely to break up or slow down the rat-a-tat attack for which Indonesian doubles players are so renowned.

For Dew, hard as he tried, it also represented a notable chance lost, the chance of overtaking the two All-England titles of the Swede Thomas Kihlstrom and the accolade of the most successful men's doubles player in the world.

The women's singles like the men's, saw a new champion. Zhang Ailing, twice the winner, had relinquished it in the semi-finals, in *a defeat to her Chinese compatriot,* Han Aiping, and then, just as in the world final ten months ago, saw her opponent go on to lose to another Chinese Li-Lin Wei.

The score was 11-5, 11-8, and the entertainment much the same as many of the skilful, athletic but bloodless all-Chinese contests of the recent past. The impression left, as it had been by the first defeat of Luan Jin in the men's singles, was that the Chinese have their minds much more on the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup team events shortly

MENS SINGLES: Semi-finals: M Frost (Den) w/o H Jian (China) scr; Liem Swie King (Indon) bt M Kjeldsen (Den) 15-5, 15-1. Final: Frost bt Liem Swie King 9-15, 15-10, 15-10.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-finals: Li Lingwei (China) bt Quan Ping (China) 11-3, 11-8; Han Aiping (China) bt Zhang Ailing (China). Final: Li Lingwei bt Han Aiping 11-5, 11-8.
MEN'S DOUBLES: R Heryanto and H Kartono (Indon) bt S Fladberg and J Helledie (Den) 14-17, 15-3, 15-4; M Dew and M Tredgett (Eng) bt J Sidek and R Sidek (Indon) 15-1,15-6. Final: Heryanto and Kartono bt Dew and Tredgatt 15-11, 15-6.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-finals: Lin Ying and Wu Dixi (China) bt K Beckman and G Gilks (Eng) 15-5, 15-10. Final: Lin Ying and Wu Dixi bt Yun Ja Kim and Sang Hee Yoo (S Korea) 15-8, 8-15, 17-14.
MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-finals: N Tier and Mrs G Gowers (Eng) bt D Tailor and B Sutton (US) 15-3, 8-15, 15-6. Dew and Mrs Gilks (Eng) bt W Gilliland (Scot) and Mrs I Kurniawan (Indon) 17-14, 15-6. Final: Dew and Mrs Gilks bt Tier and Mrs Gowers 15-8, 15-3.

ATHLETICS

Miss Budd arrives to seek British passport

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

Zola Budd, the record-breaking South African teenager, is in Britain, attempting to gain citizenship, *although the Home Office* say they have not yet received an application from her.

But, while most South African sports administrators wished her well, there was a carping note from Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, president of the South African Amateur Athletics Association, who said he was "not altogether happy with the way this had been done."

He said that, although the Association had "no objection" to Zola's bid to obtain a British passport, he was disappointed that she had acted in such secrecy. Other South African athletes "who had played open cards", had been helped by the association in settling abroad, he said.

Mr Joe Stutzen, a vice-president of the association said: "She would need official permission from the SAAAA to compete overseas".

Zola, a spindly 17-year-old who is 5ft 1in tall and weighs a mere six stone, arrived in Britain at the weekend with her parents, Mr and Mrs Frank Budd, of Bloemfontein. Mr Budd, a retired printer, recently acquired a British passport because his father was a Londoner.

Puica's second title

Maricica Puica, of Romania, outsprinted Grete Waitz, of Norway, and Risa Zakharova, of the Soviet Union, to win the women's world cross country title for the second time in New Jersey yesterday. England finished fourth in the junior men's race.

GOLF

Satisfactory return for Mason

From a Special Correspondent
Lusaka

Carl Mason, the former England amateur international, bridged a nine-year gap yesterday by winning the £70,000 Zambian Open championship on a scorching day in Lusaka. He scored a final round of 72 for a 72-hole total of 280, 12 under par, to win by two strokes from Roger Chapman, who had been joint leader at the halfway stage.

He started yesterday's final round with a two-stroke lead over the field and withstood an impressive challenge by an unknown American, Skeeter Heath. Mason could hardly believe is eyes when he saw one of the leader boards indicating that the American was within one shot of him, but he went on to score birdies *at the long 13th and 14th holes,* and soon the boards showed he was five strokes ahead of his nearest challenger.

FINAL SCORES: (British unless stated): 280: C Mason 69, 70, 69, 72; 282: R Chapman 68, 71, 71, 72; 283: S Heath 73, 72, 68, 70; J Morgan 72, 71, 71, 69; 285: B Waites 70, 71, 75, 69; D Russell 73, 72, 69, 71; E Murray 71, 72, 69, 73; 286: G Cullen 74, 70, 72, 70; 288: S Martin 71, 71, 71, 75; E Darcy (Ire) 72, 72, 70, 74; 289: M Ingham 72, 73, 74, 70; P Harrison 72, 70, 76, 71; M Johnson 75, 73, 63, 73; 290: A Forsbrand (Swe) 74, 71, 76, 69; I Woosnam 71, 73, 76, 70; S Keppler 73, 72, 73, 72; R Lee 75, 72, 70, 73; J Canizares (Sp) 71, 72, 72, 75; 291: K Brown 74, 75, 74, 68; K Waters 74, 72, 75, 70; S Hadfield 74, 76, 71, 70; M Gregson 69, 77, 74, 71; M Persson (Swe) 71, 74, 74, 72; R Craig 71, 75, 71, 74; M Poxon 72, 70, 74, 75; R Boxall 71, 71, 74, 75; S Bishop 73, 72, 69, 77. Others: 292: G Ralph 73, 73, 70, 71; D Jones 72, 77, 70, 73; P Carrigill 73, 72, 73, 74; P Walton (Ire) 71, 75, 72, 74; 293: M Miller 74, 74, 74, 71; D Durnian 74, 74, 73, 72; G Harvey 73, 73, 72, 75; 294: C Mattman 73, 72, 76, 73; J Higgins 74, 72, 75, 73; 295: M Mackenzie 73, 73, 77, 72; 296: B Ginson 75, 75, 75, 71; A Murray 73, 75, 76, 72; B Barnes 71, 74, 70, 81; 298: A Stubbs 75, 75, 77, 71; H Muscroft 73, 74, 77, 74; C O'Connor Jr. (Ire) 77, 71, 76, 74; J Hall 73, 75, 75, 75; D Vaughan 76, 73, 74, 75; P Tupling 74, 76, 72, 76.

BILLIARDS

Wildman in charge at halfway stage

By Sydney Friskin

Mark Wildman, of Peterborough, gave a superb exhibition of top-table *play in the five-hour final of the* world professional billiards championship, sponsored by Strachan, at Portsmouth yesterday. He made a break of 241 and at the halfway stage led Eddie Charlton, of Australia, by 599 points to 508.

Wildman started his big break with a two-cushion cannon at the bottom of the table and soon *manoeuvred the balls to the spot* end where the pot red and cannon sequence enabled him to let his game flow. Three times in the process of this break he had to revert to hazard play but skilfully manouevred the balls back to the top. The break ended with a missed cannon off the top cushion.

Earlier, Wildman had made *breaks of 111 and 121* but he was then fighting an uphill battle against Charlton, who, apart from reaching the hundred mark himself, made substantial additions and at one time was leading 320–189. At the *end of the first interval Charlton* was ahead 320–200.

Wildman soon stepped in and put himself on the road to his break of 121. He was in trouble at 85 when the red was jammed against the top cushion and the white floating near the left side cushion; but he played a beautiful short-jenny off the white and carried on to cut the Australian's lead to *370-321.* When he completed his break of 241 he had put himself in the lead for the first time. In the semi-final on Saturday Wildman had beaten Ian Williamson by 1,501 points to 849 and in the earlier semi-final on Friday Charlton had beaten Fred Davis, a former world champion by 1,436 to 829. Charlton had made a break of 319 in his quarter-final match against Jack Karneham to cut a sizable lead and win in a thrilling finish by 13 points.

IN BRIEF

SQUASH RACKETS: Martine Le Moignan, the 21-year-old British girl from Guernsey, won the women's tournament in the French Open in Paris when she beat Suzan Devoy, of New Zealand, 5-9, 9-4, 10-9, 7-9, 9-5 in an enthralling final. Le Moignan, the world No 5, displayed some fine stroke play throughout, and won despite being 5-1 down in the last game.

● Jan Miller, from Australia, completed an ideal build-up to the British Open championships which start on April 2, in the Essex Open, sponsored by Sun Life, at Brentwood yesterday. In the final she beat the second seed, Robyn Blackwood.

MOTOR RACING

Prost first past post in Rio

Alain Prost took a flying start in the Formula One world championship by winning yesterday's Brazilian Grand Prix at the Jacarepagua circuit, near Rio de Janeiro, in his first race for McLaren-Porsche. The French driver finished more than a minute ahead of Keke Rosberg.

BRAZILIAN GRAND PRIX: (60 laps): 1, A Prost (McLaren-Porsche) 9pts; 2, K Rosberg (Williams-Honda) 6pts; 3, E de Angelis (Lotus-Renault) 4pts; 4, E Cheever (Alfa Romeo) 3pts; 5, M Brundle (Tyrrell-Ford) 2pts; 6, P Tambay (Renault) 1pt.

More motor-racing, page 21

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

WANGANUI, New Zealand: Mile: P O'Donoghue (NZ) 3min 75.7 8sec.
Coulsdon, Surrey: cross country championships: Boys: Seniors: 1, C Bradley (Staffordshire) 26 min 53 sec, 2, R Finlow (West Yorkshire) 27.7; 3m N Hopkins (Surrey) 27.8. Team: 1 Surrey (184pts); 2, Kent (258) 3 Merseyside (262). Intermediate: S Fury (Kent) 21 min 2 sec; Team: Greater Manchester (169). Juniors: S Duval (Staffordshire) 16 min 31 sec; Team: Hampshire (142). Senior girls: 1, J Holland (Gtr Manchester 15 min 4 sec; 2 L [illegible]

[illegible]

VOLLEYBALL

Scottish League: First division: Dundee Kirkton 3, Team TAK 0; MIM 3, Volvo Trucks 0; Falkirk 3, Whitburn 1; Paisley 0, Airdrie 3; DV 81 3, Bellshill Cardinals 1, MIM retain title.
Women's first division: Whitburn 3, Telford Tigers 0; Carluke 2, West Coast 3; Kyle 0, Telford 3; Inverclyde 3, Sports Conscious 0. Telford retain title.

[illegible]

GOLF

NEW ORLEANS: PGA tournament: Third round scores (US unless stated): 202: R Eastwood, 66, 68, 68. 205: D Tewell, 70, 69, 66. 206: J Mahaffey, 68, 70, 68. 207: L Rinker, 71, 66, 70. 208: B Langer (WG), 67, 69, 72. 209: C Pavin, 71, 71, 67; D Pooley, 71, 70, 68. 210: D Ogrin, 72, 70, 68; T Watson, 70, 72, 68; D Douglass, 73, 68, 69; J Adams, 69, 70, 71; D Watson (Zim), 72, 68, 70; G Koch, 69, 70, 71; M Reid, 67, 71, 72. British score: 211: S Lyle, 69, 71, [illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

Yesterday

Milk Cup Final (Wembley)

EVERTON (0) 0 LIVERPOOL (0) 0
100,000. Receipts £570,000
(After extra time. Replay, Maine Road, Wednesday, 7.45).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 1, South Liverpool 2.

First division

Arsenal	4	Wolverhampton W	1
Birmingham C	0	Notts Cty	0
Coventry C	2	Tottenham H	4
Ipswich T	0	Watford	0
Luton T	0	Leicester C	0
Nottingham F	P	Manchester Utd	P
QPR	4	Southampton	0
Sunderland	0	Aston Villa	1
West Bromwich	3	Stoke C	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester Utd	32	18	10	4	63	31	64
Liverpool	32	18	9	5	51	24	63
Nottingham F	32	17	5	10	55	35	56
Southampton	31	16	7	8	39	29	55
West Ham	32	16	6	10	51	36	54
QPR	33	16	5	12	51	29	53
Watford	33	14	6	13	60	58	48
Aston Villa	33	13	9	11	48	49	48
Tottenham H	33	13	8	12	52	51	47
Luton T	33	13	8	12	45	45	47
Arsenal	33	13	6	14	54	48	45
Norwich C	32	11	10	11	35	35	43
Birmingham C	33	11	8	14	33	37	41
Everton	31	10	11	10	28	34	41
Leicester C	33	10	10	13	53	54	40
Coventry C	33	10	10	13	45	49	40
West Bromwich	32	11	6	15	37	49	39
Sunderland	33	9	11	13	32	44	38
Stoke C	33	9	8	16	30	54	35
Ipswich T	33	9	6	18	38	50	33
Notts Cty	32	7	8	17	40	60	29
Wolverhampton W	32	5	9	18	25	63	24

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay 3, Bognor Regis 0; Bishop's Stortford 1, Harrow Borough 2; Hendon 8, Bromley 1; Hitchin 0, Wycombe Wanderers 0; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Dulwich Hamlet 2; Worthing 3, Leytonstone Ilford 2. Postponed: Barking v Slough; Carshalton Athletic v Staines; Tooting Mitcham v Hayes; Wokingham v Harlow. First division: Boreham Wood 0, Oxford City 1. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals 0, Grays 4; Eastbourne United 0, Epping 1; Hungerford 2, Molesey 2; Letchworth Garden City 1, Newbury 0; Horsham 1, Basildon 7; Tring 7, Rainham 1; Ware 1, St Albans 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: All first division matches postponed. Second division: Hartlepool 2, Seaham 0; Langley Park 2, Darlington 3; Norton 2, Alnwick 1; Northallerton 0, Chester-le-Street 1.

Second division

Blackburn R	4	Carlisle Utd	1
Brighton	3	Leeds Utd	0
Charlton A	2	Oldham Ath	1
Grimsby T	P	Barnsley	P
Huddersfield T	3	Cambridge Utd	0
Manchester C	2	Cardiff C	1
Middlesbrough	0	Fulham	2
Portsmouth	0	Crystal Palace	1
Sheffield Wed	P	Derby Cty	P
Shrewsbury T	2	Newcastle Utd	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	33	18	11	4	68	34	65
Sheffield Wed	31	19	8	4	59	28	65
Newcastle Utd	32	18	6	8	64	45	60
Carlisle Utd	33	18	11	6	40	23	59
Manchester C	33	17	8	8	52	38	59
Grimsby T	32	15	11	6	49	37	56
Blackburn R	33	14	13	6	46	37	55
Charlton A	33	14	9	10	44	46	51
Brighton	33	13	8	12	54	44	47
Leeds Utd	32	13	7	12	42	43	46
Huddersfield T	32	11	11	10	41	38	44
Portsmouth	33	12	5	16	55	47	41
Fulham	33	10	11	12	48	42	41
Cardiff C	32	13	2	17	41	48	41
Shrewsbury T	33	10	10	13	34	45	40
Middlesbrough	33	9	10	14	32	37	37
Oldham Ath	33	10	7	16	37	57	37
Barnsley	32	10	6	16	43	45	36
Crystal Palace	32	9	9	14	32	39	36
Derby Cty	32	7	8	17	27	56	29
Swansea C	33	5	7	21	29	64	22
Cambridge Utd	33	2	8	23	22	64	14

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chertsey 4, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Flackwell Heath 3, Chalfont St Peter 0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Cheltenham 1, Gravesend 1; Dartford 2, Gosport 1; Dorchester 1 Welling United 3; Fareham 3, A P Leamington 4; Fisher Athletic 2, *Bedworth 3; Folkestone 1, Alvechurch 1;* Hastings 2, Sutton Coldfield 3; Kings Lynn 1, Gloucester 2; Stourbridge 2, Chelmsford 4; Witney 1, Corby 1. Midland division: Forest Green 3, Bromsgrove Rovers 2; Moor Green 2, Shepshed Charterhouse 1; Oldbury 4 Tamworth 0; Redditch 1 Coventry Sporting 1; Wellingboro 0, Bridgwater 1; Willenhall 2, Merthyr Tydfil 0. Postponed: Leicester United v Banbury; Milton Keynes Borough v Dudley; VS Rugby v Bridgnorth. Southern division: Canterbury 4, Cambridge City 1; Chatham 1, R S Southampton 2; Poole 4, Thanet 1; Salisbury 3, Dover 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Barnstaple 3, Devizes 0; Chippenham 1, Clevedon 0; Exmouth 2, Clandown 0; Mangotsfield 0, Bideford 0; Melksham 0, Wellington 0; Plymouth 1, Minehead 0; Weston-super-Mare 1, Liskeard 0.

LONDON SPARTAN LEAGUE: Semi Finals: Malden Vale 2, Merstham 0. Premier division: Chingford 0, Beaconsfield 4; Swanley 1 Amersham 0.

Third division

Bournemouth	0	Sheffield Utd	1
Bradford C	P	Bristol R	P
Gillingham	0	Burnley	1
Hull C	2	Brentford	0
Millwall	P	Lincoln C	P
Newport City	2	Bolton W	3
Oxford Utd	5	Plymouth Argyle	0
Port Vale	P	Orient	P
Rotherham Utd	P	Scunthorpe Utd	P
Wigan Ath	1	Preston	0
Wimbledon	2	Walsall	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oxford Utd	35	22	6	7	73	42	72
Wimbledon	36	19	8	9	80	62	65
Sheffield Utd	36	18	10	8	69	44	64
Walsall	36	18	8	10	57	49	62
Hull C	33	16	12	5	61	28	60
Bristol R	35	17	9	9	53	39	60
Bolton W	35	16	9	10	48	38	57
Burnley	34	15	11	8	65	37	56
Orient	35	15	8	12	52	55	53
Gillingham	33	15	7	11	55	51	52
Millwall	36	13	12	11	52	53	51
Lincoln C	36	14	7	15	48	50	49
Bradford C	32	13	9	10	57	48	48
Newport City	34	12	12	10	49	59	48
Wigan Ath	34	12	9	13	36	44	45
Preston	35	11	9	15	52	49	42
Plymouth Argyle	33	10	8	15	40	45	38
Bournemouth	35	10	5	20	44	61	35
Brentford	36	7	12	17	50	67	33
Port Vale	34	8	6	20	36	64	30
Southend Utd	34	6	11	17	41	60	29
Scunthorpe Utd	32	5	14	13	37	58	29
Rotherham Utd	32	7	6	19	32	49	27
Exeter C	35	5	10	20	43	66	25

FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final: Middlesex 0, Manchester 1 (at Hayes).

SOUTH EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: First division: Fulham 1, Norwich 2; Gillingham 2, Millwall 2; Orient 0, Chelsea 3; Portsmouth 1, Charlton 0; QPR 1, Cambridge United 1; Southend 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Watford 5; West Ham 1, Ipswich 3. Second division: Bristol Rovers 4, Southend 0; Tottenham 3, West Ham 2. Cup, semi-final: Swindon 2, Wimbledon 4.

FA VASE: Semi-finals, first leg: Irthlingborough Diamonds 1, Stamford 2; Stansted 1, Whickham 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1, Grantham 0; Macclesfield 2, Matlock 2; *Oswestry 2, Hyde United 2; Rhyl 1, Worksop 0;* Southport 2, Horwich 2; Stafford Rangers 4, Morecambe 0; Buxton 2, Marine 2; Workington 1, Mossley 0. Postponed: Burton Albion v Chorley; Goole v South Liverpool; Gainsborough Trinity v Witton.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa 2, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Manchester United 2, West Bromwich 1.

Fourth division

Aldershot	2	Doncaster R	1
Blackpool	3	Chester	3
Bristol C	1	Tranmere R	1
Bury	1	*Hereford Utd*	4
Chesterfield	3	Rochdale	0
Darlington	P	Stockport Cty	P
Northampton T	3	Colchester Utd	1
Peterborough Utd	4	Halifax T	0
Torquay Utd	1	Mansfield T	0
Wrexham	1	Hartlepool	4
York C	2	Swindon T	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York C	35	23	6	6	74	33	75
Doncaster R	36	18	12	6	63	45	66
Reading	37	17	12	8	69	47	63
Bristol C	37	18	8	11	55	37	62
Aldershot	36	18	7	11	60	56	61
Blackpool	34	17	6	11	54	35	57
Colchester Utd	34	14	12	8	54	34	54
Peterborough Utd	36	14	11	11	55	36	53
Tranmere R	36	13	14	9	46	38	53
Stockport Cty	35	14	8	13	50	49	50
Crewe Alex	35	14	8	13	47	53	50
Torquay Utd	37	13	11	13	47	54	50
Chesterfield	37	12	13	12	44	47	49
Swindon T	36	12	12	12	47	42	48
Northampton T	37	12	11	14	43	54	47
Bury	36	11	12	13	50	49	45
Hereford Utd	36	11	12	13	40	41	45
Darlington	33	11	5	17	30	38	38
Wrexham	35	8	12	15	41	55	36
Rochdale	36	8	12	16	44	62	36
Halifax T	36	8	11	17	37	66	35
Hartlepool	35	9	6	20	38	67	33
Mansfield T	35	7	10	18	43	62	31
Chester	36	5	11	20	37	69	26

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 4, Dagenham 0; Bangor City 0, Maidstone 2; Barnet 3, Frickley 2; Bath 4, Scarborough 1; Boston United 3, Nuneaton 0; Enfield 3, Yeovil 0; Gateshead 1, *Worcester 1; Kettering 4,* Kidderminster Harriers 2; Northwich Victoria 1, Weymouth 0; Telford United 1, Trowbridge 0; Wealdstone 4, Runcorn 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace 0, West Ham 3; Leicester 2, Ipswich 1; Southampton 1, QPR 1. Postponed: Tottenham v West Ham, Norwich v Luton, Reading v Arsenal, Tottenham v Oxford United, Watford v Brighton.

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 1, Linfield 4; Cliftonville 0, Portadown 1; Coleraine 4, Newry 1; Distillery 3, Carrick Rangers 2; Glenavon 2, Ards 1; Glentoran 0, Ballymena 0; Larne 2, Crusaders 1.

NORTH WEST COUNTIES: League Cup, Quarter finals: Accrington Stanley 5, Prescot BI 0; Penrith 3, Clitheroe 0; Vulcan Newton 0, Ellesmere Port 1. (First Division: Congleton 3, St Helens 2; Darwen 0, Formby 1; Glossop 1, Ashton United 1; Leyland Motors, Bootle 1; Winsford United 2, Caernarfon 2.

Yesterday

Scottish League Cup
Final (Hampden Park)

CELTIC (0) 2 *RANGERS* (1) 3
McClair; Reid (pen) — McCoist 3 (1 pen)
66,369
(After extra time, 90 minutes: 2–2)

Scottish premier division

Dundee Utd	P	Aberdeen	P
Hearts	2	St Mirren	1
Motherwell	2	*Hibernian*	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	24	19	3	2	61	12	41
Celtic	26	15	5	6	60	32	35
Dundee Utd	23	14	5	4	46	22	33
Rangers	26	12	6	8	42	32	30
Hearts	27	9	9	9	32	41	27
St Mirren	28	7	12	9	40	41	26
Hibernian	30	10	4	16	38	49	24
Dundee	25	8	2	15	34	52	18
St Johnst'n	28	8	1	19	27	68	17
Motherwell	27	3	7	17	23	54	13

Scottish first division

Alloa	3	Hamilton	1
Brechin	P	Clyde	P
Clydebank	1	Falkirk	2
K'marnock	1	Raith	2
Meadwbnk	2	Ayr	2
[illegible]	2	Airdrie	1
Partick	0	Dumbarton	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dumbarton	32	16	10	6	53	35	42
Morton	32	15	11	6	61	41	41
Partick	32	18	5	9	59	40	41
Clydebank	32	15	8	9	52	40	38
Brechin	31	13	11	7	45	37	37
Falkirk	32	13	6	13	40	47	32
K'marnock	32	13	5	14	46	44	31
Clyde	31	10	10	11	42	37	30
Ayr	32	9	11	12	50	58	29
Airdrie	32	10	7	15	34	45	27
Meadwbnk	32	10	7	15	39	57	27
Hamilton	32	6	13	13	31	40	25
Raith	32	7	10	15	39	54	24
Alloa	32	7	8	17	37	54	22

Scottish second division

Albion	0	Montrose	4
Dunfermline	P	Forfar	P
East Fife	4	Stirling	2
East Stirling	1	Berwick	1
Queen's Park	P	Cowdenbeath	P
Stenhousemuir	2	Queen of South	2
Stranraer	2	Arbroath	1

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST: Appleby-Frodingham 2, Guisborough 3; Winterton Rangers 0, Heanor 4.

CRICKET: PAKISTAN WIN TEST SERIES DESPITE LATE BATTING COLLAPSE

England show shameless disregard for game's spirit

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Lahore

England caught a glimpse of what would have been an ill-gotten victory in the third and final Test match in Lahore on Saturday. Having left Pakistan to make 243 to win they showed in the way they wasted time a shameless desregard for the spirit of the game. Mercifully they were not rewarded with a win. Instead, the draw which Pakistan achieved enabled them to take a seris against England for the first time, either at home or away.

I think I have never been so incensed when watching England in the field, and it happened, unfortunately, under David Gower, whose preferment one has so keenly awaited. England's "justification" would be that on Friday evening and again on Saturday Pakistan themselves, to reduce their final target, slowed the game down. So they did, if that is relevant, but never as implacably or blatantly as England.

In 1967 Brian Close lost the England captaincy as a direct result of wasting time, by using all the same tricks, in a championship match at Edgbaston. I saw that too, and it ws no worse than what happened now. Gower has done so well in most ways since Willis was taken ill that his attitude on Saturday was a great disappointment. He would not, of course, have done it at Edgbaston – or, to make the point more precisely, at Lord's. He would never have dared to.

Basically what Gower did was to ensure that Pakistan, once they had been given a flying start, received no more than 59 overs which England were obliged to bowl at them, including the compulsory 20 in the last hour. The only way they could do this was by making interminable changes in the field and holding endless conferences between and during the overs – in other words by bringing the game as near as they could to a standstill. Time and again the umpires talked to them, but to no avial. In the end the ploy, because it deprived Pakistan of perhaps half a dozen overs, saved England from defeat – but it was a high price to pay, and had England won, as become a possibility with eight overs left, it would have a travesty of justice.

As a sequel to Close's aberration came the situation minimum of 20 overs in the last hour, should either side wish to claim them. This was an excellent innovation, now universally adopted. An extension of it are the 77 overs, with adjustments, which have to be bowled in a day's Test match in England. Both figures are too low. With Cook bowling two of them, off a run of perhaps six yards, and Foster, who likes to bustle, the other two, England on Saturday got through only four overs and a bit in the last 20 minutes before tea.

Now for the cricket itself. Without any doubt Gower's monumental innings of 173 not out, in 423 minutes, saved England from a defeat which no amount of pretence could have averted. He has had a great series with the bat. His scores being 58, 57, 152, nine and 173 not out. Marks's last three innings of 83, 74, and 55, after he had been so tormented by Qadir in Karachi, were also full of character. Qadir, who took 10 wickets (five in each innings) in this last Test, represented the main difference between the two sides. England's finger spinners, from Karachi onwards, were comparatively innocuous. Cook's figures at Faisalabad and Lahore were 128.3–24–361–3, and Mark's 65–15–197–3.

Gower's declaration on Saturday was well timed, England's only chance of winning was to offer Pakistan something fairly tempting to go for, and to hope that in doing so they would lose wickets. In the event, Pakistan were soon making the necessary progress without losing wickets, thanks to a record opening partnership of high quality between Mohsin Khan and Shaoib Mohammad. By the middle of the afternoon the dithering had begun. Seldom an over went by without Gower getting together with the bowler and usualy one or two others (Gatting, Taylor and Lamb were most often consulted) to keep the batsmen waiting.

At tea, with 27 overs left, Pakistan were 104 for no wicket. When the last 20 overs started they were 144 for none. Mohsin and Shaoib having by then passed Pakistan's previous best opening partnership against England, the 122 by Alimuddin and Shaoib's father, Hanif, at Dacca in 1961-62. Shaoib, marginally taller then Hanif, is a delicious cutter. Cook's third man, short and fine, was much England's busiest fielder. Shaoib's was the best exhibition of cutting I have seen since Denis Compton finished playing. With Mohsin batting with his customary elegance, it was a case of dignity at one end and impudence at the other. Hanif, Shaoib and Mushtaq have now figured, between them, in 16 three-figure partnerships against England.

We had come to the sixth of the last 20 overs and Pakistan had reached 173, with Gower still showing the utmost deliberation, when Shaoib drove Cowans to Gatting, who was placed to save the single at mid-wicket. Seventy runs from the remaining 14 overs, with nine wickets in hand, should have been comfortably within Pakistan's reach; but the pressures told even on Zaheer, so that in the twelfth of the last 20 overs he, Mohsin and Wasim Raja all got themselves out.

Setting aside England's tactics on Saturday, it was a good and fluctuating Test match, culminating in the first chase against the clock ivolving England since India were set to make 438 to win at the Oval in 1979. Gower will learn from Saturday – but it was as well he was cutting his teeth before a tiny crowd in Lahor. Pakistan deserved to win the series, though the one victory that was gained by either side. They lead in the one-day series too, having won the first of these two matches on March 9. The other will be played here today, and the team make for home tomorrow.

Great escape: Gower is dropped by Qadir

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings, 241 (V J Marks 74, G Fowler 58, Abdul Qadir 5 for 84)

Second innings	
G Fowler c Dalpat b Mohsin Kamal	19
C L Smith run out	15
M W Gatting run out	53
*D W Gower not out	173
A J Lamb c-b Qadir	6
D W Randall c Salim Malik b Qadir	0
V J Marks c sub b Qadir	55
N A Foster lbw Qadir	0
N G Cowans st Dalpat b Qadir	3
†R W Taylor b Sarfraz	5
Extras (b 6, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 5)	15
Total (9 wkts dec)	344

N G B Cook did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–35, 2–38, 3–175, 4–189, 5–189, 6–300, 7–309, 8–327, 9–344.

BOWLING: Mohsin Kamal 17–5–59–1; Sarfraz Nawaz 27.4–1–122–1; Abdul Qadir 42–5–110–5; Wasim Raja 21–5–48–0.

PAKISTAN: First Innings 343 Sarfraz Nawaz 90, Zaheer Abbas 82 not out, Qasir Omar 73; N A Foster 5 for 67

Second innings	
Mohsin Khan c Smith b Cowans	104
Shoaib Mohammad c Gatting b Cowans	80
Qasim Omar run out	0
Salim Malik c Gatting b Cowans	7
*Zaheer Abbas c Gatting b Cowans	5
Wasim Raja lbw b Cowans	0
Sarfraz Nawaz not out	10
Ramiz Raja not out	6
Extras (lb 5)	5
Total (6 wkts)	217

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–173, 2–175, 3–187, 4–197, 5–199, 6–199.

BOWLING: Cowans, 14-2-42-5; Foster, 15-4-44-0; Cook, 18-3-2-73-0; Marks, 10,10-0-53-0; Smith, 1-1-0-0.

Umpires: Khizaar Hayat and Amanullah Khan.

New Zealand in no hurry

Colombo, (AFP) – New Zealand, after a shock start, made slow progress on the second day of the third Test to reach 135 for three in reply to Sri Lanka's first innings' total of 256 here yesterday.

Sri Lanka, continuing from their overnight total of 230 for three, were all out for 256 after 35 minutes. Sri Lanka's Ranjan Madugalle, who retired hurt on Saturday after being hit on the head by a bouncer from Hadlee, returned to make an unbeaten 89, the second highest score of his career.

The New Zealand pacemen Hadlee and Chatfield took all 10 wickets. Hadlee finished with five for 73 and Chatfield had five for 63.

New Zealand lost two wickets in the hour before lunch, losing their captain Howarth and his deputy Wright to the paceman Ravi Ratnayake, and were 37 for two at lunch.

However a stubborn third-wicket stand of 100 between Martin Crowe and Reid helped New Zealand to 135 for three by the close. In the final session of play, Reid got his half century after 217 minutes and was 56 not out at the close.

However, Martin Crowe was caught behind by wicketkeeper Guy de Alwis just before the end for 45, after batting for 208 minutes. At the close the nightwatchman Boock was at the crease on three.

The Sri Lanka paceman Ravi Ratnayake ended the day with impressive figures of three for 40 off 20 overs.

SRI LANKA: First innings	
S Wettimuny b Hadlee	4
S Kaluperuma b Hadlee	16
R Ratnayake lbw b Hadlee	0
R Dias c Smith b Chatfield	10
*D Mendis c J Crowe b Chatfield	19
R Madugalle not out	89
A Ranatung c sub b Chatfield	37
de Silva c Smith b Hadlee	17
†G de Alwis c Boock b Hadlee	28
J Amerasinghe c Wright b Chatfield	15
V John c-b Chatfield	12
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 5)	9
Total	256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–4, 3–22, 4–32, 5–63, 6–182, 7–222, 8–227, 9–249, 10–256.

BOWLING: Hadlee 22–4–73–5, Chafield 22–5–63–5, Crowe 6–2–22–0, Boock 20–9–51–0, Bracewell 9–2–31–0, Coney 3–0–7–0.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings	
G Howarth lbw b Ratnayake	7
J Wright c de Alwis b Ratnayake	18
J Reid not out	56
M Crowe c de Alwis b Ratnayake	45
S Boock not out	3
Extras (b 4, n-b 2)	6
Total (3 wkts)	135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–32, 3–132.

J J Crowe, J V Coney, R J Hadlee, I D S Smith, J G Bracewell, E J Chatfield to bat.

BOWLING (to date): John 14–2–36–0, Ratnayake 20–7–40–3, Ranatunga 8–3–8–0, D S de Silva 10–1–19–0, J Amarasinghe 7–0–17–0, S Kaluperuma 2–0–1–0.

Ritchie's rich reward

Bridgetown, (AFP) – Australia slumped after a second-wicket partnership of 140 between the left-handed opener Graeme Wood (76) and Greg Ritchie (99), to finish the first day of their four-day match against Barbados 332 for six wickets on Saturday.

Things could have been bleaker, but their fortunes revived late in the day when Roger Wooley hit a sparkling, unbeaten 56.

Wood, playing his first match of the tour since arriving on Thursday as a replacement for the injured Kepler Wessels, batted steadily after the Australians had been put in by Barbados captain Carlisle Best.

Ritchie, who joined Wood at the crease after opener Steve Smith was caught by wicketkeeper Michael Worrell off the fast bowler, Roddy Estwick, for nine, proved to be in attacking mood.

He hit 15 fours in only two and three-quarter hours before he was out to a catch at slip off bat and pad to the 19-year-old left-arm spinner Dave Cumberbatch.

Wood and Ritchie batted slowly before lunch, but then Ritchie led an accelerated scoring rate, with 156 runs being added in the two hours until tea. By then Wood and Ritchie had both fallen to Cumberbatch.

Kim Hughes, the captain (27), Hookes (22), and Jones were out in the space of 21 runs. Then Roger Wooley, the wicketkeeper, played enterprisingly, hitting three sixes and six fours. He and Wayne Phillips were still unbeaten at the close.

AUSTRALIA: First innings	
S Smith c Worrell B Estwick	9
G Wood c Phillips b Cumberbatch	76
G Ritchie c Best b Cumberbatch	99
*K Hughes c Gilkes b Estwick	27
D Hookes b Estwick	22
D Jones c Haynes b Cumberbatch	9
W Phillips not out	21
†R Wooley not out	56
Extras (b 1, lb 5, w 5, nb 2)	13
Total (6 wkts)	332

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–171, 3–195, 4–228, 5–245, 6–269.

G Matthews, J Maguire and C Rackemann to bat.

BOWLING: Small 19–5–60–0; Estwick 23–3–86–3; Phillips 19–3–73–0; Greaves 6–1–23–0; Cumberbatch 15–3–74–3; Hunte 2–0–10–0.

BARBADOS: *C Best, D Haynes, A Gilkes, T Hunte, S Greaves, N Phillip, T Payne, M Small, M Worrell, R Estwick, D Cumberbatch.

Bridgetown – Clive Lloyd, who missed the second Test in Trinidad last week because of a hamstring injury, returns to lead the West Indies against Australia in the third Test here on Friday.

SQUAD: C H Lloyd (capt), C G Greenidge, D L Hayes, R B Richardson, I V A Richardson, A L Logie, P J Dujon, E A E Baptiste, R A Harper, M D Marshall, J Garner, M A Holding, M A Small.

MOTOR RACING

Dumfries comes from behind for third win

By Jeremy Shaw

Johnny Dumfries, a Scotsman, won his third consecutive formula three race at Donington Park yesterday, taking his Ralt-Volkswagen to a finely-judged victory, in wet conditions.

Dumfries, the winner of two rounds of the British formula three championship this year, qualified on pole position for this opening round of the European formula three championship, but was relegated to third place on the opening lap by the young American, Davy Jones (Ralt) and Tommy Byrne (Anson).

Jones held on to the lead for the first 11 laps before falling behind Byrne and Dumfries. He retired soon afterwards after an incident with the Ralt of the Dane, John Nielsen. Byrne and Dumfries battled for the lead, but with seven of the 30 laps left Byrne's mistake at the chicane allowed Dumfries to pass.

The first round of the RAC British saloon car championship resulted in a fine victory for Andy Rouse

FIA EUROPEAN FORMULA THREE CHAMPIONSHIP: Round one (30 laps, 58.71 miles): 1, J Dumfries (Ralt-Volkswagen RT3) 41min 02.54sec, 85.84 mph; 2, T Byrne (Anson-Alfa-Romeo SA4) 41:11.82; 3, C Langes (Ralt-Toyota RT3) 41:57.73; 4, G Berger (Ralt-Alfa Romeo RT3) 42:09.53; 5, D Hunt (Ralt-Toyota RT3) 42:12.08; 6, J Nielsen (Ralt-Volkswagen RT3) 42:12.46. Fastest lap: Dumfries 1:19.94, 88 14 mph.

RAC BRITISH SALOON CAR CHAMPIONSHIP: Round one (30 laps): 1, S Rouse (3.5 Rover Vitesse) 41min 50.95sec; 84.18 mph; 2, S Soper (Rover) 41:53.06; 3, P Watts (1.3 MG Metro Turbo); C Hodgetts (1.6 Ford Escort).

TENNIS



Edberg: beat the world No 4, Wilander, in straight sets

Edberg comes of age

Milan – The world tennis hierarchy could be due for a major upheaval following a surprise win by Stefan Edberg over his more illustrious fellow Swede, Mats Wilander, in the final of an Indoor Grand Prix tournament here yesterday.

Edberg, the current world junior champion, won in straight sets against the reigning Australian Open champion and world No 4. He beat Wilander, the top seed, 6-4, 6-2 in an hour and a quarter.

Wilander won the French Open two years ago when he was an unseeded 17 year-old and lost to Yannick Noah in last year's final. He won the Australian Open championship in December when he beat both John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl.

Yet there is lettle differecne in age between Wilander and Edberg. Edberg, who made history last year by becoming the first player to achieve a grand slam of junior titles, was 18 in January and Wilander will not be 20 until August.

● Dallas (AFP) – Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, defeated Pam Shriver, of the United States, 6-4, 6-3 in the semi-finals of the women's grand prix tournament here on Saturday. In the final she will play Kathy Jordan

● Kate Brasher, the British No 10, is the first seed in the opening outdoor tournament of the year which starts today at Queen's Club.

HOCKEY

Penalty save crucial to Southgate's win

By Sydney Friskin

Southgate, the new champions in the premier division of the London league, won the Middlesex Cup after a hard day's work on the artificial turf at Bisham Abbey yesterday, beating Hounslow 4-0 in the final. In the semi-finals earlier in the day, Southgate had beaten Teddington 5-2 and Hounslow had defeated Sunbury 4-3.

The final was more closely contested than the score suggests and Hounslow came back strongly after they were a goal down. When Owen saved a penalty stroke off Bhuller, the course of the game changed and Southgate went on to win convincingly with Allcock scoring two goals, Moulton one and Craig one from a short corner.

Slough retained the Buckinghamshire Cup with a 7-0 victory over Ritchings Park.

Ritchings Park had no answer and their only consolation is that they will accompany Slough in the southern pool of 24 teams for next season's club championship. Slough's scorers were Barber, two from short corners, Laly, two, Virdi, Manjit Flora and Parris one each.

Reading recovered after being a goal down to win the Berkshire Cup with a 2-1 victory over Maidenhead. Robertson scored for Maidenhead and Donehy scored both goals for Reading.

Tulse Hill achieved their first victory in the premier division of the London league by beating Guildford 3-2, Kim Clarke and Ruthven, two, were their scorers.

RUGBY UNION: CUP ACTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Deluge comes to Bath's rescue

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The heavy overnight rain which forced Nottingham to postpone their John Player Cup semi-final with Bath will have acted in the West Country club's favour since it gives them a prospect of having their first-choice scrum half and hooker available. Hill hopes to have recovered from a hamstring strain in time to play for Somerset in the county championship final on Saturday and Cunningham, with a torn buttock muscle, may also be fit.

Although they have had to cancel matches because of frost and snow, Nottingham had not until Saturday had to cancel games because of rain after having put in a new drainage system three years ago. With the River Trent rising, the system could not cope with the deluge.

Nottingham have offered April 7 as a alternative date and the Bath committee will meet this evening to decide whether they can accept it.

Moseley, beaten by Nottingham in the fourth round of the cup, played London Scottish (beaten by Nottingham in the quarter-finals) at The Readings and won, somewhat fortuitously, 13–12. The game as notable for the return to first-class action of Davidson, the Moseley lock whose jaw was broken against Swansea last September, putting his playing career in doubt.

Moseley, 9–3 down at the interval, took suitable advantage through a penalty try conceded when Scottish collapsed a scrum on their own line and another try by Gisbourne, their prop. Meanwell's conversion and a penalty by Arntzen outdistanced Irvine's four penalties.

England colts were well beaten 21–10 at Pontypridd by a Welsh youth side including some excellent forwards, notably the No 8, Prosser, a South Wales policeman who will still be eligible next season.

It was England's misfortune that their outstanding back division should have had so little ball with which to work and therefore had to make the running from deep in their own half. They fell behind early to tries by Williams and Setaro, the Welsh flanker and centre respectively, then erased the lead with tries of their own through Ashurst, the Orrel flanker, and Parsons, the Moseley wing.

Wakefield's conversion gave England the lead but a penalty by Watts put Wales in front at half-time. Thereafter the Welsh forwards and Lee, their scrum half, prospered. Lee scored two tries, Prosser converting one.

Victory that was a defeat for the running game

By Nicholas Keith

Bristol	21
Harlequins	18

The Bristol bludgeon proved a superior weapon to the Harlequins' rapier at the Memorial Ground on Saturday. The John Player Cup holders justified their position as this year's favourites by earning their appointed place at Twickenham where they will defend the title on April 28.

Since the other semi-final at Beeston was called off because of a waterlogged pitch, they do not yet know whether their opponents will be Nottingham or Bath and a decision on the rescheduling of this tie is expected today.

"Harlequins played the better rugby," was the concerted opinion of many Bristolians after they had seen their team outscored by three tries to one, although they were decisive winners at scrummage and maul. Their victory by five penalties and a goal to three goals raises the thorny question of the value of tries against penalties.

However, the manner of Bristol's success was also a reminder that rugby is a 15-man game in which scrummaging plays a vital part. It was not Bristol's fault that the excellence of the Harlequins' defence frustrated all their attempts to open up, particularly in an enthralling first half.

The home team made their own notable contribution to a fine Cup-tie, but they were never allowed the room to release the talents of their backs

Harding and Barnes, the Bristol half backs, were given the space and time to dictate tactics. Barnes had an outstanding day, scoring 17 points.

Yet nothing deterred the remorseless advance of the Bristol pack, who had their opponents on the retreat from the first scrummage. It was surprising, therefore, that the visitors were 12–3 ahead after 16 minutes, having nimbly worked two good tries on either wing.

First, Dudman made the extra man in the centre, and Jefferson, Harlequins' sprightly American, was sent in by Salmon, the All Black centre, who is now qualified by residence to play for England. A penalty by Barnes was answered by a try from Halsey after Butcher had cleaned up at a back-peddaling scrum and Woodhouse had timed his final pass perfectly. However, three indiscretions – two of them by Butcher – allowed Barnes to level the scores by half-time.

The second half belonged exclusively to the Bristol forwards and, after two scrummages on their own line, the Quins pack was forced to collapse at the third set piece for Barnes to kick his fifth penalty. In seeking to break out of defence for a winning score, Harlequins made mistakes and were thrust back to their line where Hesford, the Bristol No 8, touched down as another scrummage was forced back over the line. A second neat try for Jefferson in the forty-seventh minute of the second half was too late, although Dudman added his third conversion.

SCORERS: Bristol: Tries: Hesford. Conversion: Barnes. Penalties: Barnes (5). Harlequins: Tries: Jefferson (2), Halsey. Conversions: Dudman (3).

BRISTOL: S Hogg; A Morley, R Knibbs, D Sorrell, J Carr; S Barnes, R Harding; J Doubleday, D Palmer, A Sheppard, P Polledri, N Pomphrey, P Stiff, M Rafter (Capt), R Hesford.

HARLEQUINS: R Dudman; G Halsey, J Salmon, A Thompson, W Jefferson, N Chesworth, A Woodhouse; G Claxton, J Olver, M Claxton, E Weekes, P Jackson, N O'Brien, D Cooke (Capt), C Butcher.

Referee: F A Howard (Lancashire).



Harding finds an oasis of calm behind the Bristol pack

Neath owe final date to Harris

By Bryan Stiles

Aberavon	3
Neath	12

Cup rugby is not a pretty sight in Wales. Tribal passion in close knit communities can sometimes be given full-blooded expression in the heated confines of a desperate ruck or maul.

It was certainly not a pretty sight when these two ancient rivals met on a neutral battlefield in Bridgend on Saturday to win places in the final of the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes.

It was not a dirty game but was so full of raw endeavour and commitment the field of battle was frequently littered with the bodies of the fallen. Luckily only one player, Aberavon's stand-off half Lewis, who injured a hip, was carried off on a stretcher. He had earlier collected his side's only score, a penalty goal.

Neath's goal-kicker, Harris, was much more accurate and won the match for his side by four penalty goals to one. The fact that the game was won on the skills of penalty kickers was a reflection of the way the battle in trenches dug by the forwards had gone.

Those precious flowers of exhilarating Welsh back play that could have brought a splash of colour to a dour affair were just not allowed to blossom in the glorious sunshine that lit up most of this confrontation. As if to chastise the combatants for their lack of adventure the heavens opened and a torrential downpour soaked them in the second half.

At least it was a triumph of sorts for the former Welsh international forward Brian Thomas, who has taken over as Neath's team manager. Rugby in the Welsh valleys is plagued by divisive wrangling in the team selection committee room so, when Thomas was approached to take over running the side, he agreed, stipulating that he and his coaches controlled matters. Giving such power to the experts seems to have worked for Neath. In the past two years the team has emerged from the dreadful slump into which it had fallen and has now reached the Cup final for the first time in 11 years.

The Neath pack were a much more cohesive unit than their opposite numbers and they possess an intelligent back row, with No 8 David Morgan, looking particularly useful.

The lineout skills of former Welsh international Martin created a few problems for them in the opening phase but it was not long before they got his measure. It was when Martin dominated the lineout that Aberavon had their best chance to gather points, but Lewis was on target with only one of his three goal attempts.

Referee Winston Jones, the scourge of the French recently, coped well in those hostile early minutes and left the players in no doubt that he was in charge. Only once was a forward moved to voice his opinion on a refereeing decision and was quickly marched back 10 metres into his own territory.

Inevitably it was to their goalkicker Harris, that Neath turned. He was successful with all four of his penalty kicks and is now approaching his club record of 289

Scorers: Aberavon: Penalty goal: Lewis. Neath: Penalty goals: Harris (4).

Aberavon: J Griffiths; L Keen, G Mathews, M Thomas, K James; M Lewis (rep A Jones), R Giles; R Davies, W James, S Hopkin, M Edwards, A Martin, A Owen, M Edwards, T Fauvel.

Neath: N Harris; E Rees, D Jacobs, K Jones, C Bridgewater; J Davies, G Jones; B Williams, M Richards, P Langford, G Jones, S Dando, H Richards, L Jones, D Morgan.

Referee: W Jones.

Cardiff carry Davies to final

By Gerald Davies

Llanelli	6
Cardiff	26

Gareth Davies will be hard pressed to gain full fitness for Cardiff's appearance in the final at the end of next month. He seemed barely fit for the semi-final on Saturday. After the game he admitted that the groin injury which has troubled him for the last few weeks has yet to clear, and is going to take some time to clear up. It was quite obvious for a man who has scored nearly 350 points this season that his injury restricted him from being at his best. He missed five penalty attempts as well as a sitter of a drop goal, all of which he would normally have taken in his stride.

Even though Llanelli lost by the substantial margin of three goals and two tries to a dropped goal and a penalty it could so easily have been more had Davies been on form with his boot. So Cardiff were left to score tries.

It was a semi-final of a poor standard. Not at any stage did it resemble the spectacular game that the almost capacity crowd expected; it had too few skills, and in the end it was not even a closely contested game. To make matters worse, for the first 20 minutes some of the forwards allowed the tension to get the better of them, and there were several rounds of fisticuffs which is uncharacteristic of both clubs. The referee, after issuing a warning, had every good reason to send May and Norster off the field. Fortunately the game improved in temper if not in skill.

Llanelli's possession was sparse, although with what little they did get they were more enterprising than the opposition. But every time Cardiff showed a willingness to run they scored.

Norster and Lakin won their fair share of line-out ball where Llanelli, in desperation, often transgressed and were penalised. But with Davies having an off day it did not seem to matter.

Pearce dropped a neat goal after three minutes to put Llanelli ahead. Although Davies was given three kickable opportunities and failed with all of them, it was a careless tap back by Alun Davies at a lineout on his own line which gave Holding the chance to pounce and score a try which Davies converted.

The 10 minutes before half time determined the pattern for the rest of the game. And it was the scrum which proved to be the vital phase. Cardiff exerted power which sapped Llanelli's strength and with Holmes, inevitably, asserting himself with Lakin and Golding in support, they controlled the game at their own pace.

Within a minute after the interval Edwards set up the ball and Holmes swivelled from open to blind side to link up with Lakin, who returned the pass for the scrum half to dive over. Gareth Davies converted.

Pearce kicked a penalty before Holmes again, after Rees had charged down the middle, provided the vital link and pass for Cordle to score. Ring and Donovan carved the opening for Rees, and although he was held close to the line, enough forwards arrived to push him over. Dawes again converted. Finally, Rees and Hadley created an overlap for Donovan who ran on a wide arc to score in the corner.

LLANELLI: M Gravelle; P Lewis, G John, P Morgan, D Nicholas; G Pearce, J Griffiths; A Buchanan, K Townley, L Delaney, A Davies, P May (capt), R Thomas, D Pickering, M Lynch.

CARDIFF: P Rees; G Cordle, M Ring, A Donovan, A Hadley; G Davies, T Holmes, J Whitefoot, A Phillips, I Eidman, R Lakin, K Edwards, R Norster, O Golding, J Scott (capt).

Referee: A Richards (WRU).

Reserve strength in depth at Leicester

By David Hands

Leicester	25
Sale	10

It will have made Nottingham feel no better that, while they were mournfully regarding the pools of water on their pitch on Saturday, all but one of the other merit table clubs were playing, five of them at home. It was but a short journey south from the stricken Beeston to watch Leicester dispose of Sale at Welford Road by a goal, four tries and a penalty goal to a try and two penalties.

Among the spectators, Richard Greenwood, the England coach, will have been interested to know that on Leicester's second-team pitch, Dodge, the England centre, was playing his second game in eight days after recovering from the broken left leg he suffered in December. Every training evening and every game he plays increases Dodges confidence and he is optimistic of being fully fit, if required, to tour with England at the season's end.

On the main pitch, one could only admire the depth of Leicester's reserve strength. Two internationals, Hare (broken bone in the hand) and Youngs (groin strain) were injured. Three players were required by the RAF and seven more for England's Under-23 weekend at Bisham Abbey, yet the replacements played with such confidence that Leicester were never seriously in danger of defeat.

It was rugby freed from any constrictions of championships or cups and Sale, themselves lacking five players and down to a third-choice scrum half, where Jee made a useful appearance, eventually joined in and scored a cracking try in the second half

Lowdon, at full back, was the mainspring of much of their play and had an admirable game, line-kicking well, quick in the recovery and coming forward with composure. The touches of class, however, were Leicester's.

Leicester's scoring came in two bursts, in the first and last few minutes of the game. The best of their tries were scored by Gerald, a young student with the coloured player's traditional speed but also a rare strength which allowed him to set up a ball, watch Kenney and Smith dent the defence and then take over to sprint through a huddle of players to the line.

SCORERS: Leicester: Tries: Gerald (2), Wheeler, Richardson, Foulkes-Arnold. Conversion: Cusworth. Penalty: Cusworth. Sale: Try: Dyson. Penalties: Lowdon (2).

LEICESTER: C Dexter; C Gerald, B Hall, C Woodward, K Williams; L Cusworth, S Kenney; S Redfern, P Wheeler, W Richardson, A Marriott, D Waddingham, M Foulkes-Arnold, I Smith, D Black.

SALE: S Lowdon; H Benjamin, P Stansfield, G Pike, J Dyson; A Egan, P Jee; M Higgs, A Simpson, M Callery, S Tipping, C Shaw, B Keavil, A Lawson, R Stevenson.

Referee: R Harding (Devon).

Lawrence's late salvo sinks RAF

By Peter Marson

Royal Navy	10
Royal Air Force	9

The Navy soon proved they were technically the better formation yet they rolled uneasily in the swell at Twickenham on Saturday and that rendered them vulnerable until the last moment in a close fought match.

This was the second of the season's services championship matches in which, where these are concerned at any rate, the ultimate crown is the Windsor Life Trophy. Not many spectators, apart from those committed partisans saw Tinson, incidentally the first Marine to captain the Navy hold aloft their prize.

Whether this last gesture in the Navy's campaign will signal also a share in the championship is a question that will remain unanswered until the Air Force meets the Army, the champions, in a fortnight.

As the Navy splashed into their final assault Lawrence moved to centre stage to give his side the advantage of a precious, single point by kicking his second penalty goal from short range and in front of the posts.

It proved a damaging blow and countered the Air Force's best effort, when Underwood put away on his 22, settled on a dazzling swerving run to the posts and the posts and a memorable try.

SCORERS: Royal Navy: Penalty goals: Lawrence (2). Try: Hadlow. Royal Air Force: Penalty goal: Evans. Try: Underwood. Conversion: Evans.

ROYAL NAVY: Marine S Lawrence (CDO, Log Regt); Lieut T Newson (NWTAA), Mem T Andrews (Drake), Mem G Price (Otus), LPT R Penfold (Drake); WEA (1) C Youldon (Tireless), Sub Lieut M Durkin (BRNC, Dartmouth); Lwtr J Hirst (Warrior), (rep POAEM (M) H Williams, Heron), Lieut I Thompson (Collingwood), AEM (M) S Lord (Seahawk), Sgt R Tinson (CTCRM, Lympstone), Sgt D Hadlow (RM), Cpl A Turner (RM), POWEA M Sheldon (Cardiff), AEM (M) G Wood (Daedalus).

ROYAL AIR FORCE: Officer Cadet P Bate (Cranwell); Flight Lieut R Allison (Brize Norton), Officer Cadet I Gosling (Cranwell), Cpl L Bruckner (Brize Norton), (rep Cpl P Aherne, Newton), Pilot Officer R Underwood (Swinderby); Cpl M Evans (Odiham), Cpl R Owen (Odiham); Cpl M Whitcombe (North Luffenham), Cpl M Wheeler (St Athan), Sgt S Turner (Brize Norton), Flying Officer R Lamb (St Mawgan), Cpl J Orwin (Brize Norton), Flight Lieut N Gillingham (Cottesmore), Flight Lieut M Copcoat (Wroughton), Cpl G Still (Innsworth).

Referee: D L Thomas (North Midlands).

Otley lose with honour

By Michael Stevenson

Saturday's captivating crop of Northern Merit matches yielded two surprises, as Vale of Lune were defeated at Sheffield and Harrogate beat Liverpool, and a third match in which lowly Otley come far closer to defeating Gosforth at Cross Green than the scoreline of 9-15 suggests.

To the north east, West Hartlepool's grip in the championship tightened with a ragged 15-13 win over Roundhay. Cooper, for Roundhay and Stabler exchanged early penalties before a fly-kick by Boyd struck a West Hartlepool colleague and the ball was appreciatively gathered by Roundhay hands. Mason scored, and Cooper converted.

Boyd's first penalty followed by a try by Wolliter for Roundhay, which was set up by a high kick from Cooper; Boyd's second penalty made it 13-9 to the visitors at the interval. Further penalties for West by Boyd and Staber accounted for their uneasy victory. Now they only have to beat Sheffield at home in a fortnight's time to finish the season as Northern champions.

Otley and Gosforth had rain, sleet, and snow to contend with. Several of Gosforth's big guns, including White and Bainbridge, were missing, but they established a 15–3 half time lead thanks to a try from Cleghorn which Johnson converted and three more penalties from Johnson. Smith, for Otley was successful with only one of four kickable chances.

But Otley added a try by Fletcher

RACING: PETER WALWYN AND TWO OF HIS OLD BOYS LOOK THE MEN TO FOLLOW TODAY

Neeyef can lead the way for Seven Barrows

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With £5,000 added the Burton Overy Stakes is the most important race at Leicester today. I think there is every chance that this nice prize will be won by Neeyef from Peter Walwyn's yard.

The stable's runners at Doncaster last week ran well enough to suggest that those who are in fast work at Seven Barrows on the outskirts of Lambourn are in form. Last season Neeyef coped well enough at Goodwood in his first race to suggest that he certainly ought to be able to handle Leicester's undulating course. Afterwards he won his only other race at Folkestone where he looked a cut above the normal horse that one associates with the Kent course.

Neeyef is one of two runners in today's field of eight to have been included in *Timeform's* list of 50 horses to follow for the season.

The other is Caro's Lad a half brother to those talented fillies, Amaranda and Favoridge. Caro's Lad did enough in the third of his three races last season to indicate that his future could easily be bright, but in this instance Neeyef may well be the sharper.

At Doncaster on Saturday it was good to see Alan Bailey – one of Walwyn's best lads in the good old days when he was responsible for doing that top class two-year-old, Lunchtime, Rock Roi, the best stayer in the land, and that great old favourite Be Hopeful – in the limelight again, this time as the trainer of Pagan Son and Wing And A Prayer the winners of the fourth and fifth races, respectively.

Striking while the iron is still hot, Bailey is obviously intent on cashing in on race fitness by running Wing And A Prayer again so soon in the first division of the Shorncliffe Stakes at Folkestone. The other division could be at the mercy of Guy Harwood's runner, Senarius if home reputations mean anything.

Two years ago Matt McCormack, who was also once employed at Seven Barrows, took a horse called Horage up to Ayr from his base near Wantage at this time of the year to win his first race. He got 6-1 for his money that day about the colt who was destined to win his next eight races, including the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot and the Gimcrack Stakes at York. Against that backcloth, the Scottish bookmakers are likely to treat the appearance of Star Video in the Kidsneuk Maiden Stakes with rather more caution.



Walter Swinburn and Saving Mercy return in muddy triumph after their Lincoln Handicap victory at Doncaster on Saturday

Francome's genius doubly in evidence

By Michael Phillips

Anyone inclined to having a fun each-way bet at long odds in the Grand National could do worse than Burnt Oak for next Saturday's Aintree epic. His odds are 40-1 with both the Tote and Hills.

Watched by Brigadier Roscoe Harvey, his evergreen octogenarian owner, Burnt Oak went particularly well in a gallop near Stow-on-the-Wold on Saturday with other horses trained by David Nicholson. Later in the day at Newbury Nicholson told me that he could not be more delighted with the eight-year-old's physical condition. He went on to say that he thought Burnt Oak was the ideal type for the National. "All he does is jump and stay", Nicholson commented, "and that is what you want for the national".

Burnt Oak will be the mount of Peter Scudamore, who is clearly looking forward to the ride. "I would not swap him for any other horse in the race", were Scudamore's last words to me on Saturday after he had just won the Betterton Steeplechase for Nicholson on that nice novice, Charter Party. Whether he would have done so had The Thatcher not come to grief two fences from home is another matter. But that is the luck of racing.

Earlier in the day John Francome had shown yet again that if he has any worries on his mind at present he certainly does not let them affect his riding. He was positively brilliant, first on Everseal in the Tote Credit Hurdle and then on Mister Donovan in the Courage Cup Final Chase.

Carrying the colours that Kirriemuir swept to victory in the Champion Hurdle 20 years ago. Everseal led his rivals a merry dance. He is a changed horse from the one I saw getting beaten at Wincanton last month and I attribute that change to different riding tactics. He is an out-and-out stayer and he must be ridden for stamina not speed.

Half an hour later Francome's handling of Mister Donovan had to be seen to be believed. The way he galvanized the Irish eight-year-old and got him jumping fluently will go down as one of the finest feats of horsemanship seen this winter. However, it left a wry smile on the face of Jimmy Fitzgerald, that popular Irishman who now trains in Yorkshire. "Just my luck at present – two Irish horses come over and do me for the day's two more valuable races", was Fitzgerald's comment after watching Canny Danny beaten by Mister Donovan and then his attempts to win the Lincoln with Vintage Toll thwarted by Saving Mercy.

After heavy rain had drenched Town Moor the draw again had a great effect on the outcome of the Lincoln at Doncaster. Those who were drawn high may just as well have remained in their boxes at home for all the chance they had of winning. Sadly that simply exposes the race as a farce as far as ante-post betting is concerned.

● Irish trainers plan a 48-horse raid on this week's Aintree meeting with 26 different stables represented. Paddy Mullins whose Champion Hurdle winner, Dawn Run, contests the £17,000 Sandeman Aintree Hurdle on Grand National day, and John Crowley, spearhead the Irish challenge with six horses each.

Eddie O'Grady runs his Daily Express Triumph Hurdle winner, Northern Game, in the £12,000 Liverpool hurdle on Friday.

Blinkered first time

FOLKESTONE: 4.45 Balaclava Hussar.

LEICESTER

GOING: heavy
Draw no advantage

2.15 KNIGHTON AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £837: 5f) (10 runners)

1 FULL BEAM (T Jennings) D Thom 8-11 ...... P Robinson 9
3 TARRAKAN (H Collins) C Wildman 8-11 ...... – 8
4 THE UPSTART (Bison Club) K Brassey 8-11 ...... T Ives 5
5 VIDEO ROCKET (S Reakes) R Hollinshead 8-11 ...... W Ryan 5 6
7 FIVE STARTERS (G Potter) J Berry 8-8 ...... W Carson 3
8 HANNAH'S BIRTHDAY (C Kemp) C Wildman 8-8 ...... R Hills 3 7
11 MISS GLITTERS (Mrs R Lewis) R Hannon 8-8 ...... R Wernham 2
12 NAVANA (D Ancil) D Ancil 8-8 ...... A Whitehall 7 10
15 ROSSIGNOL (H Collins) C Wildman 8-8 ...... A Dicks 7 1
16 THE BLACK TOWER (G MacDonald) D Gandolfo 8-8 ...... J Reid 4
1983: Rieveaux Raver 8-0 G Duffield (5-2 fav) W Wharton 8 ran.

9-4 Five Starters, 100-30 The Upstart, 4 Video Rocket, Miss Glitters, 8 Full Beam, 12 The Black Tower, 16 others.

2.45 BILLESDON SELLING HANDICAP (£728: 1m) (13)

2 034- FAIR MARINER (W Bissill) P Rohan 4-9-7 ...... Pat Eddery 4
5 021000- BIT OF A STATE (J Wilkins) S Wiles 4-9-3 ...... T Ives 12
8 040000- STOCK HILL LAD (Mrs M Fairbairn) M Blanshard 3-8-10 ...... P Waldron 8
9 0/00- TINTED BLOND (K Redsull) D Ringer 4-8-9 ...... P D'Arcy 2
11 000- SAISON COQUETTE (B Gray) G Fletcher 4-8-8 ...... B Crossley 5
12 00403- SONG TO SINGO (P Simmonds) Rex Carter 4-8-8 ...... J Mercer 10
16 0000-0 SAUNSON BOY (B) (G Roberts) B McMahon 4-8-7 ...... W Carson 11
17 000- MILL HOUSE LADY (B Booker) W Musson 3-8-3 ...... M Miller 6
19 00040- HALL'S PRINCE (K Parris) R Hoad 3-8-2 ...... W Ryan 5 9
20 0240b- SOCHER (H Richardson) C Spares 3-7-10 ...... R Still 13
22 02000- TRENGALE (Mrs S Camacho) M Camacho 3-7-9 ...... A Nesbitt 3 7
23 00000- SUPER DIP (J Christmas) R Hoad 3-7-7 ...... A MacKay 1
1983: Monclare Trophy 4-9-1 G Starkey (6-1) A Pitt 10 ran.

3 Fair Mariner, 4 Song To Singo, 5 Hall's Prince, 6 Trengale, Stock Hill Lad, 7 Bit Of A State, 10 Socher, 14 others.

FORM: FAIR MARINER (8-7) 5l 4th to Double Stitch (8-4) (Hamilton, 8f, £790, firm, June 27). BIT OF A STATE won Hamilton seller (9f, £580, good, Sept 28). STOCK HILL LAD 6th in 5f nursery final start, earlier won seller (Lingfield, 5f, £936, heavy, June 7). SONG TO SINGO (7-9) 3rd in Doncaster seller to Mrs Buzby (6-13) (7f, £1,650, good to firm, Nov 4). SAUNSON BOY 8th at Doncaster last Friday (1m 2f, £2,635, good to firm, Mar 23). TRENGALE well beaten final starts, *earlier 1l 2nd (8-8) to Bantel Bandit (8-11) in York seller (6f, £3,478, firm, Jul 9).*
Selection: SAUNSON BOY.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Five Starters. 2.45 Fair Mariner. 3.15 Princess Henham. 3.45 NEEYEF (nap). 4.15 Bold Fisher. 4.45 Brocade.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Full Beam. 2.45 Mill House Lady. 3.15 *Princess Henham.* 3.45 *Raami.* 4.15 Roll In The Hay. 4.45 Seigneur.

By Michael Seely
3.15 Alfie Dickins (each way). 3.45 Neeyef. 2.30 Star Video (Ayr).

3.15 KINGFISHER HANDICAP (£2,432: 1m 4f) (18)

3 220230- TROPICAL MIST (S Grinstead) G Thorner 4-9-11 ...... J Johnson 18
4 403004- PRINCESS HENHAM (D) (J Smith) N Callaghan 4-9-4 ...... Pat Eddery 8
5 020230- GLENHAWK (CD) (Express Newspapers) M Ryan 6-9-3 ...... P Robinson 6
7 002400- GUNNER'S BELLE (C) (H Spearing) M Blanshard 4-9-3 ...... P Waldron 14
10 0100/0- DALBURY (R Smale) P Haynes 6-8-13 ...... N Dawe 5 7
12 032221- AL NASR (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 6-8-10 ...... J Matthias 9
13 40400- GOLDEN BRIGADIER (B) (Mrs S Bingley) J Old 6-8-8 ...... J Reid 15
16 003000- SOLAR LIGHT (M Fordham) Mrs N Smith 4-8-7 ...... S Cauthen 12
17 000000- MAN IN THE MIDDLE (B) (P Hutson) D Sasse 8-8-7 ...... D McKay 2
18 040000- OUR WHITE HART (Mrs B Short) N Vigors 4-8-7 ...... G Starkey 10
19 000000- CADDAGAT (B) (Miss P Lovell-Smith) D Sasse 4-8-3 ...... T Rogers 1
20 20/030- THE OWLS (J Freedman) M Tompkins 5-8-3 ...... – 13
22 440000- HAVENWOOD (Havenwood) K Stone 5-7-12 ...... W Carson 3
23 030003- MAWAL (D) (J Ratcliffe) W Guest 7-7-8 ...... G Dickie 7 11
24 410302- ALFIE DICKINS (D) (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 6-7-7 ...... W Ryan 5 16
25 004000- HAGEN QUEEN (B) (B Chambers) C Crossley 5-7-7 ...... S P Griffiths 7 17
26 400000/ JUBILEE KING (M Rust) M Chapman 6-7-7 ...... – 4
28 0000/0- MOUNTAINEER (C Booth) J Leigh 5-7-7 ...... A MacKay 5
1983: Wet Bob 5-7-10 S Dawson (11-2) R Holder 13 ran.

5 Dalbury, 6 Al Nasr, 7 Alfie Dickins, 8 Havenwood, Glenhawk, 10 Man In The Middle, Solar Light, Princess Henham, 12 The Owls, Mawal, 14 others.

FORM: TROPICAL MIST (8-13) and *MAN IN THE MIDDLE (7-13) 9th and 10th to Realistic (9-0) at* Newbury (1m 3f, £2,800, good, Oct 22). PRINCESS HENHAM (8-11) beaten 3½l by Barra Head (8-9) at Doncaster (1m 2f, £2,100, good to firm, Nov 5). GLENHAWK uplaced last time, earlier 3rd (8-12) to Nassipour (8-11) at Kempton (1m 4f, £2,754, good, Sept 3). AL NASR (9-7) beat Tinoco (9-4) a head at Nottingham (1m 5f, £1,648, firm, Sept 5). MAN IN THE MIDDLE suited by soft and heavy ground, won in Italy (10f) at start of 1983 season and then lost form. HAVENWOOD (7-7) no show behind Hazel Bush (7-9) at Leicester (1m 4f, £2,729, firm, Oct 31). MAWAL (8-5), best form with give in ground finished 10l 3rd to Oakapple (9-7) at Hamilton (1m 4f, £1,362, heavy, Oct 18). ALFIE DICKINS (7-1) finished 3l behind easy winner Zorn (9-3) at Beverley (1m 4f, £1,231, good, Sept 21).
Selection: GLENHAWK.

3.45 BURTON OVERY STAKES (3-y-o: £3,902: 7f) (8)

3 0-212 FABULOUS HABIT (Esal Ltd) P Haslam ...... P Waldron 2
7 1000- LADY PRETENDER (J Watson) M McCourt 8-11 ...... R Wernham 1
8 001330- MAFOO'S IMAGE (D) (Mafoo Racing) D Laing 8-11 ...... G Baxter 5
9 2110- RAAMI (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-11 ...... T Ives 7
11 31- NEEYF (Shaikh Ahmed Al Maktoum) P Walwyn 8-9 ...... J Mercer 3
12 40- BELOW THE LINE (Bernstein Hounsfield) K Brassey 8-8 ...... Pat Eddery 8
15 000- CARO'S LAD (E Moller) G Wragg 8-8 ...... J Reid 4
16 6- FALKLANDS RULER (W Ponsonby) P Cole 8-8 ...... S Cauthen 6
1983: Proclaim 9, G Starkey (8-13 fav). G Harwood. 6 ran.

11-4 Neeyef, 7-2 Raami, 4 Fabulous Habit, 5 Falklands Ruler, 10 Caro's Lad, 12 Mafoo's Image.

FORM: FABULOUS HABIT a 5l winner at Cagnes (7 & 5f, £3,300, good, Feb 17). LADY PRETENDER (8-13) beaten over 11l by Ratt (9-2) at Salisbury (7f), earlier won first time out at Newbury (5f, £2,666, heavy, May 14). MAFOOS IMAGE Salisbury winner (7f, £1,268, good, Sep 8). Later 2¾l 3rd (9-4) to Tophams Taverns (9-8) at York (6f, £2,637, good to soft, Oct 69). RAAMI (9-1), beat Meadowbrook (8-11) 4l at Doncaster (1m 2f, £1,035, good to firm, Nov 5). NEEYEF (9-0) made all from Leysh (9-0) at Folkestone (6f, £787, good Oct 11). BELOW THE LINE 5th on final start at Goodwood, previously 5¾l 4th (9-0) to Double Schwartz (9-0) at York (6f, £5,345, good, Aug 17). CAROS LAD (8-11) about 9l 7th to Round Hill (9-1) (Doncaster, 6f, £2,560), good to firm, Sep 9). FALKLANDS RULER (9-0) well behind Lake Valentina (9-0) at Newbury (7f, £2,876, good to firm, Aug 13).
Selection: MAFOOS IMAGE.

4.15 SIMON DE MONTFORT MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,175: 1m 2f) (12)

3 0- BOLD FISHER (Countess of Lonsdale) G Harwood 9-0 ...... G Starkey 9
6 HONEST HINT (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0 ...... B Crossley 7
8 00- MASTER LAD (J Mabee) G Huffer 9-0 ...... M Miller 2
9 000- MILTON BURN (A Richards) D Hanley 9-0 ...... J Mercer 10
11 00- POLYNOR (Mrs J Sinclair) M Ryan 9-0 ...... P Robinson 6
13 000- ROLL IN THE HAY (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0 ...... J Reid 12
16 000- SPARTAN BAZAAR (B Ball) S Matthews 9-0 ...... J Johnson 8
18 0- *TELE-LINK (Tele-Link Ltd) D Arbuthnot 9-0* ...... T Quinn 3 1
19 KEELEY LOUISE (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 8-11 ...... R Hills 3 1
20 000- PENINSULA KING (S Liem) E Eldin 8-11 ...... M L Thomas 4
21 000- PURPLE (Mrs J de Rothschild) B Hobbs 8-11 ...... G Baxter 11
22 000- STONEY BOAT INN (N Chapman) R Hollinshead 8-11 ...... W Ryan 5 3
1983: Tinoco 9-0 S Perks (16-1) R Hollinshead 17 ran.

11-8 Bold Fisher, 2 Roll In The Hay, 6 Purple, 7 Honest Hint, 12 Polynor, 14 others.

4.45 LODDINGTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,150: 6f) (21)

1 0- AKEED (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 8-11 ...... J Mercer 11
3 44- CALIPH (V Advani) R Simpson 8-11 ...... S Whitworth 7 13
4 0000- *CATMAN (Miss I Ritchie) M Francis 8-11* ...... Pat Eddery 5
5 320420- CROWFOOT'S COUTURE (Douglas Crowfoot) P Brookshaw 8-11 ...... M Miller 17
6 EMMETTS PROVIDENCE (G Akins) N Callaghan 8-11 ...... P Tulk 1
7 0- GUITELL (M Brittain) D Plant 8-11 ...... B Coogan 8
8 00003- HAY STREET (Ld Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 8-11 ...... –
10 04- SEIGNEUR (J Pearce) G Wragg 8-11 ...... J Reid 18
11 233430- SHADES OF BLUE (Canewdon Ltd) M Blanshard 8-11 ...... N Adams 7 10
12 0- SLEEPLINE CONSORT (Sleepline Holdings) K Brassey 8-11 ...... T Ives 2
15 00- ANGELA'S GIRL (P Gittins) R Griffiths 8-8 ...... P Gunn 21
17 343420- BERYLS DREAM (A Norman-Thorpe) W Guest 8-8 ...... W Carson 14
18 00- BLUE DONNA (Mrs C Carson) C Spares 8-8 ...... N Day 15
19 000- *BRIDGE STREET LADY (M Wilkins) J Bosley 8-8* ...... P Robinson 16
20 BROCADE (G Leigh) G Harwood 8-8 ...... G Starkey 12
21 0- DOWNTOWN FOXY (T Fry) D Ringer 8-8 ...... P D'Arcy 20
22 0- HONOURABLE ADMIRAL (W Ponsonby) D Arbuthnot 8-8 ...... T Quinn 3 19
23 ICACOS BAY (R Khan) R Hannon 8-8 ...... R Wernham 4
24 000- LADY HICKLETON (D Leech) G Fletcher 8-8 ...... A Mackay 9
28 0- VIRGIN ISLE (T Ellis) P Haslam 8-8 ...... J Scally 7 3
29 0- WHISTLEDOWNWIND (M Usher) M Usher 8-8 ...... P Waldron 7
1983: Solimile 9-1 E Hide (4-7 fav) P Kelleway 14 ran.

Brocade, 7-2 Akeed, 9-2 Seigneur, 6 Crowsfoot Couture, Shades Of Blue, Whistledownwind, 10 Caliph, 12 Beryls Dream, 16 others.

FORM: AKEED (8-1) beaten 9½l by disqualified Bluff House at Goodwood (6f, £2,442, good to firm, Aug 26). CALIPH (9-0) finished 6½l 4th to Straw (9-0) at Brighton (6f, £1,352, good to firm, June 30). CROWFOOT'S CULTURE unplaced on latest start (8-6) beaten short head by Sing To Me (8-2) at Goodwood (5f £2,033, good to firm, Aug 26). *Best form on firm ground.* SEIGNEUR (9-0) 5l 4th to Turn The Key at Newbury (6f, £2,788, good, Oct 20). SHADES OF BLUE (8-4), in frame on 10 occasions in 1983, finished 2l 3rd to Gentle Gypsy (9-7) at Wolverhampton (5f, £953, soft Oct 19). 6th on Final Start. BERYLS DREAM (8-8) 3l 2nd to Real Silver (8-8) at Pontefract (6f, £142, good, Oct 10). Unplaced last time. BLUE DONNA (8-11) beaten 4l when 8th to Tug Top (8-11) at Doncaster (5f, £1,035, good to firm, Nov 4). Selection: BERYLS DREAM.

AYR

GOING: soft
Draw low numbers best

2.0 LADYKIRK STAKES (3-y-o: £812: 6f) (9 runners)

2 004003 CHRISMAL (Mrs L McKeown) Denys Smith 8-10 ...... M Fry 9
3 0- FROSTYCARO (R Khan) C Brittain 8-10 ...... P Bradwell 3 3
4 0- INDIAN SIGN (Lord Derby) J W Watts 8-10 ...... N Connorton 4
5 00- MARSHALDIRECTORY (J Marshall) A Jarvis 8-10 ...... E Hide 8
6 200200- MR CARACTACUS (W Payne) K Ivory 8-10 ...... R Cochrane 1
7 0-002 ALMA REAL (Mrs T Ellis) P Haslam 8-7 ...... G Duffield 6
8 BOMBAY BIBI (Maj P Bailey) Capt J Wilson 8-7 ...... K Darley 7
9 000- PANBEL (Mrs M Morley) T Fairhurst 8-7 ...... C Coates 7 2
10 320200- SOUTHERN VENTURE (C Rowe) S Norton 8-7 ...... J Lowe 5
1983: Loch Pearl 8-7 K Hodgson (6-4 fav) M H Easterby 9 ran.

9-4 Southern Ventura, 3 Alma Real, 5 Frostycaro, 6 Indian Sign, 8 Chrismal, 10 Panbel, 12 others

Ayr selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Indian Sign. 2.30 Star Video. 3.0 Kathred. 3.30 Honest Token. 4.0 Orville's Song. 4.30 Shervani.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Frostycard. 4.0 Belvoir Patrol.

2.30 KIDSNEUK MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £840: 5f) (10)

1 *AHONA (Miss P Phoenix) N Tinkler 9-0* ...... E Hide 6
2 BONNY PRINCE IVOR (Mrs F Pearson) P Calver 9-0 ...... M Beecroft
3 3 ELEGANT PORT (T Herring) T Fairhurst 9-0 ...... S Webster 7
4 FAMECHECK (J S Wilson) J S Wilson 9-0 ...... C Dwyer 4
5 NAVARRO SECONDO (G Bernacchi) J Berry 9-0 ...... K Darley 5
6 STAR VIDEO (W Best) M McCormack 9-0 ...... M Birch 2
7 SWIFT RIVER (W McFarlane) C H Bell 9-0 ...... N Carlisle 8
9 DELIFURE (J Laurie) D Chapman 8-11 ...... D Nicholls 1
10 DENEUVE (S Dinsmore) J S Wilson 8-11 ...... G Duffield 16
12 GO GIPSY (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-11 ...... G Skeats 3
1983: Special Fruit 8-11 N Day (15-2) A Young 6 ran.

5-4 Elegant Port, 9-4 Navarro Secondo, 5 Star Video, 8 Ahona, 10 Swift River, 12 others.

3.0 SEAFIELD HANDICAP (£1,702: 6f) (7)

1 00000-0 KATHRED (D) (G A Farndon) R Hollinshead 6-10-0 ...... S Perks 3
3 133000- THUNDERBRIDGE (C) (M Turner) S Norton 5-9-3 ...... J Lowe 4
5 400004- DAWN'S DELIGHT (CD) (K Ivory) K Ivory 6-8-13 ...... R Cochrane 7
6 000000- MARY MAGUIRE (D) (P Durham) Mrs M Nesbitt 7-8-10 ...... S Horsfall 5 1
15 102040- *BLACKFEET (CD) (A McInally) J S Wilson 5-7-12* ...... K Darley 6
17 042004- PRIONSA (CD) Dowager Lady Bute) W H Williams 6-7-10 ...... J Currie 7 5
19 02030- MARSHAL OSTHOFF (P Edwicker) T Craig 5-7-8 ...... N Carlisle 2
1983: Master-Blow 4-8-9 J Lowe (9-4 fav) W Elsey 9 ran.

3 Dawn's Delight, 4 Thunderbridge, 5 Kathred, 6 Blackfeet, Prionsa, 8 Marshal Osthoff, 12 Mary Maguire.

3.30 RAVENSPARK SELLING HANDICAP (£919: 1m) (9)

1 003000- SILLEY'S KNIGHT (B,CD) (E Stockdale) D Chapman 8-10-0 ...... D Nicholls 8
2 330200- CARAN D'ACHE (L Bonini) C H Bell 5-9-2 ...... O Gray 6
3 003120- *BOY SANDFORD (CD) (R Ross) C Bell 5-9-1* ...... N Carlisle 2
8 034300- TRAA-DY-LIOOAR (N Angus) W H Williams 4-8-7 ...... E Hide 1
9 0000- FULL CIRCLE (Miss C Bancroft) J Jefferson 4-8-7 ...... – 3
10 000-000 MIGHTY STEEL (Mrs M Stanton) T Craig 4-8-6 ...... C Dwyer 9
11 100002- HONEST TOKEN (CD) (N Robinson) C Thornton 5-8-6 ...... J Bleasdale 5
16 02/4340 LA DI DA (Northumbria Leisure) W Storey 4-8-0 ...... S Webster 7
24 003000- WILGOR (J Wilcox) J Barry 3-7-7 ...... S Horsfall 5 4
1983: Tarleton 6-8-11 M Hindley (10-1) P Rohan 11 ran.

5-2 Honest Token, 100-30 Wilgor, 11-2 Boy Sandford, 6 Silley's Knight, 8 Mighty Steel, 10 La di da, 12 Traa-dy-Liooar, 17 others

4.0 GARNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,928: 1m 2f) (8)

2 040202- QUIET COUNTRY (J Carrington) P Makin 9-7 ...... M Birch 3
3 004001- K-BATTERY (Mrs M Butler) W Elsey 9-5 ...... E Hide 2
4 310- ELCTRIFYING (P Goulandris) P Calver 9-3 ...... M Beecroft 8
5 004- CAEDMON (R Wright) C Brittain 8-12 ...... P Bradwell 3 6
6 133300- YOUR CHOICE (B) (Mrs R Black) W H Williams 8-10 ...... J Currie 7 4
7 004000- ELITIST (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-5 ...... D Nicholls 1
8 103210-3 ORVILLE'S SONG (S Heginbotham) Capt J Wilson 8-2 ...... K Darley 5
9 000- BELVOIR PATROL (N Williams) J Toller 8-1 ...... G Duffield 7
1983: Olympic Charm 8-1 M Fry (7-1) Denys Smith 5 ran.

11-4 K-Battery, 3 Quiet Country, 5 Orville's Song, 6 Caedmon, 8 Belvoir Patrol, 10 Elctrifying, 12 Your Choice, 14 Elitist.

4 30GREENAN MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £830: 1m 3f) (8)

1 00- BARNALYRA (P Durkan) M McCormack 9-0 ...... M Birch 3
3 040- EL CAPISTRANO DAWN (G Maynard) Capt J Wilson 9-0 ...... K Darley 2
4 223030- EVANS EXPORT (R W Evans Ltd) J Barry 9-0 ...... S Perks 7
5 0000- GAMESMANSHIP (A Masingberd-Mundy) W Elsey 9-0 ...... E Hide 4
6 000- KING SHARA (G Simpson) Mrs M Nesbitt 9-0 ...... G Duffield 5
8 00- SAINT ACTON (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 9-0 ...... J Bleasdale 8
12 3- OLIVIAN (I Southcott) J W Watts 8-11 ...... N Connorton 6
14 03223- SHERVANI (B Chawla) S Norton 8-11 ...... J Lowe 1
1983: Bandelero 9-0 J Bleasdale 6-1 C Thornton 8 ran.

3 Olivian, 4 Shervani, 5 Evans Export, Gamesmanship, 6 Saint Acton, 8 Barnalyra, 10 El Capistrano Dawn, 16 King Shara.

FOLKESTONE

GOING: soft
Draw 5, 6f low numbers best

1.45 HEADCORN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,205: 5f) (11 runners)

1 DISTING H Beasley 8-11 ...... R Curant 3
2 FRENCH EMPEROR M Haynes 8-11 ...... J Jenkinson 4
3 MATCHSTICK MAN H Beasley 8-11 ...... G Saxton 11
4 PIRBRIGHT A Davison 8-11 ...... T Williams 7 5
6 SEVILLE P Makin 8-11 ...... W Swinburn 2
7 SUPERB TROOPER R Hoad 8-11 ...... A Bond 9
8 YOMPING HOME R Smyth 8-11 ...... m 10
9 ZANTAC R Hannon 8-11 ...... A McGlone 3 8
10 FAVOURITISM G Hunter 8-8 ...... B Raymond 1
11 FINE VOICE R Hoad 8-8 ...... P Cook 7
12 MILETRIANS LASS P Ashworth 8-8 ...... B Rouse 6
1983: Tom Forrester 8-11 B Rouse (7-2 jt fav) A Pitt. 12 ran

9-4 Favouritism, 3 Yomping Home, 4 Miletrians Lass, 11-2 Zantac, 8 *French Emperor,* 12 Seville, 16 others.

2.15 ALKHAM SELLING HANDICAP (783: 6f) (12)

3 00/30- KRUIDTVAT A Moore 4-9-7 ...... B Rouse 5
4 1400- LORD SCRAP (D) B Swift 8-9-4 ...... P Sargent 7 3
5 0100- SKY JUMP B Swift 10-8-12 ...... R Fox 10
6 0060- AIR STRIKE B Stevens 3-8-10 ...... R Curant 7
7 0000- SUSAN'S SUNSET S Woodman 6-8-9 ...... W Swinburn 9
8 0200- OUR KATY (D) P Kelleway 4-8-8 ...... P Cook 1
9 0300- SIDDABLE R Hodges 5-8-7 ...... J H Brown 5 8
10 0000- VALIANT DANCER R Hoad 3-8-7 ...... A Bond 4
14 4400/ QUEEN'S ROYALE R Howe 9-8-5 ...... – 12
15 0300- ROIPAUL S Matthews 4-8-5 ...... B Jago 11
17 0000- CHEUNG SING Pat Mitchell 5-8-3 ...... T Williams 7 2
22 EBISU Mrs R Lomax 6-7-7 ...... A McGlone 3 6
1983: Lawers 4-8-12 B Rouse (12-1) Mrs N Smith. 15 ran

5-2 Lord Scrap, 100-30 Susan's Sunset, 9-2 Our Katy, Sky Jump, 7 Kruidtvat, 10 Air Strike, 14 others.

Folkestone selections

By Mandarin
1.45 Favouritism. 2.15 Sky Jump. 2.45 Mandown Lad. 3.15 Velocidad. 3.45 Waterhead. 4.15 Wing and a Prayer. 4.45 Senarius.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Our Katy. 2.45 Stormy Gulf. 3.15 Velocidad. 3.45 Mister Prelude. 4.15 First Banquet.

2.45 KINGSNORTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,186: 1m 4f) (7)

1 3300- MANDOWN LAD K Brassey 9-7 ...... J H Brown 5 5
4 0120- STORMY GULF M Tompkins 9-3 ...... R Curant 3
6 0-000 TO ASTERI P Mitchell 8-13 ...... A McGlone 3 2
8 00- GRUINASTORM N Callaghan 8-5 ...... – 1
9 4830- CROCSOX H O'Neill 8-4 ...... R Fox 6
12 0000- POUSDALE-TACHYTEES A Davison 7-11 ...... N Howe 7
13 0010- RUSSBOROUGH B Wise 7-9 ...... T Williams 7 4
1983: Janus 5-8-12 B Rouse (11-4 fav) Mrs N Smith. 9 ran

7-4 Stormy Gulf, 3 Crocsox, 7-2 Mandown Lad, 13-2 To Asteri, 10 *Russborough,* 14 others.

3.15 ALDINGTON HANDICAP (£1,073: 5f) (17)

1 0000- COUNTY BROKER (D) D Elsworth 4-10-0 ...... B Rouse 1
2 0003- FLEET BAY (B) K Brassey 4-9-8 ...... P Cook 15
3 0000- SCHULA (D) H O'Neill 4-9-5 ...... M Hills 16
4 430-1 VELOCIDAD M Ryan 4-9-11 (10 ex) ...... P Bloomfield 5 6
5 0302- SEBAL (D) G Hunter 4-8-0 ...... B Raymond 7
6 4/040- PENCHETTA C N Williams 4-9-0 ...... G Saxton 14
7 0000- SEVEN CLUBS (D) C Drew 4-9-0 ...... – 13
8 2000- MY LOUIE (D) A Ingham 3-8-13 ...... G Ramshaw 8
9 0030- SPACEMAKER BOY (D) G Fletcher 4-8-13 ...... A Bond 17
10 04/30 OFF THE CUFF M Salaman 4-8-13 ...... J Williams 9
12 300-3 PARABEMS (D) K Ivory 5-8-8 ...... T Williams 7 5
15 0000- CENTRAL CARPETS (D) R Stubbs 5-8-4 ...... J H Brown 5 4
16 0000- YOU'RE SO VAIN H Beasley 3-8-3 ...... R Curant 2
17 0100- BINCLEAVES (D) M McCormack 6-8-2 ...... R Street 3
21 0000- KASSAK (D) P Ashworth 8-7-7 ...... R Fox 12
22 3000- WINDY LAD (CD) S Matthews 5-7-7 ...... A McGlone 3 11
23 4000- LITTLE MADAM (D) P Mitchell 4-7-7 ...... S Dawson 5 10
1983: Parabems 4-8-6 B Crossley (9-2 fav) K Brassey. 10 ran

3 Velocidad, 4 Sebal, 11-2 Fleet Bay, 6 Spacemaker Boy, 8 My Louie, 10 Seven Clubs, Bincleaves, 14 Off The Cuff, 16 others.

3.45 ROCHESTER STAKES (£1,107: 1m 4f) (20)

1 40/00- ASIA MINOR G Pritchard-Gordon 4-9-0 ...... P Cook 4
2 4143/ BARTRA (C) A Moore 6-9-0 ...... A Clark 6
3 004- BYKER R Hoad 4-9-0 ...... R Curant 5
5 0203- COFFEE HOUSE I Balding 9-9-0 ...... J H Brown 5 7
6 1030- COLONEL GODFREY (CD) J Old 4-9-0 ...... W R Swinburn 3
7 0/ CROONING BERRY S Matthews 5-9-0 ...... B Jago 15
8 0/ *HOMEWARD Mrs N Smith 4-9-0* ...... *B Rouse* 16
9 0032- JACK RAMSEY M McCormack 4-9-0 ...... Paul Eddery 14
10 0000- LUCKY KNIGHT (B) B Swift 4-9-0 ...... R Fox 8
11 3/300- MISTER PRELUDE M Jarvis 4-9-0 ...... B Raymond 17
12 000/ NORDIC HAWK G Fletcher 4-9-0 ...... A Bond 9
14 TARMON BUCK R Atkins 7-9-0 ...... J Williams 2
15 2022- WATERHEAD D Oughton 4-9-0 ...... A Murray 13
17 0000- FLORI WONDER R Atkins 4-8-11 ...... D Bourton 7 1
18 4003- MISS MALINOWSKI W Guest 4-8-11 ...... – 11
19 0410- MOPSY LOVEJOY B Stevens 4-8-11 ...... G Sexton 18
20 0000- RHEFFANOSA Miss A Sinclair 5-8-11 ...... A McGlone 3 20
21 000- BIGEE D Oughton 3-7-11 ...... N Howe 12
22 1- LIBERATE G Harwood 3-7-11 ...... K Butler 19
23 INRANGE A Davison 3-7-8 ...... T Williams 7 10
1983: Swinging Moon 4-9-0 G Ramshaw (6-1) A Ingham. 12 ran

5-4 Librate, 7-2 Waterhead, 6 Colonel Godfrey, 8 Lucky Knight, 12 Miss Malowski, 16 Mopsi Lovejoy, Jack Ramsey, 20 others.

4.15 SHORNCLIFFE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £547: 1m 2f) (12)

4 0440- BOCODA LAD C Benstead 9-0 ...... B Rouse 7
7 0- FULL OF SPEED H O'Neill 9-0 ...... M Hills 11
8 000- *IRISH GUEST P Mitchell 9-0* ...... A McGlone 3 12
9 00- KEYOPS G Hunter 9-0 ...... P Cook 9
10 0004- MANGO MAN R Smyth 9-0 ...... B Raymond 4
12 MUQADAR G Harwood 9-0 ...... A Clark 1
13 0000- NORTHERN HALO B Swift 9-0 ...... R Fox 5
14 00- NOTTA POPSI M Haynes 9-0 ...... I Jenkinson 10
15 PALMER MILL M Bolton 9-0 ...... R McGhin 2
23 0- TACHADOR R Hodges 9-0 ...... J H Brown 5 6
24 VITAL BOY J Winter 9-0 ...... W R Swinburn 8
25 00-1 WING AND A PRAYER A Bailey 9-6 (6 ex) ...... P Bloomfield 5 3
1983: Fawq 8-11 A Clark (evens fav) G Harwood. 14 ran.

6-4 Wing And A Prayer, 9-4 Muqadar, 4 Keyops, 8 Mango Man.

4.45 SHORNCLIFFE STAKES (Div II: £547: 1m 2f) (11)

2 0- BALACLAVA HUSSAR (B) M Haynes 9-0 ...... I Jenkinson 3 11
5 000- DOUBLE SWING A Pitt 9-0 ...... G Ramshaw 1
6 000- FIRST BANQUET M Jarvis 9-0 ...... B Raymond 3
11 00- MR KEY G Lewis 9-0 ...... G Sexton 10
16 440- PREDOMINATE R Smyth 9-0 ...... W Swinburn 2
17 0- PULSATE C Benstead 9-0 ...... B Rouse 5
19 R U WITH ME D Oughton 9-0 ...... A Murray 8
20 SENARIUS G Harwood 9-0 ...... A Clark 6
26 00- YOU CHEEKY Pat Mitchell 9-0 ...... – 9
27 0000- ELECTRIC FAIRY O Jorgensen 8-11 ...... E Guest 5 4
29 000- LADY ABINGER H O'Neill 8-11 ...... M Hills 7
1983: No race

15-8 Senarius, 5-2 Predominate, 4 First Banquet, 6 Pulsate, 10 Mr Key, 14 others.

HEXHAM

GOING: heavy

2.0 LOWGATE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£637: 2m) (19 runners)

3 3024 MY HABAT (B) (D) F Watson 5-11-7 ...... N Doughty
4 0010 LINATEA (D) P Curtis 9-11-5 ...... D Wilkinson
6 342b ETOILE LEADER J Smith 8-11-3 ...... P Tuck
7 0000 MR SNOW W Thinning 9-11-2 ...... Mrs T Tinning
8 p000 CORVEN (B) B Wilkinson 7-11-2 ...... –
9 0p00 HODAKA B Cambidge 7-11-1 ...... Mr J Cambidge 4
10 0000 HALLO CHEEKY (CD) W Storey 8-11-1 ...... K Teelan 4
11 0000 TIT FOR TAT (B) J Harris 5-11-0 ...... J A Harris
12 2000 THUMPS (B) J Dalton 8-11-0 ...... –
15 0000 THE BEGINNING (D) W Storey 6-10-11 ...... K Jones
17 00/00 ASCOT AGAIN J Smith 8-10-9 ...... M Brennan
18 003-0 MISTY BAY Mrs S Lamyman 10-10-8 ...... –
20 3-1p0 KELTON LASS P Wigham 7-10-6 ...... P Caldwell 7
21 0p3/0 YEARS AHEAD S Bridge 8-10-4 ...... W Morris 4
22 000-0 UNGUARDED Mrs C Weightman 6-10-4 ...... B Storey 4
23 0000 CARNIVAL PRIZE R Gray 4-10-3 ...... S Charlton
25 r000 WHITE PRINCE (B) F Walton 7-10-2 ...... Mr J Walton
27 3340 LITTLE TYRANT (B) (D) B McMahon 7-10-2 ...... T Wall
28 00p VIVARIO G Harman 7-10-2 ...... D Dutton
1983: Abandonded – waterlogged course.

100-30 Linatea, 4 My Habit, 5 Etoile Leader, 13-2 Hello Cheeky, 8 Thumps, 10 Little Tryant, 12 Ascot Again, 16 others.

2.30 ANICK HANDICAP CHASE (£1,445: 2m 4f) (4)

2 1224 HOPE OF OAK (CD) J Charlton 8-12-0 ...... N McCormack
7 0/p00 *GOLD INVADER (D) A Scott 11-10-7* ...... A Stringer
10 p244 STARMASE F Richards 9-10-2 ...... D Coakley 7
11 003 RONAN-PAUL S Leadbetter 11-10-2 ...... A Brown

6-4 Hope Of Oak, 5-2 Starmase, 100-30 Ronan-Paul, 5 Gold Invader

Hexham selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Etoile Leader. 2.30 *Starmase.* 3.0 Trickshot. 3.30 Flamenco Dancer. 4.0 Powder Horn. 4.30 Skewsby. 5.0 Corrielek.

3.0 WARDEN NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £582: 2m) (9)

3 3241 TRICKSHOT (B) (CD) C Tinkler 5-11-13 ...... R O'Leary
7 HANABI J Harris 5-11-3 ...... J A Harris
9 NORTHUMBRIA H Alexander 5-11-3 ...... C Grant
10 2-000 RUMASA T Barnes 5-11-3 ...... *M Barnes*
11 SCOTFEN A Scott 5-11-3 ...... A Stringer
12 0002 SECRET LAKE *D MacDonald* 5-11-3 ...... –
16 0-u GIRO STREAK T Barnes 5-10-12 ...... D Johnston 7
17 0220 SCARLET TERROR R Brewis 6-10-12 ...... C Pimlott
18 000p STRATHLEVEN Miss H Hamilton 5-10-12 ...... T G Dun

6-4 Trickshot, 5-2 Secret Lake, 3 Scarlet Terror, 7 Hanabi, 10 Scotfen, 16 others.

3.30 CHESTERWOOD OPEN HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £551: 3m) (12)

3 u001 FLAMENCO DANCER (D) R Perkins 10-12-8 ...... M G Wragg 7
6 114/4- RATHERNE Mrs D Johnstone 11-12-8 ...... –
8 3310- WHIGGIE GEO (D) Miss J Sanderson 12-12-8 ...... N Tutty 7
9 20-0f WILLOW BURN (D) (BF) R Brewis 10-12-8 ...... D Browne
10 30p0 CONDOTTIERE Mrs C Consett 12-12-0 ...... Miss A Beaumont 7
12 00-02 FABULOUS (B) J Wilson 11-12-0 ...... A King 7
13 303-p GALLEUM Mrs T Donaldson 7-12-0 ...... J Walton
15 f MARITZ D Williams 8-12-0 ...... Mrs S Redfern 7
16 002p PELARO R Johnson 8-12-0 ...... –
17 000f PENNINE DEREK Rbt Johnson 10-12-0 ...... P Johnson 7
20 4p-fp WAITE G Harman 14-12-0 ...... Miss M Forsyth 7
21 0ff0 WHISKEY PETE W A Stephenson 9-12-0 ...... P J Dun 7

11-4 Whiggie Geo, 100-30 Willow Burn, 4 Flamenco Dancer, 7 Pelaro, 9 Pennine Derek, 10 Whiskey Pete, 12 Maritz 16 thers.

4.0 ACOMB NOVICE CHASE (Div I: £836: 3m) (12)

6 0f0f BOSTON BOY R Woodhouse 7-11-2 ...... A Wilson 7
9 p023 DON'T FAIL W A Stephenson 11-11-2 ...... Mr P J Dun 7
13 0000 HUMMELMOOR A Mactaggart 7-11-2 ...... C Pimlott
17 LUCKY FRED D Lamb 9-11-2 ...... R Lamb
21 24fp MUCHKNOCK J Wade 9-11-2 ...... Mr J Wade
25 2u04 SANDY MAC G Richards 8-11-2 ...... J Crane
28 200f JOYFUL STAR J Dixon 7-10-11 ...... Mr L Hudson
29 pfp MOONSWELL S Bridge 7-10-11 ...... W Morris 4
30 4302 POWDER HORN Mrs J Barr 7-10-11 ...... –
32 0-000 WESTWOOD BLAZE W Storey 6-10-11 ...... E McIntyre
33 0 *WOLD SONG Miss C Mason 8-10-11* ...... J L Goulding
35 2322 SWIFT MESSENGER D Moorhead 5-10-2 ...... N Doughty

9-4 Don't Fail, 5-2 Swift Messenger, 5 Sandy Mac, 6 Powder Horn, 8 Joyful Star, 10 Muchknock, 16 others.

4.30 ACOMB NOVICE CHASE (Div II: £830: 3m) 11)

1 1020 SKEWSBY M W Easterby 8-12-2 ...... P Tuck
4 p1fp SOLDIER'S DREAM W Fairgrieve 8-11-4 ...... K Jones
5 fpp2 BIRTLEY BOY Mrs J Gledson 8-11-2 ...... Mr T Reed 7
8 ff DEREK'S CHOICE R Johnson 9-11-2 ...... E McIntyre
1 0224 LA BOEUF (BF) D Lamb 8-11-2 ...... R Lamb
20 0003 MONASTIER (B) G Fairbairn 7-11-2 ...... P A Charlton
22 0000 ON LEAVE A Scott 7-11-2 ...... A Stringer
25 2p/pp ROYAL NUGGET G Richards 8-11-9 ...... D Coakley 7
27 fud0 TROUGHSTONE HILL J Charlton 6-11-2 ...... N McCormack
31 204f THELMAS SECRET T Barnes 7-10-11 ...... M Barnes
34 00uf SINGING JOHNNY R Woodhouse 5-10-7 ...... –

7-4 Skewsby, 3 Thelmas Secret, 5 La Boeuf, 7 Soldier's Dream, 8 Birtley Boy, 10 Royal Nugget, 16 others.

5.0 WARDEN NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £605: 2m) (8)

3 30p0 EXCAVATOR EXPERT (CD) Mrs M Nesbitt 4-11-5 ...... J J O'Neill
7 00-0 TELLITICO J Charlton 6-11-3 ...... N McCormack
8 0 *BROOKSEY I Jordon 7-11-3* ...... –
9 000 DANBRID J Beck 5-11-3 ...... –
11 0 GREAT LUCK K Stone 5-11-3 ...... A Brown
16 003 CORRIELEK G Fairbairn 7-10-12 ...... P A Charlton
21 00-00 REBRONA F Walton 6-10-12 ...... Mr J Walton
24 p003 MELHAGEN M H Easterby 4-10-9 ...... Mr T Easterby

11-4 Corrielek, 3 Melhagen, 100-30 Great Luck, 5 Excavator Expert, 8 Bellitico, 10 Danbrid, 16 others.

Saturday's results

Doncaster

Going: Soft. 1.45 (7f stakes) 1. Tarakus (Pat Eddery, 7-2); 2. African Magic (8-1); 3. Shaula (5-1). Fandango Beat (9-4 fav). 3l, ½l. 11 ran. P Kelleway. Tote: £4.10; £2.10, £2.50, £2.00. DF: –. CSF £34.86.

2.20 (6f Stakes) 1. Vorvados (S. Cauthen, 7-4 fav); 2. Yellow Domino (16-1); 3. Camisite (7-2). ¾l, sh. hd. 8 ran. NR: Crews Hill. M. Haynes. Tote: £2.50; £1.40, £2.60, £1.50. DF: £40.40. CSF £24.11.

3.01 (1m handicap) 1. Saving Mercy (W. R. Swinburn, 14-1); 2. Vintage Toll (16-1); 3. Gouverno (7-1); 4. Star of a Gunner (5-1 fav). 1½l, 1l. 26 ran. D. Weld. Tote: £13.20; £2.60, £4.20, £4.40, £1.70. DF: £362.10. CSF: £202.59. Tricast: £1,555.29.

3.35 (7f handicap) 1. Pagan Sun (S. Dawson, 7-1); 2. Foot Patrol (11-2 fav); 3. Remembrance (6-1). 10l, 1½l. 10 ran. NR: Block of Granite. A. Bailey. Tote: £10.40; £2.50, £3.00, £2.20. DF: £35.30. CSF £43.60. Tricast: £226.88.

4.05 (1m 4f Stakes) 1. Wing and a Prayer (Pat Eddery, 6-1); 2. Mendon Monarch (25-1); 3. Fen Tiger (5-1). Little Look (6-5 fav). 2l, ¾l. Tote: £10.60; £2.00, £4.00, £1.60. DF: £100.60. CSF: £287.31.

4.35 (5f Stakes) 1. Cee Sera (T. Ives, 9-4 fav); 2. Lady Donna (11-2); 7s. Tickled Trout (5-1). 10 ran. NR: Edna Lawn. W. O'Gorman. Tote: £3.50, £1.70, £2.20, £1.20. DF: £11.60. CSF: £16.39. Tote Double: £260.45. Treble. £110.10. Placepot £91.85.

Newbury

Going: soft. 1.30 (2m 4f hurdle) 1. Rose Ravine (R Pusey, 6-4 fav); 2. Deep Moppet (20-1); 3. Stars And Stripes (8-1); 4. Scotch Princess W Hayes (16-1). 1½l, 8l. 17 ran. F Walwyn. Tote: £2.30, £1.30, £4.60, £2.00, £3.50. DF: £38.80. CSF: £32.52. Tricast: £191.48.

2.0 (2m hurdle) 1. Everseal (J Francome, 15-2); 2. *Burannpour (20-1); 3. To-Onero-Mou (16-1);* 4. Broad Beam (5-1 jt fav). High Renown (5-1 jt fav) 6l, 3l. 18 ran. F Winter. Tote: £5.80, £1.90, £6.20, £2.70, £1.70. DF: £83.90. CSF: £132.53. Tricast: £2,112.88.

2.30 (3m chase) 1. Mister Donovan (J Francome 100-30); 2. Canny Danny (100-30); 3. Kudos (33-1). The Tsarevich (3-1 fav). 12l, 20l. 9 ran. E O'Grady. Tote: £3.80, £1.50, £1.60, £1.60. DF: £9.30. CSF: £13.45.

3.10 (2m 4f chase) 1. Charter Party (P Scudamore, 4-6 fav); 2. Castle Warden (20-1); 3. Areus, J Francome (4-1). dist 15l. Tote: £1.60, £1.20, £2.70. DF: £8.50. CSF: £10.72.

3.40 (2m 4f hurdle) 1. Sign Again (S Moore, 9-2 fav); 2. Olympic Prize (11-2); 3. Sir Kerwin, A Webber (5-1). 2½l, 12l. 18 ran. NR: Rageeca. J Fox. Tote: £5.40, £2.00, £2.10, £1.70. DF: £10.60. CSF: £26.71.

4.10 (3m chase) 1. Ursar (Mr T Thomson Jones, 5-4 fav); 2. Glencarry (5-1); 3. Royal Air (40-1). 7l, 8l. 11 ran. NR: The Wrestler. M W Easterby. Tote £2.20, £1.40, £1.30, £6.10. DF: £5.50. CSF: £7.71. TOTE DOUBLE: £40.05. TREBLE: £19.50. JACKPOT: £5,239.35 to a [illegible]

Bangor-on-Dee

Going: Good to soft

2.0 (2m hurdle): 1, King Jo (R Linley, 2-5 fav); 2, Cliff Bank (11-1); 3. Treagle (100-1). 2l, 8l. 16 ran. NR: Arrowood Junction. Mrs M Rimmell. Tote: £1.40; £1.10, £1.80, £15.00. DF: £4.40. CSF: £5.54.

2.30 (3m chase): 1, Optimore (Mr M Meagher, 33-1); 2, Blue Speckle (11-2); 3. Jymario (25-1). Jaddart Justice (5-4 fav). 7½l, dist. 9 ran. K B White. *Tote: £6.20; £2.10, £2.40, £3.80. DF:* £434.10. CSF: £113.49.

3.0 (2m 4f chase): 1, Dishcloth (M Nuttall, 11-4); 2. Chinnullah (12-1); 3. Foggy Buoy (15-2). Anointed (11-8 fav). ½l, 15l. 6 ran. NR: Straight Cash. Lady Susan Brooke. Tote: £2.90; £1.40, £2.10, £1.30. DF: £11.00. CSF: £28.27.

3.30 (2m hurdle): 1. John's Present (N Coleman, 6-1); 2, Dick's Folly (3-1); 3. Cantabile (20-1). Wye Lea (5-2 fav). 6l, 5l. 15 ran. NR: Red *Nick, Riva Be Good, Marjoram. R J Holder.* Tote: £10.20; £2.80, £1.30, £4.60. DF: £14.00. CSF: £22.97. TRICAST: £306.70.

4.0 (3m chase): 1, Spartan Rambler (Mr C O'Toole, 9-2); 2, Hillingdon Boy (evens fav); 3, Pastry Brush (15-8). 8l, sh hd. 6 ran. H Hutsby. Tote: £4.00; £2.10, £1.20. DF: £2.00. CSF: £8.75.

4.30 (2m hurdle): 1, Ellen Greaves (J Duggan, 7-2); 2. Chalkies Pet (9-2); 3. Typecast (16-1). Celtic Princess (8-11 fav). ½l, 8l. 10 ran. R F Fisher. Tote: £3.80; £1.60, £1.00, £2.80. DF: £5.60. CSF: £18.05. PLACEPOT: £65.75.

● Hexham abandoned

Point-to-point winners

CURRE: Hunt: Formon. R.op: Prince Limbo. Adj: Tudor Girl. Op: Ashburton. L.op: Of Blue Eyes. Mdn: Nicobar.
EGLINTON: Hunt: Green All. Mdn: Bloncathra. Op: Castleholm. L.op: Foolish Hero; R.op: Cheerie Chief. Adj: Flying Ace.
FITZWILLIAM: Hunt: StanwickLad. Adj: Barnel. Op: Frech Faint. L.op: River Saint. R.op I: The Mauleverer. R.op II: Hall Bent. Mdn: Kufa.
GARTH & SOUTH BERKS: Hunt: Pride Of Down. L.op Brockie Law. Op: Right Mingle. Adj I: Coomed. Club: Memories.
HARKAWAY CLUB: Hunt: Persian Promise. R.opeLeiour Fortune. L.op: Surely Right. Op: Cesr Pride. Adj: Tanker. Mdn I: Another Dragon. Mdn II: Solesure.
HURWORTH: Adj: Prince Jump. R.op: Minnie Burgh. L.op: Arctic Suprema. Op: Coffee Boy. Mdn: Mount Glow. Hunt: Metro Maid.
LAMERTON: Hunt: Small Tom. L.Op: Athford. Adj: Sand Sprite. Op: Frevolity. R.Op: Roysear. Mdn I: Jonks Bubble. Mdn II: Bramford Way.
MEYNELL & SOUTH STAFFS: Hunt: Pelican Falls. Adj: Stubbs Farewell. Op: Rathick. L.Op: Learn LOrd. R.Op: I: Eastern Destiny. Res II: Blacurrent Song. Mdn I: Brier Park. Mdn: II: Perhaps Love. Mdn III: Jimmy Thompson.
SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE: Hunt: Sprinkstown Lass. Adj: Lay the Trump. L.Op: Free Drop. Op: Little Bilsham. PPOA: Broken Country. Mdn I: Bmoot Mdn II: Cost a Fortune.
TICKHAM: Hunt: Royal William. R.Op: The Fruit. Clourismon. Op: Monad Bard. Adj: Import Export.
TIVYSIDE: Mdn: Martian Wisdom. Op: Brigadier Mouse. L.Op: Festive Season. R.Op: Casser's Bronze. Adj: Ferrester. Mdn: Dozy Moses.
VWH: Hunt: Gipsy Inn. Adj: Bishops Jig. Op: Stourhead. L.Op: The Vininer. RAC: Egbert. Mdn: Monro.
WESTERN &BANWELL: Hunt: Captain Clover. Adj: Kilbean. Op: Cuperbreaks. L.Op: Mr Bosun. R.Op: Mendip Express. Mdn I: Daster Spider. Mdn II: Lord of Dynasty.
WILTON: Hunt: Village Thief. Op: Britford Steps. L.Op: Mount Stephens. Op: Mister Ketchup. Adj: Silent Comfort. R.Op: Sprightly Miss.

Course specialists

LEICESTER
TRAINERS: G Harwood, 15 wins from 53 runners, 28.3%; B Hobbs, 17 from 87, 19.5%; P Cole, 16 from 161, 9.9%.
JOCKEYS: W Carson, 25 wins from 140 rides, 18.6%; Pat Eddery, 18 from 134, 13.4%; J Mercer, 16 from 108, 14.8%.

FOLKESTONE
TRAINERS: G Harwood, 33 from 85, 38.8%; M Jarvis, 8 from 39, 20.5%;
JOCKEYS: B Rouse, 23 from 214, 10.7%; P Cook, 5 from 44, 11.4%.

AYR
TRAINERS: C Thornton, 25 from 150, 16.7%; J Watts, 31 from 191, 16.2%;
JOCKEYS: G Duffield, 23 from 117, 19.7%; J Lowe,27 from 178, 15.1%;

Pat Eddery: Two winners at Doncaster

Leaders over jumps

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Races since win	Level stakes
F Winter	75	45	32	0	+32.33
M Dickinson	74	31	12	4	−20.66
J Gifford	54	53	48	1	−71.80
W Stephenson	48	35	37	5	−114.86
J Jenkins	46	33	23	18	−111.48
D Nicholson	44	43	45	0	−182.18
G Richards	39	38	29	10	−84.96
N Henderson	371	39	15	25	−40.15
Mrs M Rimell	38	38	29	0	−80.10
F Walwyn	34	17	24	0	+70.68
C Bell	32	26	21	3	+135.20
T Forster	32	26	21	3	+79.58

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
J Francome	113	70	40	2	−8.43
J O'Neill	88	80	57	1	−100.48
P Scudamore	83	71	58	1	−130.38
H Davies	62	45	43	8	+9.80
S Smith Eccles	57	61	49	7	−58.79
R Rowe	55	44	30	5	+16.99
S Morshead	47	561	39	8	−63.34
A Webber	46	50	41	101	−11.23
G Bradley	37	25	15	3	−57.63
P Tuck	37	36	28	4	−138.65
C Doughty	36	38	39	19	−104.75
C Brown	34	20	26	1	−86.50

RUGBY LEAGUE

A helping hand from cold fingers

By Keith Macklin

York 8
Wigan 14

Two disastrous defensive errors by York, caused by cold fingers and a wet ball, gave Wigan their expected passport to Wembley on an Elland Road pitch more suited to the planting of rice than the playing of rugby.

On a ground from which 3,500 gallons of water had been pumped by the ground staff, first division Wigan dominated this Challenge Cup semi-final until the last quarter. They led 14-2 and seemed comfortably in control until York hit back to score a splendid try by Harrison. Wigan suffered several minutes of anxiety before ensuring their return to Wembley for the first time since 1970.

It was obvious from the start that as the rain teemed down the match would be primarily a hard-tackling slog and in this respect the York forwards more than held their own, with Hooper and Smith outstanding workers. However, Wigan had the greater thrust and pace in the backs with Stephens a livewire scrum half, Cannon always ready to exploit into action as stand-off half and the centres, Stephenson and Whitfield, alert for openings in the centre.

The weather and courageous York tackling defeated all Wigan's first-half attacking efforts and at half-time it was 4-2 to Wigan, two *penalty goals* by Whitfield against one by Steadman. In the second half Wigan, acting under some fiery exhorttions from Alex Murphy, began to pump high kicks at the York defence and the ploy worked twice.

Whitfield kicked through and when two defenders failed to cover *the* slippery, squelching ball, Whitfield touched down. Then Wigan were lucky as the ball ran loose during an attack, but ran kindly for Scott, who found a huge gap and trotted over as the York defence slithered about. Whitfield's goal made it 14-2 and the match seemed over.

York had other ideas, and produced their first real attacking rugby. A fine break by the lion-hearted Smith, carried on by Tansley, made a try for Harrison. Steadman kicked the goal and York made their last despairing effort. Wigan held on grimly to the end and the 17,000 crowd applauded both teams on laps of honour, Wigan's to signal victory, York's to cover gallantry in defeat.

In yesterday's championship games the Humberside clubs, Hull crushed Wakefield Trinity 66-12 and Hull Kingston Rovers beat Featherstone Rovers 24-18, so indications are that their Good Friday derby could be a Championship decider. Castleford maintained their challenge for a top-four place and dented St Helens prospects

CHALLENGE CUP
SEMI-FINAL
York 8, Wigan 14 (at Leeds).

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 26, St Helens 22; Featherstone Rovers 18, Hull Kingston Rovers 24; Fulham 12, Leigh 24; Hull 66, Wakefield Trinity 12; Oldham 24, Whitehaven 13.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 35, Workington 10; Bramley 12, Blackpool Borough 22; Carlisle 27, Huyton 26; Dewsbury 12, Cardiff 16; Doncaster 2, Swinton 28; Hunslet 24, Barrow 21, Keighley 15, Barrow 15.

Postponed: Kent Invicta v Rochdale Hornets.

CYCLING



Kelly: impressive win

Kelly beats the world

Caussols, France (AFP) – Ireland's Sean Kelly scored an overall victory in the Criterium international race here yesterday by breaking clear to win the second stage by over two minutes and then winning the 12.5 kilometres individual time trial.

It was an impressive win for Kelly as the route from Juan-les-Pins to the Mediterranean coast is rugged and hilly and the Irishman is better known for his sprinting power. He left behind in the pack such as Bernard Hinault, of France, Greg Lemond, the world champion, and Phil Anderson, of Australia.

Kelly, who won the Paris to Nice race this month, also won Saturday's first stage from Antibe to Juan-les-Pins in a sprint finish.

EQUESTRIANISM

Walker in big splash

By Jenny MacArthur

Richard Walker, the youngest ever winner of Badminton, had an impressive start to the 1984 Horse Trials season when he won the intermediate section A on Red Riot at yesterday's Frensham horse trials in Surrey, sponsored by MacConnal-Mason Thornycroft. Beverley Adam, on her own Icelandic Warrior, finished just two points behind Walker and the world champion, Lucinda Green, took third place on SR Direct Mail Ltd's seven-year-old Brass Monkey.

It was only the second event in which Walker had ridden Red Riot, whom he bought jointly with Alan Birchall in October. The horse is only eight and clearly one for the future.

Walker was also in the lead in the second intermediate section on Miss Sally Walsh's Acclaim Boy. Unfortunately this section, along with the Young Riders and both the advanced sections, had to be abandoned because of persistent rain

INTERMEDIATE SECTION A: 1, Red Riot (R Walker) 33; 2, Icelandic Warrior (B Adam) 35; 3 Brass Monkey (L Green) 73; 4, Darling Eric (D Merrett) 78; 5, Alfie (C Stad) 88; 6, Oxford Bound (S Lyne) 88.

RUGBY LEAGUE
A helping hand from cold fingers

SKIING

Miss Hess captures the overall crown

Oslo (AP). – Erika Hess of Switzerland clinched the women's World Cup ski overall title and Tamara McKinney, of the United States, and Marc Girardelli, of Luxembourg, won the slalom crowns after the final races of the season here on Saturday.

Hess, a triple world champion, earned her first-ever overall title already in the first run as Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, her only rival for the title, missed a gate and was disqualified.

Wenzel, trailing Hess by nine points going into the race at Kirkerudbakken, outside Oslo, had won her first slalom of the season in West Germany last Tuesday to keep her chances alive.

Wenzel, who won the World Cup in 1978 and 1980, skied well on the upper part of the course but then luck deserted her in the last major race of her career. She had said earlier that she would retire after this season.

Hess's triumph capped a brilliant Swiss showing in alpine skiing this season. A week ago, Pirmin Zurbriggen captured the men's overall title at Are, Sweden. In last month's Winter Olympics, Switzerland won two gold and two silver medals. Hess also won the giant slalom division of the World Cup circuit. But she had been a big disapointment in the Olympic slalom, finishing fifth in her specialty at Sarajevo.

Hess, 22, eventually finished fourth on Saturday. But the placing had no importance. She was 1.43



Girardelli: on his way to men's slalom title on Saturday

secs behind McKinney, who was fastest in both runs for a combined time of 1 min. 29.21 sec. McKinney topped the first run in 45.30 sec and turned in a blistering 43.91 in the second.

McKinney, 22, the first American ever to win the women's world cup overall crown last season. She finished third this time, but added the slalom title to her two previous wins in giant slalom.

Only Roswitha Steiner of Austria had a chance to catch McKinney for the Slalom title Saturday. But the Austrian finished sixth.

Christin Cooper, of the United States, fell and missed a gate during the first run – the last world cup race of her career.

Girardelli, an Austrian who broke with his native country's ski federation and had been the one and only member of Luxembourg's ski team since 1980, needed only to finish fourth to clinch the slalom title. But he attacked strongly to record the fastest times in both runs for a total time of 1:23.43.

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the greatest slalom and giant slalom skier ever with 79 World Cup wins, was runner up, to claim second in the final slalom standings.

The 28-year-old Swedish veteran, who has trained with Girardelli for the past two years, captured the giant slalom title on Friday and finished second overall.

MEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM (Oslo): 1, M. Girardelli (Lux) 1 min 23.43 sec; 2, I. Stenmark (Swe) 1:24.04; 3, P de Chiesa (It) 1:24.58; 4, P. Popangelov (Bulg) 1:24.76; 5, A. Giorgi (It) 1:24.82; 6, R Zoller (Aust) 1:24.85; 7, B. Fjeellberg (Swe) 1:24.86; 8, B. Krizaj (Yug) 1:24.96; 9, D. Bouvet (Fr) 1:25.13; 10, K. Heidegger (Aut) 1:25..43; 11, G. Neurlesser (Swe) 1:25.86; 12, C Orlainsky (Aut) 1:26.05; 14, J. Wallner (Swe) 1:26.18; 15, J. Kuralt (Yug) 1:26.19.

WORLD CUP: Overall: 1, P Zurbriggen (Switz) 256 pts; 2, Stenmark 230; 3, Girardelli 222; 4, A. Wenzel (Liech) 191; 5, S. Steiner (Aut) 148.

WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM (Oslo): 1, T McKinney (US), 1:29.21; 2, D Tlalka (Pol), 1.30.15; 3, P Pelen (Fr), 1:30.31; 4, E Hess (Switz), 1:30.64; 5, M Tlalka (Pol), 1:30.79; 6, R Steiner (Aut), 1:31.22; 7, A Zavadlav (Yugo), 1:31.70; 8, M-R Quario (It), 1:31 74; 9, A Kronbichler (Aut), 1:32.03; 10, U Konzett (Licht), 1:32.10; 11, B Oertl (Switz), 1:32.15; 12, O Charvatova (Czech), 1:32.15; 13, M Epple (WG), 1:32.27; 14, M Aeijae (Swe), 1:32.46; 15, P Magoni (It), 1:32.57.

WORLD CUP: Final standings: 1, Hess, 247 pts; 2, Wenzel (Leich), 238; 3, McKinney (US), 194; 4, I Epple (WG), 178; 5, M Figini (Switz), 168; 6, C Cooper (US), 161; 7, O Charvatova (Czech), 153; 8, M Walliser (Switz), 131; 9, M Kiehl (WG), 126; 10, E Kirchler (Aut), 124; 11, Pelen, 122; 12, G Sorrensen (Can), 100; 13, L Soelkner (Aut), 95; 14, Steiner (Aut), 91; M Epple, 90.

SLALOM: Final standings: 1, McKinney, 110 pts; 2, Steiner, 110; 3, Pelen, 90; 4, Hess, 89; 5, Quario, 77

IN BRIEF

SKI JUMPING: Jens Weissflog, of East Germany, won the World Cup at Planixa, Yugoslavia, on Saturday. Weissflog, the Olympic champion at 70 metres, overtook the Olympic 90 metres champion and his arch rival, Matti Nykanen, of Finland, who had led from the seventeenth leg until Saturday's twenty-third and last.

ATHLETICS: Peter O'Donoghue, of New Zealand, outsprinted Michael Hillardt, the Australian champion, to win an unspectacular mile in 3 minutes 57.6 seconds at Wanganui, New Zealand, on Saturday.

SNOOKER: Mandy Fisher, of England, became the women's grand prix leader after beating Maryan McConnell, of Canada, 7-2 in the second round of the championship at Leeds. She is five points ahead of Miss McConnell in the table.

Today's football

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' CUP: Second round: Plymouth v Brentford (7.30).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Northwich Victoria (7.30); Kidderminster v Dagenham (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: PRESIDENT'S CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Hyde Utd. v Marine (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Matlock (7.30).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Wolverhampton R. v Coventry R. (7.00).
FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final round: First leg: Stoke City v Arsenal (7.30)

Law Report March 26 1984

Possession is not crucial to jurisdiction

Universal Showcards & Display Manufacturing Ltd v Brunt and Others

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered March 21]

Where a mortgagee was claiming possession of the mortgaged property so that section 38(1) of the Administration of Justice Act 1970 gave a county court jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim by that mortgagee for such a sum of money owed in respect of the mortgage as would otherwise have exceeded the limits of the county court jurisdiction, then that jurisdiction to hear and determine the otherwise excessive monetary claim was not lost simply because possession of the mortgage property had already been granted to a prior mortgagee.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by the plaintiff company from the order of Judge Galpin on July 18, 1983, dismissing so much of the plaintiff company's claim against the defendants under a mortgage as exceeded £5,000.

Section 38 (1) of the Administration of Justice Act 1970 provides: "If an action in which the mortgagee under a mortgage of land claims possession of the mortgaged property would, by virtue of section 48 of the County Courts Act 1959, be within the jurisdiction of a county court had that claim been the only claim made in the action, a county court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the action notwithstanding that a claim for payment by the mortgagor of the amount owing in respect of the mortgage is also made in the action and that by reason of the amount claimed the last-mentioned claim is not within the jurisdiction of a county court."

Mr Victor Joffe for the plaintiff company; Mr Nicholas Francis for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that Mr Keith Freeman, a director of the plaintiff company, had been a friend of the first defendant, Mr John Brunt, who was concerned with two companies which at the time were undergoing financial difficulties. Mr Freeman had agreed to put business in the way of those companies, but as a result of that those companies subsequently became indebted to the plaintiff company in the sum of £8,294.

Although there was already more than one mortgage on the defendants' house, they executed a further mortgage in favour of the plaintiff company as security for the sums owed. The plaintiff company subsequently claimed possession of the house and payment of the sums owed to it, now totalling £11,676.

At the time of that claim, the Abbey National Building Society had taken possession as prior mortgagees, pursuant to an order of the court. The county court judge concluded that in those circumstances he could not make an order for possession against the defendants, that section 38(1) did not apply and that his jurisdiction on the monetary claim was therefore limited to £5,000.

In his Lordship's view, the judge had been wrong. The plaintiff company was a mortgagee. Though the building society was in possession at the time of the claim, they need not still have been at the time of judgment therein; even if they had been, judgment could still have been made subject to the rights of any prior mortgagees.

An order for possession did not necessarily amount to taking actual possession. The crucial words of section 38(1) were "if . . . the mortgagee . . . claims possession of the mortgaged property . . .".

The plaintiff company were mortgagees claiming possession and the jurisdiction to hear their claim thus granted to the court did not depend on the result of the case. The fact that such a claim for possession might have been bound to fail did not, as Mr Francis had so courageously argued, take the claim outside the ambit of section 38(1).

The appeal would accordingly be allowed and the case remitted to the county court with a direction that judgment for the plaintiff company be entered in the appropriate sum.

Lord Justice Oliver delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Purchas agreed.

Solicitors: Baker & McKenzie; Proctor Gillett.

Time critical factor for imitation guns

Regina v Morris
Regina v King

In determining whether any thing was an imitation firearm within the meaning of section 57(4) of the Firearms Act 1968 the jury should be directed to consider whether the thing had the appearance of being such a firearm at the time when the accused had it with him, as alleged in a count charging an offence contrary to section 18(1) of the Act. The jury were not concerned with whether or not the thing looked like a firearm at some other time.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Popplewell) so held on March 20, in reasons given for the dismissal on March 19 of appeals by Harold Lyndon Morris and Kenneth King against their convictions on December 13, 1982 at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Mason QC) of, *inter alia*, having an imitation firearm with intent, contary to section 18 (1) of the 1968 Act for which each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, giving the judgment of the court, said that if there was any doubt about what was the material time for the jury to consider that was resolved by the wording of section 18(1) itself, which stated that the offence was committed if the person had the necessary intent while he had the firearm or imitation firearm with him.

In considering whether or not the thing looked like a firearm at that time the jury were entitled to have regard to the evidence of any witness who actually saw it at that time, together with the observation of others.

In the present case the jury had seen the thing itself, two metal pipes bound together with tape, and there had been a reconstruction of the incident.

Test of intent when company trades fraudulently

Regina v Grantham

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith

[Judgment delivered March 23]

A judge was not wrong in directing a jury that they might think dishonesty and an intent to defraud existed if they found that a man charged with fraudulent trading obtained or helped to obtain credit or further credit when he knew that there was no good reason for thinking funds would become available to pay the debt when it became due or shortly thereafter.

The prosecution did not have to prove that he knew at the time at which the debts were incurred that there was no reasonable prospect of the creditors ever receiving payments of their debts.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Paul Reginald George Grantham, aged 46, a business consultant, of Hinwick Road, Wollaston, Northants, against conviction at Northampton Crown Court (Judge Allen) of fraudulent trading contrary to section 332(3) of the Companies Act 1948, as amended, in being knowingly party with three others to carrying on the business of Belexpress Ltd with intent to defraud its creditors and in particular Joseph Jacob. He was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and a criminal bankruptcy order was made against him.

An application for a certificate that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the decision was adjourned for consideration of the question, the Lord Chief Justice stating that leave to appeal to the House of Lords would be refused.

Section 332 provides: "(1) If . . . any business of the company has been carried on with intent to defraud creditors of the company . . . or for any fraudulent purpose, the court . . . may declare that any persons who were knowingly parties to the carrying on of the business in manner aforesaid shall be personally responsible . . . for all . . . debts . . . of the company . . .

"(3) . . . every person who was knowingly a party to the carrying on of the business in manner aforesaid, shall be liable . . . to imprisonment . . ."

Mr Michael Beckman, QC and Mr Andrew Bright, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Jeremy Roberts, QC and Mr Robert Glancy for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the company having been bought off the shelf in 1978 was registered in 1980 by the appellant under the name East Midlands Potato Co. The appellant was the sole authorized signatory of cheques, the consultant in charge of administration and holder of the purse strings.

The relevant period of trading was just under a month in May and June 1980. The company bought 39 loads of potatoes from a supplier in France, namely, Joseph Jacob, to whom the total amount due was more than £88,000. He received only £19,688.

The prices realized by the potatoes totalled £68,000. They were being sold consistently for less than their purchase price and often less than their true market price.

The two main issues for decision at the trial were whether the business was carried on dishonestly by way of fraud on the creditor, Joseph Jacob, and, if so, whether the appellant was party to the dishonesty and fraud.

Much of the trouble was caused by the fact that within a day or two of the commencement of trading the potato market collapsed. That did not deter the company from continuing to pursue the course of purchases.

There was ample evidence that the company was being operated dishonestly. From the outset no or no sufficient capital was available. No overdraft facilities were sought.

Mr Beckman's first complaint was that the judge misdirected the jury as to what it was on which they had to be satisfied before convicting the appellant.

The direction included the statement that if a man honestly believed when he obtained credit that although funds were not immediately available, he would be able to pay when the debt became due or within a short time thereafter, no doubt the jury would say that was not dishonest and there was no intent to defraud; but if he obtained or helped to obtain credit or further credit, when he knew that there was no good reason for thinking funds would become available to pay the debt when it became due or shortly thereafter then – it was entirely a matter for the jury, that question of dishonesty – they might well *think* that was dishonest and there was an intent to defraud.

Mr Beckman submitted that the direction ran counter to authorities which had emanated from the Chancery Division in respect of section 332(1) or predecessors to that section.

The first relevant case was *In re William C Leitch Bros Ltd* ([1932] 2 Ch 71, 77) where Mr Justice Maugham said that he had to hold with regard to the meaning of the phrase carrying on business "with intent to defraud creditors" that, if a company continued to carry on business and to incur debts at a time when there was, to the knowledge of the directors, no reasonable prospect of the creditors ever receiving payment of those debts, it was, in general, a proper inference that the company was carrying on business with intent to defraud.

The same judge in *In re Patrick and Lyon Ltd* ([1933] Ch 786, 790) stated that the words "defraud" and "fraudulent purpose" were words which connoted actual dishonesty involving, according to current notions of fair trading among commercial men, real moral blame. No judge, Mr Justice Maugham thought, had ever been willing to define "fraud" and he was attempting no definition. He was merely stating what in his opinion had to be one of the elements of the word as used in the section, which was the corresponding provision of the Companies Act 1929.

Basing himself principally on those two passages, Mr Beckman submitted that the judge ought to have directed the jury that it was for the prosecution to prove that the appellant knew at the time at which the debts were incurred that there was no reasonable prospect of the creditors ever receiving payment of their debts.

However, Mr Justice Maugham was expressly disavowing any intention to define fraud. Moreover, he was not having to direct a jury in general as to the meaning of the section. He was simply expressing his views on the facts in the case as he found them.

What the judge in the case under appeal was doing was to direct the jury as to the general meaning of the section and then, in the passage complained about, directing them that it was possible for them, if they thought fit, to conclude that the appellant was acting dishonestly and fraudulently if he realized at the time when the debts were incurred that there was no reason for thinking that funds would become available to pay the debt when it became due or shortly thereafter.

Their Lordships did not think that the judge was in error in that direction.

Mr Beckman, however, relied further on a passage in *Palmer's Company Law* 23rd ed (1982) paragraph 85-84 p1192, wherein was found a passage from *In re White and Osmond (Parkstone) Ltd* (unreported, June 30, 1960) in which occurred the statements:

"In my judgment there is nothing wrong in the fact that directors incur credit at a time when, to their knowledge, the company is not able to meet all its liabilities as they fall due. What is manifestly wrong is if directors allow a company to incur credit, at a time when the business is being carried on in such circumstances that it is clear that the company will never be able to satisfy its creditors. However, there is nothing to say that directors who genuinely believe that the clouds will roll away and the sunshine of prosperity will shine upon them again and disperse the fog of their depression are not entitled to incur credit to help them to get over the bad time".

Their Lordships had a transcript of that judgment. Mr Justice Buckley acquitted the trader of dishonesty, an essential ingredient of liability. In so far as he was saying that it was never dishonest or fraudulent for directors to incur credit at a time when, to their knowledge the company was not able to meet all its liabilities as they fell due, their Lordships would respectfully disagree.

They were fortified in that conclusion by the speeches in *Welham v DPP* ([1961] AC 103), which concerned "intent to defraud" under section 4 of the Forgery Act 1913, but their Lordships' observations were equally applicable to the meaning of similar words in section 332 of the Companies Act 1948.

In *Welham* Lord Radcliffe said, at p123: ". . . there are one or two things that can be said with confidence about the meaning of this word 'defraud'. It requires a person as its object; that is, defrauding involves doing something to someone. Although in the nature of things it is almost invariably associated with the obtaining of an advantage for the person who commits the fraud, it was the effect on the person who is the object of the fraud that ultimately determines its meaning".

Further, the Common Serjeant's direction in *Welham* ([1960] 2 QB 456) approved by both the Court of Criminal Appeal and the House of Lords, was that the prosecution had to prove an intent to defraud, and Welham's own case was that the intention in respect of the bogus documents was to defraud the capital issues committee by deceiving them into not preventing something which it was their duty in law to prevent.

In the case under appeal it was open to the jury to find, if not inevitable that they would find, that whoever was running the business was intending to deceive or was actually deceiving Jacob into believing that he would be paid in 28 days or shortly thereafter, when they knew perfectly well that there was no hope of that coming about. He was plainly induced thereby to deliver further potatoes on credit. The potential or inevitable detriment to him was obvious.

Further authority that such actions might amount to an intent to defraud was to be found in *R v Sinclair* ([1968] 1 WLR 1246) and *R v Allsop* ((1977) 64 Cr App R 29).

Their Lordships' conclusions were that the judge's directions on intent were in accordance with the law.

In the present case there was a great deal more than the bare fact of preferring one creditor to another, as had been the case in *In re Sarflax Ltd* ([1979] Ch 592).

A point taken by Mr Beckman on corroboration could have made no difference to the outcome of the case. If any irregularity was a material one, their Lordships would apply the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968.

The conviction was not rendered unsafe or unsatisfactory and the appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: DPP.

Succession to smallholdings

Saul v Norfolk County Council

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson

[Judgment delivered March 21]

Tenancies of smallholdings granted by smallholdings authorities prior to the Agriculture Act 1970 were not excluded, by section 18(4)(f) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, from the provisions relating to family succession on the death of the tenant of an agricultural holding contained in the 1976 Act.

The Court of Appeal so held in determining that paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to the 1970 Act did not require the words "granted . . . in pursuance of . . . Part III [of the 1970 Act]" in section 18(4)(f) of the 1976 Act to be construed as including a tenancy granted under Part IV of the Agriculture Act 1947.

The court dismissed an appeal by Norfolk County Council, the landlords of a smallholding, from Mr Justice McNeill who on July 13, 1983 allowed the appeal of Mr Richard John Saul by way of case stated from the decision of the agricultural land tribunal (eastern area) that they had no jurisdiction to entertain Mr Saul's application for a direction entitling him to a tenancy of Clinks Farm, Toft Monks, Beccles, Suffolk.

Mr Konrad Schiemann, QC and Mr Patrick Hamlin for the council; Mr Derek Wood, QC and Mr Seddon Cripps for Mr Saul.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, delivering the judgment of the court, said that Mr Saul's father had become the tenant of Clinks Farm by virtue of a written agreement dated April 9, 1965. He died on January 21, 1982.

The council, a smallholdings authority, were, and at all material times had been, the landlords, holding the farm for the purposes of smallholdings.

In May 1982, Mr Saul applied to the agricultural land tribunal for a direction entitling him to a tenancy of the farm pursuant to section 20(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976. His claim was based on section 18 and the succeeding sections contained in Part II of the Act, which introduced a new scheme for family succession on the death of the tenant of an agricultural holding.

However, section 18(4) contained provisions which had the effect of rendering the succession provisions of Part II inapplicable in certain circumstances, including: "(f) if the holding consists of land held by a smallholdings authority . . . for the purposes of smallholdings within the meaning of Part III of the Agriculture Act 1970, and the tenancy was granted by them . . . in pursuance of the said Part III".

The whole issue on the appeal was whether the tenancy of April 9, 1965, granted to Mr Saul's father pursuant to Part IV of the Agriculture Act 1947, was granted "in pursuance of the said Part III" within the meaning of section 18(4)(f).

The Agriculture Act 1970 repealed almost the whole of Part IV of the 1947 Act and replaced it with a large number of sections relating to smallholdings in Part III.

Paragraph 3 of Schedule 3 to the Act stated: "The repeal shall not affect the validity of any letting effected before the commencement of Part III of this Act."

Paragraph 9 of the same schedule stated: ". . . in so far as any agreement made . . . by virtue of any of the repealed enactments could have been made . . . by virtue of a corresponding provision of Part III of this Act, it shall not be invalidated by the repeal but shall have effect as if made . . . by virtue of that corresponding provision."

If the words "in pursuance of the said Part III" in section 18(4) (f) were given their ordinary and natural meaning, namely "in exercise of the authority conferred by Part III of the Act of 1970", section 18(4)(f) was not apt to include the tenancy to Mr Saul's father. To succeed the council had to show that the effect of paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to the 1970 Act had the effect of obliging a different meaning to be attached to those words.

The court had reached the clear conclusion that the reference to "agreement" in paragraph 9 was apt to include ancillary agreements relating to smallholdings which were of the nature referred to in the 1947 Act, and required to be preserved, but that it was not apt in its context to include existing lettings themselves, which were already fully and adequately covered by paragraph 3.

That meant that paragraph 9 was irrelevant to the present issues and that the appeal failed on that account alone.

However, an alternative submission made on behalf of Mr Saul was also well founded. The submission was that, even if the word "agreement" in paragraph 9 included a letting, paragraph 9 was not on its true construction a "deeming provision", and it would still not be right to treat the 1965 tenancy as having been granted "in pursuance of the said Part III" within the meaning of those words in section 18(4)(f) of the 1976 Act.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr T. D. W. Molander, Norwich; Nicholson Cadge & Gilbert, Lowestoft.

Discharged jury cannot be recalled

Regina v Russell

Once a jury had been told that they were discharged from reaching a verdict that was an end of that particular trial, and any subsequent proceedings were a nullity because the jury, having been discharged, were *functus officio*.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Popplewell) so stated on March 20, when allowing an appeal by Stephen Raymond Russell and quashing his conviction on March 17, 1983 at Southwark Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Lawrence) of obstructing a police officer in the exercise of his powers, contrary to section 23(4) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, for which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for two years.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL, giving the judgment of the court, said that at the proper time the jury had been given a majority direction and further time for consideration. They returned after a total deliberation of 4 hours 55 minutes and indicated that they had not reached a verdict upon which at least 10 agreed.

The assistant recorder, without inquiring as to the prospect of reaching agreement after further time, discharged the jury. A few minutes later the jury bailiff indicated that the jury had wanted more time. The court was reconvened and, after discussion with counsel and the accused indicating that he wanted a verdict one way or another that day, the jury were asked to continue their deliberations.

The subsequent proceedings were a nullity and, therefore, the conviction must be quashed. In the light of prosecuting counsel's indication that no further proceedings would be taken against the appellant, no retrial would be ordered.

Expenditure guidance to council lawful

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Hackney London Borough Council

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered March 21]

The Secretary of State for the Environment was not required, when issuing guidance to a local authority as to the level of its expenditure, to have regard to whether the authority could attain such a level without rendering itself unable reasonably to discharge any of its statutory duties.

Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an application by the Hackney London Borough Council for judicial review of the expenditure guidance for 1984-85 issued to it by the secretary of state on December 14, 1983, under section 59 (6) of the Local Government Planning and Land Act 1980 (as amended by section 8 of the Local Government Finance Act 1982).

Mr Roger Henderson, QC and Mr Charles George for the council; Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Paul Walker for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that it had been argued for the council that guidance under section 59 of the 1980 Act was only lawful if it was possible for the recipient authority to comply with it without precluding the reasonable discharge of its statutory duties, and that it could not in fact comply with the guidance for 1984-85 and still fulfil all its statutory duties.

The assessment of whether an authority could reasonably discharge its duties under statute involved the making of value judgments. The council genuinely believed that it could not lawfully comply with the guidance; the secretary of state genuinely believed that it could.

Where there was such a difference of opinion, the court was not equipped, and should not try, to decide which opinion was correct, particularly when, as here, such a decision turned almost entirely on questions of policy and of contested fact, involving as it would an assessment as to what amounted to a proper level of service and how much it would cost.

The Government's rate support grant, which fell to be reduced if an authority failed to comply with the secretary of state's guidance, was only one of the sources of the council's funds. It was clearly in the secretary of state's mind that any shortfall in revenue could be made up by levying a higher rate.

His Lordship could not read section 8(3) (c) of the 1982 Act as requiring the secretary of state to set the guidance figure at a level which would not cause the council to be in breach of its statutory duties, as the council had argued. Section 8(3) (c) only required the secretary of state to take account of whether or the extent to which the authority had complied with the guidance, or had taken steps to that end.

Section 59(6) (cc) of the 1980 Act empowered the secretary of state to issue guidance designed to achieve any reduction in the level of local authority expenditure which he thought necessary having regard to general economic conditions.

It would be open to him to issue guidance indicating a level of expenditure which he knew was impossible to achieve and thus force an increase in the rates if he believed that that was necessary in order to reduce the level of local authority expenditure.

Certainly it would not be unreasonable in the sense of *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223) for the secretary of state to take the view that pressure from ratepayers to reduce council spending was likely to be more effective than pressure from central government. It had not been Parliament's intention that the guidance level should necessarily bear any relationship to actual expenditure.

In so far as the council's argument depended upon attainability it was therefore bound to fail.

If his Lordship were wrong about attainability, he would accept the council's alternative submission that the secretary of state could lawfully issue such guidance only if he were reasonably satisfied that the authority could comply with it without being in breach of statutory duty.

However, even if that were the law, it could not on the evidence before the court be said that the secretary of state had not been reasonably satisfied that the council could so comply or that it had been unreasonable for him to be so satisfied.

The council's final argument had been that the guidance for 1984-85 had not been "framed by reference to principles applicable to all local authorities" as required by section 59 (11A) of the 1980 Act. It had been contended that "principle" meant "underlying philosophy, rationale or justification".

That argument had been largely the same as that in *R v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Brent London Borough Council* ([1982] QB 593) and his Lordship would adopt the reasoning of the Divisional Court in that case for rejecting it.

"Principle" in section 59 (11A) meant a "self-sufficient proposition intended to be applied to sets of circumstances". That was a quite distinct concept from rationale or justification. Understood in that sense, the guidance had clearly been calculated in accordance with principles which had been applied to all authorities.

The application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr J. H. Byrne, Hackney; Treasury Solicitor.

Statutory nuisance

Warner v Lambeth London Borough Council

Where a person aggrieved by a statutory nuisance laid an information under section 99 of the Public Health Act 1936 as to the existence of the nuisance, the information should disclose, at least in summary form, the same details as would have been contained in an abatement notice issued by the local authority under section 93 as to the capacity in which the defendant was being served and the steps which it was alleged he should take in order to abate the nuisance, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court held on March 19.

also on page 24

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Super Secs

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Educational



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Applications are invited for a lectureship, possibly at senior level, in the Department of Mathematics for the session 1984/85. Undergraduate teaching involves classes for mathematics, engineering and science students. It will be an advantage to have research interests similar to those already existing in the Department.
Salary will be on the Lecturer scale £7,190–£14,125 per annum, or in the case of a senior appointment in the range of £13,515–£16,925 per annum.
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Educational

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Educational

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The following have been awarded academic or music scholarships at Millfield School from September, 1984:

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Peter Bennett	*Millfield Junior School*
Jason Brogden	*Westerleigh School, St Leonards-on-Sea*
Natalie Canham	*Millfield Junior School*
Candida Channer	*Dragon School, Oxford*
Oliver Lawrence	*Millfield Junior School*
Timothy Lockley	*Millfield Junior School*
Roy Mackenzie	*Keble Preparatory School, London*
*Adam Vaigncourt-Strallen	*Ashdown House, Sussex*
Dominic Winter	*Millfield Junior School*

EXHIBITIONERS

Carolyn Dorrett	*Millfield Junior School*
Johanna Edwards	*Oxford High School*
Cathryn Ellen	*Millfield Junior School*
James Mitchell	*Millfield Junior School*
Ann Morris	*Maltby Comprehensive, Rotherham*
Karen Pattison	*Allenbourne Middle School, Dorset*
Tobias Waldock	*Millfield Junior School*

MUSIC SCHOLARS

Annette Saunders	*Teign School, Newton Abbot*
Jessica Sutton	*Millfield Junior School*

In addition to these scholarships, a substantial number of bursaries have been awarded for the coming academic year.

**Crispin Taverner:* Port Regis, Shaftesbury

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Making musical instruments

Joan Llewelyn Owens describes courses for the musically talented who are useful with their hands

In recent years there has been a revival of interest in early music, and a demand for replicas of instruments on which the music sounds as it did when originally played.

The London College of Furniture has for 13 years run courses in musical instrument-making and repair. Students choose one of five groups: violins, modern fretted instruments (guitars and mandolins), early fretted instruments (lutes, viols and baroque guitars), early woodwind instruments and early keyboard instruments. The college also offers courses in piano design, tuning, construction and maintenance: and in electronics for the music industry.

Philip Shirtcliffe, the deparment's head, told me in December that there was a formal industry into which students from the last two groups could go. The musical instrument makers, however, usually have to set up their own workshops. Such people needed to be totally committed, with a high level of manual skill, and to be good enough musicians to be able to test the instruments and demonstrate them to potential customers.

When I visited the college, I realized that, without musical ability, it would be impossible to tune a woodwind instrument such as a flute or a shawm. Ken Collins, a lecturer, explained the long process, which includes looking at instruments in a museum, measuring them, making graphs and drawings and tools to form the bore. Only then is the outside of the instrument shaped and tuned by undercutting finger-holes in different ways.

Timothy Batchelar, a part-time lecturer, is a former student who makes and repairs violins in Leicester. "You have to be more than a craftsman and more than a creative artist", he says. "You must have a vision of the instrument you want to make and give it a spirt of its own".

Robin Jennings, a third-year student, intends to go into business for himself. He was working on a copy of a 1769 double manual harpsichord, on which French music from the eighteenth century was to be performed, and has taken part in a number of concerts himself.

John Rawson, a former student of the college, gave up a career in architecture to make early keyboard instruments. He has supplied them to shops in England, Belgium and Sweden, and to institutions, such as Manchester University, which commissioned a copy of a Walter Viennese action piano, dated 1795, like one owned by Mozart. Walnut is the main wood used for cases, and some are exquisitely decorated with marquetry.

He spends five days a week in his Clerkenwell workshop, where he has built up a beautiful collection of tools, many dating from the nineteenth century. There he makes harpsicords, clavichords, spinets, virginals, forte-pianos (forerunner of the modern pianoforte), and miniature instruments for children. Materials are collected and deliveries made at weekends, much research and letter-writing done in the evenings.

John Rawson advises young people to make smaller instruments, such as violins or lutes. A smaller workshop is then possible and one does not have to build up such large stocks of wood and other materials.

The financial return, he warns, is ridiculously low, considering the time spent. But the instrument maker is a happy person if he can say, like John Rawson, "A day in which I have not made anything is a day wasted. I enjoy the evening when I sit down and look at what I have made and decide what has come out well and will please the person who is buying it."

But the real thrill comes, he adds, at the end, when after months of work the instrument at last begins to play and responds to your touch with a life of its own.

Detective work in job-seeking

In times like the present it makes sense to do more than rely on orthodox methods of finding work. Not all jobs are advertised, particularly those in less common areas of employment: some literally have to be discovered; and a little initiative can work wonders.

Assuming that you are taking the job hunt seriously, just how do you set about tracking down that elusive vacancy?

First of all, have you tried the obvious sources? Some employers use private employment agencies; some notify vacancies to careers offices and job centres. Others participate in the higher education milkround or contact schools and colleges direct. Have you looked at your noticeboard recently? Have you also tried the grapevine – asking friends and relatives whether they know of any openings?

Read the press. Study the principal dailies to see which ones attract particular types of employment advertisements. Some reserve specific days of the week for different categories of job. Don't ignore the local press.

Having tried the obvious, get down to some serious detecting. Armed with pen and paper, head for your nearest careers library, which should be a mine of information. It should contain the latest employment directories such as *The Job Book* and *Opportunities 1984*, aimed at school leavers, and *Graduate Opportunities* and *Directory of Opportunities for Graduates* for students. Produced by commercial publishers, these contain advertisements from large employers and addresses of recruiting companies. Commercial they may be – and occasionally criticized for lack of editorial control over employers' entries, but what you need is basic information together with addresses, and it is logical to assume that a company placing an expensive advertisement *will* be recruiting.

Next, you can consult files on specific careers. The accountancy section should contain booklets from the professional bodies, listing all their members' firms looking for trainees next summer. You should also be able to find addresses of organizations to which you could write asking to be put in touch with members who might have a vacancy but do not wish to advertise.

The Chartered Insurance Institute, for example, will often refer inquirers to a local Institute member possessing vacancy information; the Federation of Commodity Associations will suggest firms to which a prospective broking trainee might write; the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons holds a list of veterinary practices and hospitals which are approved for the training of animal nurses; and the Arts Council will send a list of vacancies in arts administration on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope. The British Cartographic Society does not keep vacancy lists but does produce a list of large-scale employers.

The next step takes you to your local reference library or newsagent. There, by looking in the trade press, you can find jobs advertised in such journals as *Fish Farmer* (available only on subscription), *Community Care* (weekly), *Travel Trade Gazette* (weekly), the *British Journal of Photography* (weekly), and *Campaign*, a publication covering the fields of advertising, media and public relations. *Willings Press Guide* and *British Rate and Data*, both found in libraries, contain details of all published specialist journals.

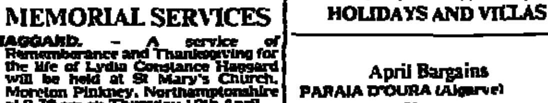
Finally, many jobs are found through direct approach to companies. A well-written letter accompanied by *curriculum vitae* can result in your name being kept on file. If you intend to adopt this approach you will need to consult one of many specialist directories such as the *Computer Users' Yearbook*, listing manufacturers and software users, *Willings Press Guide* invaluable for newspaper and magazine addresses.

Beryl Dixon

University Appointments

also on page 24

also on page 24



PERSONAL COLUMNS

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... Security Holders of Quebec Central Railway Company will be held in the Conference Room, Room 100, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1984, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon for presentation of the financial statements; the election of two directors to represent the Security Holders of the Company until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company; the appointment of the auditor of the Company; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board
R. L. PARTRIDGE
SECRETARY
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CONCERTS

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18; and 8.18; reviews of the new films and pop records between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33 and exercises with the Green Goddess between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Gardeners World. Graham Rose and Roy Lancaster at Wallington Gardens in Northumbria (r). 9.25 Songs of Praise from the Isle of Thanet (shown yesterday). 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft. 10.55 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes a visit to the Harrogate Fashion Fair and an item on two women who lived with African nomads for two years. 1.45 The Flumps (r).
2.00 Well Woman. The third of six programmes evaluates the worth of various contraceptive methods (r). 2.25 In Search of...Athelstan. Michael Wood travels the length and breadth of the country to discover evidence of the King's reign (r). 3.10 The Getaways. Volunteers who keep the Bluebell Line in operation.
3.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry. 3.48 Regional news (not London). 3.50 Magic Roundabout (r). 3.55 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Penelope Wilton reads part one of Carbonel. 4.40 Finders Keepers. The final contest in the inter-school computer general knowledge competition. 5.05 Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter includes Goldie's sixth birthday party and the world's fastest fire engine.
5.40 Sixty Minutes
6.40 World Figure Skating Gala from Ottawa. Highlights of the traditional exhibition by the medal winners.
7.10 Blue Thunder. Chaney and his chopper are faced with a foe hell-bent on their destruction and also on the destruction of an antidote to a chemical warfare system.
8.00 Points of View.
8.10 Panorama: The Habit the Government Won't Break. Peter Taylor reports on the habit that consumers and the goverment find hard to break – smoking.
9.00 News with Sue Lawley.
9.25 Film: The Internecine Project (1974) starring James Coburn as Robert Elliot, a man with a past, who, when offered a top job in the American government concocts a plan to kill off the four people who know his secret. Directed by Ken Hughes.
10.50 Film 84.Barry Norman reveiws Jane Fonda's The Doll Makers; Barbra Streisand's Yentl; and Robert Altman's Streamers. The location report is from Aylesbury where BBC Television is making Graham Greene's Dr Fischer of Geneva.
11.23 News headlines.
11.25 Wheels of Fire. The last of ten films about development issues in India.(r).
11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; financial advice at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; David Warner at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35; the TV-am doctor at 9.02. There is also an exclusive interview with the King and Queen of Jordan.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Two films of music and magic. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 The Village. 10.11 Basic maths. 10.31; Writing skills. 11.00 Land reclamation. 11.22 Caring for the land. 11.41 Customs and events connected with Easter.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Yip the Yellow-hammer. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Road Roller. 12.30 Baby and Co. Miriam Stoppard examines the bottle/breast feeding debate.
1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Film: Nobody Runs Forever (1968) starring Rod Taylor as an Australian detective sent to London to arrest the Australian High Commissioner for the murder of his wife 25 years previously. Directed by Ralph Thomas. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer.
4.00 Alphabet Zoo.(r). 4.15 Batfink. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.45 Danger – Marmalade at Work (Oracle titles page 170). 5.00 Dangermouse 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. What has Henry Wilks smartened himself up for?
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Child Action Poverty Group's poster competition.
6.35 Crossroads. Colin Sands tries to make amends but it only upsets Diane Hunter.
7.00 What's My Line? The first of a new series with Eamonn Andrews in charge.
7.30 Coronation Street. Fred Gee receives his invitation to the brewery's dinner/dance. Who is he going to ask to partner him? (Oracle titles page 170).
8.00 Duty Free. The final episode of the comedy series about two married couples on holiday in Spain (Oracle titles page 170).
8.30 World in Action: The Black Sheep of Whitehall. Are government 'leaks' caused by too much secrecy in Whitehall? World in Action talks to people who risk prosecution and dismissal for giving confidential information to the media.
9.00 Charlie. The first of a four-part thriller about a down-at-heel private detective who becomes embroiled in murder and the unions.
10.00 News
10.30 Film: Red Sun (1971) starring Charles Bronson and Joshiro Mifune as Link and Kuroda who form an uneasy alliance when Link is double-crossed and left for dead by his partner-in-crime. Together they seek vengeance on the unfaithful fiend. Directed by Terence Young.
12.40 Night Thoughts from the Rev Bill Todd.

Beryl Bainbridge: English Journey (BBC 2, 7.20 pm)

● ENGLISH JOURNEY (BBC 2, 7.20 pm) has more in common with Priestley's leisurely odyssey than the title. Beryl Bainbridge actually follows in J. B's 50-year-old footprints, and she has been given eight films in which to match her impressions against his. Tonight's begins (as Priestley's journeying did) in Southampton where Miss Bainbridge learns something of the sex life of the clam (J.B. was silent on this point), admires a retired ship's steward's souvenirs, and meets a bare-breasted woman fire-eater. She admires Salisbury's cathedreal but prefers an English country churchyard. As for Bristol, she parts company with Priestley by lamenting the passing of the old bits that he deplored, and, as a steady smoker, she is instantly at home in a cigarette factory.

CHOICE

● CHARLIE, Nigel Williams's union-bashing thriller in four parts (part one at 9.00, ITV); part two on Wednesday; the rest next week) gets briskly down to business with a murder and a riddle in the first five minutes: private detective finds corpse in flat, his own name in the victim's address book; dead man was factory shop steward; right and left wings of union are tetchily divided; veiled hints about a pension fund row that could blow up into what someone says could be the biggest scandal since the ETU was caught monkeying with the ballot boxes back in the 1960s. David Warner's private eye wears a hang-dog look that belies his ability to run fast and ask some most unsettling questions.

● TOO LATE THE PHALAROPE (Radio 4, 8.00 pm) carries Alan Paton's seal of approval, indicating that Stewart Conn has faithfully dramatized his novel. And there is no mistaking the Paton signature in this remorselessly tragic story of a South African police officer and his sexual indiscretion with a black girl. Scrupulous respect for the written word does not, however, guarantee a good radio play, and the Old Testament language in which the narration (finely spoken by Yvonne Bryceland) is couched, creates an atmosphere of unreality that not even the splendidly tormented acting of Jack Klaff (as the policeman) can totally dispel.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Music: Cadences. 6.30 Photochemistry: Colour. 6.55 Maths: Classifying Cubics. 7.20 Ecological Sampling. 7.45 Mineral Processing Ends at 8.10. 9.00 Ceefax.
9.10 Daytime on Two: Young people helping to restore the beauty of the countryside. 9.38 Modern technology and office work. 10.00 A traditional Chinease story. 10.15 The story of Sleeping Beauty with music by Tchaikovsky. 10.38 The development of state education since 1870. 11.00 Finding out about ancestors. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 Music cues. 12.10 Folk guitar lessons for beginners. 12.25 Ceefax. 12.50 The last of five programmes about the Youth Training Scheme (ends at 1.15). 1.20 Italy – a Land of Custom. 1.38 Scotland this century. 2.01 Words and pictures. 2.18 Reproduction in plants and animals. 2.40 Children's film music.
3.00 Ceefax.
5.10 Lewis: Where Sunday Survives. An Open University production that explores the influence of Calvinism on the Hebridean island (r).
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 The Fighting Seabees" (1944) starring John Wayne. World War Two adventure with Wayne playing a typical role in Wedge Donovan, leader of a battalion of contruction workers whose job it is to build vital installations in the Pacific. Directed by Edward Ludwig.
7.15 100 Great Sporting Moments. Old Trafford 1956 when, on a sticky wicket, Jim Laker took 19 Australian wickets.
7.20 English Journey. The first of a series of eight programmes in which novelist and playwright Beryl Bainbridge re-traces the steps of J. B. Priestley.
8.00 Call My Bluff, chaired by Robert Robinson.
8.30 Sporting Chance. Anneka Rice and Martin Shaw continue their orienteering and gliding activities while Joe Brown begins his course in the art of boules.
9.00 The Fainthearted Feminist. Josh invites his boss home, Martha invites the militant Mary.
9.30 Horizon: Signs of the Apes, Songs of the Whales. A documentary about efforts to make animals communicate with humans.
10.20 A Fight to Remember. Highlights of bouts involving Walter McGowan, Alan Rudkin, Charlie Magri and Pat Cowdell. 10.50 Newsnight.
11.35 We Bring You Live Pictures. The early days of the BBC's outside broadcasting unit (r).
12.05 Open University: Antony and Cleopatra. 12.30 Problems of Pollution. Ends at 1.00.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Night Beat News. The final visit to the studios of the incompetent television news team.
5.30 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. The news programme has been extended to an hour so Mary decides to hire her friend Pyllis as her newsroom assistant.
6.00 Here's Lucy. The scatterbrained Lucy is hired by Uncle Harry to play his pregnant wife when he has an airport reunion with an old and unloved girlfriend.
6.30 Make it Count. Fred Harris deals with numbers that crop up daily on bills and forms, with particular reference to the use of decimal numbers. (r).
7.00 Channel Four News. Includes an assesement of the SDP on this the third anniversary of its formation.
7.50 Comment. With her view on a matter of topical importance is writer, Marina Warner.
8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. The third quarterfinal of the inter-city boys' clubs boxing tournament and Henry talks to the boys in the dressing room and to their parents at the ringside. To help Henry choose the "Top Boxer of the Evening" is the former World Light Middleweight champion Maurice Hope.
9.00 The Heart of the Dragon. In the ninth programme of this fascinating series marriage is under the microscope. the film focuses in Lu Yun and Qhiqing, a young couple from a remote mountain village in south-east China. They are preparing for marriage. They have been courting for some time with the boy accompanying the girl home from the village factory where she works. Even so the role of go-between is still needed when the wedding arrangements are discussed between the families and when the negotiations are held to finalise the wedding presents the man must buy the girl.
10.00 Percy French 1854-1920. Brendan O'Dowda's personal tribute to the Irish civil engineer who became both a performer and composer. French wrote hundreds of songs, parodies, musicals, poems and was a prolific painter in watercolours of Irish scenes. O'Dowda also sings a number of French's best known compositions including The Mountains of Mourne, Come Back Paddy Reilly and Abdul the Bulbul Ameer.
11.05 Film: The Silent Cry 1977 An impressionistic look at the life of a girl whose silent cry for help, love, inderstanding and identity is the underlying theme of the film. Directed by Stephen Dwoskin.
12.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 New Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Week from the South West 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 Today in Jordan with John Timpson.
8.50 The Week on 4. A look ahead. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
10.00 News; Money Box looks at what's on offer in the world of personal finance.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Telephone" by Mary Treadgold. Read by Elizabeth Proud.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits the Isle of Sheppey, Kent.
11.48 Poetry Please! Dannie Abse presents readings by Angela Down and Andrew Sachs.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Don't Stop Now - its Fundation. Non-stop comedy cabaret with Joe Griffiths, Gareth Hale, Norman Pace and Terry Morrison* 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping forecast.
2.00 News; Women's Hour. Includes a report by Gordon Cooper on an oral history project which revealed the impact that paid work had on the lives of women during the First World War. Also the eighth episode of Rebecca West's The Birds Fall Down.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Craft, by Guy Meredith. A black comedy. A freak sale, for a large sum of money, of one of his paintings brings an impoverished painter back into London's art world. He steals one of his own paintings and sells it on the black market. With Norman Rodway and Carole Boyd (R).
4.30 What's in a Name? with Dennis Owen.
4.40 Story Time: "Woman and Puppet" by Pierre Louys (3). The reader is Philip Bond.
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News; Financial Report.
6.30 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz with Simon Hoggart, Alan Coren, Oliver Pritchett, Alan Rusbridger, and Julia Langdon.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 With Respect, Ambassador. A five-part inquiry into the Foreign Office (4). Back at "the office". Presented by Simon Jenkins.
7.50 Forgive Us Our Press Passes by Ian Siddmore. The last of five extracts – "The Irish Horse Scandal".
8.00 The Monday Play. "Too Late the Phalarope". The novel by Alan Paton dramatized by Stewart Conn. The story of a man yielding to sexual temptation not only has appalling consequences for himself, but, under South Africa's apartheid laws, destroys his entire family as well. Alan Paton himself approved Stewart Conn's adaptation of his book which is set in South Africa in the early 1950s. The play stars Jack Klaff, Stratford Johns, Felicia Nkmomo, Mavourneen Bryceland, and Peter Cartright.
9.30 Science through the Looking Glass. David Jones looks at "improbability".
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes comment on Anthony Burgess's book Enderby's Dark Lady, or No End to Enderby.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "The Cone-Gatherers" by Robin Jenkins. Abridged in 10 parts (6). The reader is Tom Fleming.
10.30 The World Tonight; Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping forecast.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Reincken's Trio-Sonata in E minor; Lekeu's symphonic fantasy on two folk songs from Anjou; Bach's Concerto in C (English Concert, and Kenneth Gilbert, Trevor Pinnock and Ulrik Mortensen, harpsichords). 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No 1 (Perlman and the BBC SO); anon Piper's Galliard; and Dowland's In darkness let me dwell; and Stravinsky's ballet Jeu de Cartes.†9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Schubert, (the hidden years, 1820-22). Includes the overture Der Zauberharfe; Salve Regina in A (Stich-Randall and Saar Chamber Orch); Quartet: Movement in C; Scherzo from symphonic sketches of 1821; and Nachtviolen (Hughes Cuenod, tenor).†
10.00 French Piano Music: John Clegg plays Ravel's Sonatine; Poulenc's Thème Varié; and Roussels Sonatine Op 16.
10.40 Rimsky-Korsakov: Cleveland Orch play the Capriccio Español.†
11.00 Irish Songs: recital by Berndadette Greevy, (contralto), with Paul Hamburger Songs by Arnold Bax (incl Cradle Song. Rann of Exile; As I came over the grey, grey hills), and arrangements by Bax and Hughes (I have a bonnet trimmed with blue! etc).†
12.00 BBC Scottich SO: with John Ogdon (piano). Mendelsshon's Fingal's Cave; List's Piano Conc No 1; and Hindemiths' Symphony: Mathias der Maler.†1.00.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Karine Georgian (cello) and Clifford Benson (piano) Beethoven's Variations on 'Bei Mannern' from Magic Flute; Lutoslawski's Grave (Metamorphoses); and Brahm's Sonata in F Op 99.†
2.00 Musikwochenblatt: A special edition of Music Weekly, from Vienna (r).†
2.50 New Records: Turina's Mater (Muti conducting); Boulez's Rituel in Memoriam Maderna; and Haydn's Symph No 92.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Brian Kay's selections of music.
6.30 Music for Organ: John Kitchen plays work by Bach, Piet Kee, and Reger (Fantasia on 'Wachet auf, ruft, uns die Stimme'.†
7.00 Mozart Violin Concertos: Scottish Chamber Orch, with Oscar Shmusk (violin). The Concerto No 4 in D, K 218; and Concerto No 5 in A, K 219.†
8.00 Storytellers: Colin McLaren in discussion with Roger Lancelyn Green who, among other things, talks about the directions that children's books are taking. Green is a Rydyard Kipling and Lewis Carroll scholar.
8.40 Stravinsky: David Atherton conducts the London Sinfonietta, Chorus and Voices in a 1982 Royal Festival Hall centenary concert. Soloists: Elizabeth Gale and Felicity Palmer (sopranos), Marta Szirmay (contralto), Philip Langridge (tenor) and John Tomlinson (bass). It is a three-part programme. Part one: Four Russian Peasant songs (original version); Tres Sacrae Cantiones; Anthem; The Dove Descending; Four Russian Peasant Songs (orch version); A Sermon; A Narrative and a Prayer. At 9.25 Three Little Songs: Tilimbom; Requiem; Canticles. And, at 9.55 the comic opera Mavra. Interval readings at 9.20 and 9.50.
10.30 Jazz Today: Charles Fox is the presenter.
VHF only: Open University – 6.15 am Framework of Society; 6.35-6-55 Reading in Bottom Gear; 11.20 am Hindu Temple; 11.40 What is a Function?

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.00 Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore †incl 6.02 Cricket. 6.15 Pause for Thought. 7.30 Terry Wogan†incl 8.31 Racing. 8.45 Pause for Thought. 9.02 Cricket. 10.00 Jimmy Young†incl 10.02; 11.02 Cricket. 12.00 Steve Jones†12.02 Cricket. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the way† 4.00 David Hamilton†incl 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn†incl 6.02 Sport, 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of Jazz†9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore. 10.30 Star Sound Special with Nick Jackson and soundtrack requests. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Charles Nove presents Nightride. 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2.†

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, incl 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, direct from the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London, incl 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 Mark Ellen.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Arthur Rubenstein. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 11.30 Talking About Music. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Pop the Question. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 The Great Northern Expedition. 2.30 A Night to Remember. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 A Talent to Amuse. 4.30 Thomas Traherne on Creation. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network U.K. 9.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A Talent to Amuse. 11.30 Pop the Question. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 The Great Northern Expedition. 1.45 Rock Back The Clock. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.15 Thomas Traherne on Creation. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.45 Letter from London. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 People and Places.

(All times in GMT)

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.58-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 11.55 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish news. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty minutes. 6.40-7.10 Superscot. 11.25-11.55 Feasia dha sa' tri'. 11.55 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 Scene around six. 11.55 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm Regional news magazines. 12.00 midnight Close.

S4C 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 Can Y Pibydd. 2.35 Desaryddiaeth. 2.55 Egwyl/Interval. 3.05 Film: All Through The Night. Murder mystery. 4.55 Wil Cwac Cwac. 5.00 Helfa Drysor. 5.30 Barriers. 6.00 The Avengers. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Tyred Drosodd I Facedonia. 7.55 Pwy Sy'n Perthyn? 8.25 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. Penawdau Newyddion/News Headlines. 9.00 The Jewel in the Crown. 10.00 The Comic Strip Presents . . . Summer School. 11.50 Skating – World Championship Gala. 11.55 Irish Angle. 12.25 Diwedd/Close.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 Farming Brief. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Gossip. 2.10 The Agatha Christie Hour: The Girl in the Train. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 The Sullivans. 3.50-4.00 A-Z Music. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Airmail. 10.30 Putting on the South. 11.0 Showcase. 11.15 Hill Street Blues. 12.15 Company. Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-3.30 Film: The Picture of Dorian Gray (George Sanders). 5.15-5.45 Mr & Mrs. 6.00-7.00 HTV News. 10.30 Chuka. 12.30 HTV Weather and Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.30 Turning Pro. 11.30-12.30 City of Angels.

YORKSHIRE As London except: Starts: 9.25-9.30 Weather. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30 The Story of Wine. 2.00 Film: The Voice of Merrill." (Valerie Hobson) Murder mystery. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 It's a Vet's Life. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA as London except: 1.20 Anglia News. 1.30-3.30 Women at West Point (1979). 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 All Kinds of Country. 12.30 What a Prayer Means to Me.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-3.30 Walk Don't Run (Cary Grant). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 The Sweeney. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20 Channel news. 1.30 Film: Fantasy Island. 3.10-3.30 Cartoon time. 6.00 Channel report. 6.30 Private Benjamin. 7.00-7.30 What's My Line. 10.30 Channel news. 10.34 Curtain raiser. 10.40 Film: The Boy in the Plastic Bubble. 12.20 News and weather.

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 The day ahead. 1.20 Lunchtime. 1.30-3.30 Film: San Francisco" (Clark Gable). Earthquake drama. 5.15-5.45 Survival: Island of the Bears. 6.00 Good evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.27 Ulster news and weather. 10.30 A prayer for Ulster. 10.45 Hill Street Blues.

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25 First Thing. 1.20 North News. 1.30-3.30 Film: A Town Like Alice (Virginia McKenna). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Top Club. 10.30 Streets of San Franisco. 11.30 Liberal Party Conference Report. 12.10 Barney Miller. 12.40 North Headlines and Weather. 12.45 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 Border News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Matinee: Bunny Lake is Missing (1965) Laurence Olivier). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 Canon in the Kitchen. 6.30-7.00 Mr & Mrs. 10.30 The Sweeney. 11.30 Scottish Liberal Party Conference. 12.10 News headlines, close.

TSW As London except: 1.20 TSW News Headlines. 1.30 Film: Fantasy Island (1977). 3.27-3.30 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: The Boy in the Plastic Bubble (1976) (John Travolta). 12.20 Postscript. 12.25 Weather and Shipping.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East news. 1.20 North East news. 1.30-3.30 Film: Ill Met By Moonlight (Dirk Bogarde). World War Two drama. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith.. 6.00 North East news. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern life. 10.30 North East news. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 The Levkas man. 12.15 Words from other lands. 12.20 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20 Central News. 1.30 On Top of the World. 1.45 Film: Traffic (Jacques Tati). 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 Central News. 6.30 Mr Smith. 10.35 Citizen '84. 11.05 Butlins Grand Masters Darts. 11.35 Ice Hockey. 12.15 Contact. 12.30 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20 Scottish News. 1.30-3.30 Film: The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins (1971). 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Crime Desk. 6.45-7.00 Showcase. 10.35 Quincy. 11.30 Liberal Party Conference. 12.10 Late Call. 12.15 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

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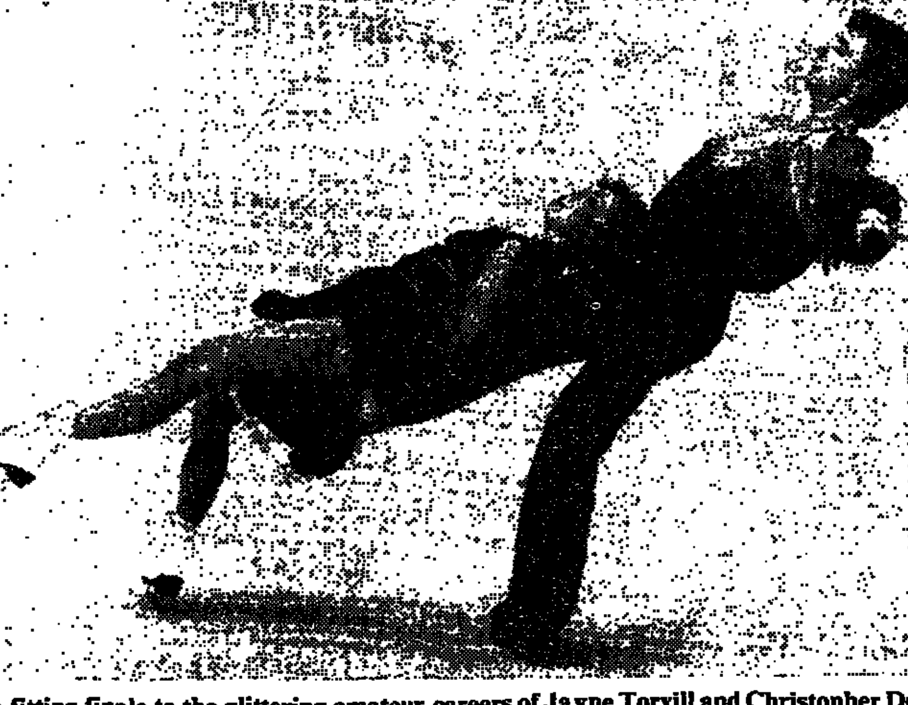
CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES









Magic moments: Perfect marks of nine sixes provide a fitting finale to the glittering amateur careers of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the world ice dance champions. Report, page 19

Letter from Amman

Of flower tubs and suicide bombers

When the Saturday morning bustle of Amman was shattered by the blast which sent staff at the Intercontinental Hotel scurrying for the same basement which provided welcome sanctuary to scores of foreign pressmen during the anti-PLO campaign of "Black September" in 1970, it was a grim reminder of how the security situation has again deteriorated in a city which, until a few months ago, was regarded as the most peaceful in the Middle East.

Constructed like Rome, straddling seven hills (although that is strictly where the comparison should end), the Jordanian capital has benefited commercially from the Lebanese civil war and is adapting itself to become one of the more important business centres in the Middle East. Until the violent campaign of disruption launched by the Syrian-backed Abu Nidal group began last autumn, it had escaped the stigma of organized terrorism which attaches to so many parts of the region.

Amman was an easy-going, relaxed city which superficially reflected little of the tension which simmers close to the surface among a population predominantly Palestinian, and therefore torn by the bitter divisions in the PLO.

Unhappily, the campaign controlled from the Nidal hedquarters in neighbouring Syria, quickly transformed the face of the city.

The American, Iraqi and British embassies (in that order) began to sprout furious-looking protective rings of reinforced concrete flower tubs cleverly designed to keep away the feared suicide bombers. Efforts to plant geraniums on the top did little to disguise their real purpose.

At the same time, protection was stepped up at all public buildings. Crack Beduin troops, devotedly loyal to King Husain, increased their armoured patrols. This gave the once placid, almost provincial capital, a particularly eerie quality on Fridays, the Muslim holiday when virtually no one else is to be found on the streets.

The arrival of the 80 correspondents and cameramen to cover this week's royal visit – paying back one King Husain made to London nearly 20 years ago – has inevitably played into the hands of the Arab fanatics.

By choosing the Intercontinental for their attack, they showed considerable sophistication. The Jordanian Government's dextrous ability to hush-up security scares would have certainly guaranteed the explosion much less publicity had it happened anywhere in the sprawling city, but under the noses of the press.

With official fears that political pressure inside the Conservative Party could quickly build up for a last-minute cancellation, the understandable reaction of the Jordanians was to try to play the whole incident down and insist that life had quickly returned to normal. A bush was hastily planted on the spot where the charge had blown a crater in the soft earth about 20 yards from the supposedly heavily-guarded front entrance of the vulnerable US Embassy.

Sceptical ladies and gentlemen of Fleet Street, more at home with royal pageantry than the unseemly panic which follows such an attack, were confidently informed by one official that the only reason the bomb had gone off at the Government-controlled hotel was because – unlike the places where the Queen will herself be staying – it was not being guarded. This did not boost confidence among a British press party whose endeavours have already been severely frustrated by the secrecy surrounding many logistical details of the five-day trip.

By yesterday, the fact that a second, much more deadly device, had been found and defused by an American bomb disposal expert in the hotel car park had been conveniently relegated to the role of an unreliable and, probably untrue, rumour.

The deliberate Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere, where terrorist threats are regarded by British diplomats and Jordanian officials as better not reported, tuned in well with the brochure for the much bombed Belfast Forum (née Europa) Hotel being handed to guests in the Amman Intercontinental lobby.

It makes not a single mention of the 29 bomb attacks against that hotel and further stretches credulity by describing Ulster's capital as "a Hibernian Rio".

Christopher Walker

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Farriers, attends the Conference of Farriers at the Royal Veterinary College. London 9.22

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends the Youth Makes Music Concert at the Royal Festival Hall. Southbank. 7.20

The Duchess of Gloucester attends a concert at the London College of Music. Great Marlborough Street, 7.

Talks, lectures

Objects of evidence. Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 2.

Slides in the Coordination Sphere of metals by Prof. H. Schmidbaur, Chemistry Lecture room B, University of Leicester. **Leicester**, 2.

New exhibitions

Paintings by John Filson: Paintings by Eona Aitken and Robert Gillies: both exhibition, at Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, **Ayr**: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (Filson ends April 15 and Aitken and Gillies April 9).

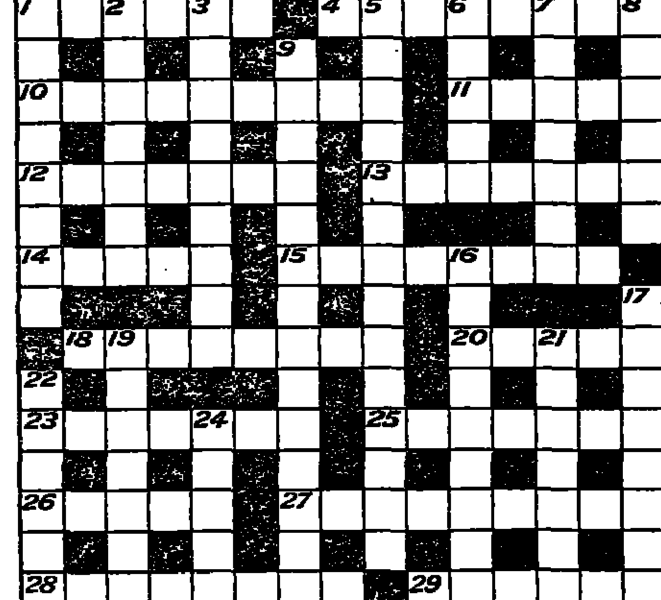
Exhibitions in progress

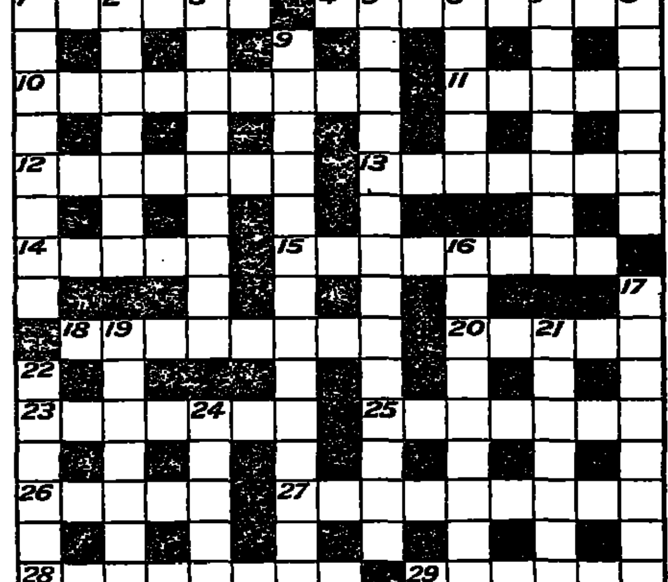
Once upon a time ... Sculpture Installation by Ronald Martin, Meadowplace Gallery, 10 Victoria Road, **Dundee**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends April 7).

Watercolours by J. M. W. Turner, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, **Cambridge**: Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50 (ends May 23).

Schools Art: an exhibiton of art and design by young artists from secondary schools in York, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, **Yorks** Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends April 1).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,388





ACROSS

1 Materials checked and deposited in addition to writing (6).
4 Free use of cosh a top man finds outrageous (8).
10 Mad character seen in church – right talkative she is (9).
11 Give girl the front seat (5).
12 Loud suit for a party (7).
13 Evergreen yet bare – that's odd! (3,4).
14 A beastly home, the French call this (5).
15 Feature about heartless lad concerned with issue (8).
18 A few words, some well-chosen-ten, certainly (8).
20 Notes the balance (5).
23 Fancy a little drink? Then sit still (7).
25 No-one with painful back is eating (7).
26 Regular West End affair (5).
27 Strategic arrangement of wild creatures (5-4).
28 Fair singer turning in a fence (8).
29 Semi-nude people cut by a put down (6).

DOWN

1 A fighting opponent (8).
2 Cunning in no matter what form of lawlessness (7).
3 Hurt egghead, smart, getting in a blow (9).
5 Old beggars hide maybe, but they don't run (4-6,4).
6 Carrier may be used to show the flag (5).
7 The way 17 down wrote – upside-down! (7).
8 The German on horse-back given the bird (6).
9 "The *meaning doesn't matter if* it's only idle chatter of a — kind." (*Patience*) (14).
16 The record of us English, so to speak (9).
17 New York boy under ten but a well-known poet (8).
19 Fast *organized* by *former* newspapermen (7).
21 An item perhaps about a wake (7).
22 So even George Washington would lie! (6).
24 Roman town, very large, on backward little island (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,387 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

The papers

The six months' sentence on Miss Sarah Tisdall was a disgrace, the **Daily Mirror** says. It adds that it was "a disgrace to the Government which prosecuted her, a disgrace to the court which punished her and a disgrace to *The Guardian* newspaper which indirectly put her in the dock. Miss Tisdall should appeal. Her appeal should be heard speedily, and the Appeal Court should show a little more humanity than did the judge at the Old Bailey. The Government wanted to make an example of Miss Tisdall. It may have got more than it expected," the paper goes on.

Parliament today

Commons: Trade Union Bill, report, first day.
Lords: *Housing and Building* Control Bill, report, second day. Debate on EEC report on control of oil and fats and on farm prices. Debate on financial aid for museums.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes announced on Saturday are: £100,000: **6TB 163550**, winner lives in Gwynedd: £50,000: **4YL 068776** (Cheshire): *£25,000:* ***11XZ 827258*** (Borough of Lewisham).

Anniversaries

Births: Conrad von Gesner, physician, *Zurich 1516*; **Sir Benjamin Thompson**, Count von Rumford, physicist, a cofounder of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Woburn, Massachusetts, 1753; **A. E. Housman**, poet *(A Shropshire Lad)* and scholar, Fockbury, Worcestershire, 1859; **Robert Frost**, poet, San Francisco, 1874. **Deaths: Sir John Vanbrugh**, dramatist and architect (Castle Howard and Blenheim Palace), London 1726; **Ludwig van Beethoven**, Vienna, 1827; **Walt Whitman**, essayist and poet, Camden, New Jersey, 1892; **Cecil Rhodes**, Muizenberg, Cape Colony, S Africa, 1902; **Sarah Bernhardt**, actress, Paris, 1923; **David Lloyd George**, 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, Prime Minister, 1916-22, Ty Newydd, near Llanystumdwy, 1945.

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Nature notes

Great crested grebes are back in their spring plumage, with black ear-tufts, and a silky chestnut frill round their long white necks. Mated pairs are busy with their courting display, facing each other on the water and shaking their heads, with their neck-frills spread out. Little grebes are making their shrill, rippling spring call: they are more often heard than seen, since they spend so much time feeding under water or lurking in reed-beds. Canada geese fly round in pairs in the early morning, producing a thunderous honking that can be heard half a mile away. Mallards fly around quacking in groups of three: the party generally consists of a drake driving an intruding duck away, with her own drake following just behind. Great spotted woodpeckers sometimes drum on the wooden poles that support electric cables: the metal fittings ring with the powerful vibrations.

The smell of opening buds and new grass begins to fill the air. There are small, soft leaves on the crab-apples, and some elders and hawthorns are almost fully out. On the waterside sallows, the male catkins are turning gold, and the leaves are just coming through.

DJM

National Day

Bangladesh today commemorates its breakaway from Pakistan in 1971. Seperated from West Pakistan by *1,000* miles of Indian territory, Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, had resented the political dominance of the West since the formation of Pakistan in 1947. Matters came to a head in March 1971, when Sheikh Rahman of East Pakistan was arrested and flown to West *Pakistan to be tried for* treason. In the fighting that followed India supported East Pakistan against the West until the latter's capitulation in December 1971. Sheikh Mujibur returned to Bangladesh to form the new country's first government a month later.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.58	1.50
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	83.00	79.00
Canada $	1.88	1.81
Denmark Kr	14.35	13.65
Finland Mkk	8.47	8.07
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.93	3.73
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00
Hongkong $	11.54	10.94
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	339.00	323.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.34	10.74
Portugal Esc	196.50	186.50
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	219.50	210.50
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.06
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.47	1.42
Yugoslavia Dnr	182.00	172.00

Retail Price Index: 344.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed 1.5 up on Friday at 891.5.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.84 on Friday at 1154.84.

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Roads

London and South east: A4020: Single lane traffic only in each direction in Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, E of Wormholt Road. **A214:** Single lane traffic and temporary lights in Crown Lane, Streatham, at junction with Rycroft Road. **A1:** Northbound carriageway lane restrictions in Holloway Road.

Wales and West: A53: 24hr *temporary signals* on Clwyd. Chester to Colwyn Bay Road. **A438:** Tewkesbury from Elmbury County Secondary School to Oldfield. **A40:** Temporary lights at junction with B4215 Newent Road, Gloucester. **A449:** Traffic signals on Worcester-Malvern road near Powick.

North: *M6*: Lane restrictions between junction 16 (Newcastle) and junction 17 (Sandbach); carriageway affected. **A6:** Roadworks at New Mills, Derbyshire. **A180:** Repairs to both carriageways on Briggs-Ulceby section between Barnetby Int and Harbrough; contra flow.

Scotland: A32: Single lane traffic east of Ballachulish Bridge; road construction, 24 hour signals. **A82:** Single lane traffic south of Drumnadrochit, Invernesshire; temporary lights. **A82:** Single lane traffic with lights 1½ miles south of *Ardlui*.

Information supplied by AA

The RAC points out that with the clocks having been put forward an hour, Monday morning drivers will find themselves having to adjust to the gloom of early morning half-light. They should switch on dipped headlights to make sure other road users' can see them.

The week's walks

Today: Legal London, including a visit to the Old Bailey, Inns of Court, Royal Courts of Justice, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 2. Best of British Pubs Night, meet **Bond Street Underground** (ticket office), 7.30.

Tuesday: The Famous Square Mile, 2,000 years of History, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 7.30. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet **Holborn Underground** (Kingsway exit) 9.50 (also Wed and Thurs).

Wednesday: Streets paved with gold, including Stock Exchange and Guildhall, meet **Bank Underground**, Royal Exchange exit, 2. London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meets **Embankment Underground**, 7.30. A Journey Through Dickens' London, meet **Embankment Underground**, 11. Wren and the City Churches, meet **Monument Underground**, Fish Street Hill entrance, 11. Kensington Palace visit, meet outside **Queensway Underground**, 2: An Evening in Dickens' London, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 7.

Thursday: Inns of Court, Lawyers' *London*, meet ***Blackfriars* Underground**, 11. Highlights of the British Museum, meet on the main steps of the **Museum**, 2.

Friday: Lagal London, including Old Bailey, Inns of Court, Royal Courts of Justice, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 11. Westminster, *1,000 years of History, meet* **Westminster Underground**, 11. An Historic Pub Walk, Dickens' Hostelries, meet **St Paul's Underground**, 7.30.

Weather

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Showers or longer periods of rain, perhaps with hail and thunder; wind SE, moderate of fresh becoming variable then westerly moderate; max temp 7-8C (45-46F).
Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Scattered showers, or longer periods of rain at first, sunny periods; wind NW backing W, moderate or fresh; max temp 7-8C (45-46F).
E, W Midlands: Showers or longer periods of rain, perhaps with hail and thunder; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7C (45F).
E, NW, central England, N Wales, Lake *District, Isle of Man*: Scattered showers, sunny periods; wind E backing NW, moderate; max temp 6-7C (43-45F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers, wintry on hills, sunny periods; wind E backing NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 5-6C (41-43F).
Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain or sleet; wind E, strong locally gale; max temp 4F (39F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled, sunny intervals and showers, heavy and thundery in places, wintry on hills; rain spreading to southern parts later; rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind variable moderate or fresh becoming southwesterly strong later; sea moderate. **Straits of Dover:** Wind southwesterly strong to gale locally severe gale; sea very rough. **English Channel (E):** Wind W to SW strong to gale, occasionally severe gale at first; sea very rough. **St George's Channel:** Wind fresh or strong squally showers; sea moderate or rough. **Irish Sea:** Wind northerly or variable fresh locally strong squally showers, sea moderate locally rough.

Sun rises: 6.49 am **Sun sets:** 7.24 pm
Moon rises: 5.03 am **Moon sets:** 12.41 pm
New Moon: April 1.

Lighting-up time

London 7.54 pm to 6.17 am
Bristol 8.04 pm to 6.27 am
Edinburgh 8.07 pm to 6.26 am
Manchester 8.04 pm to 6.24 am
Penzance 8.15 pm to 6.40 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud: f, fair; r, rain; fg, fog, s, sun, sn, snow.

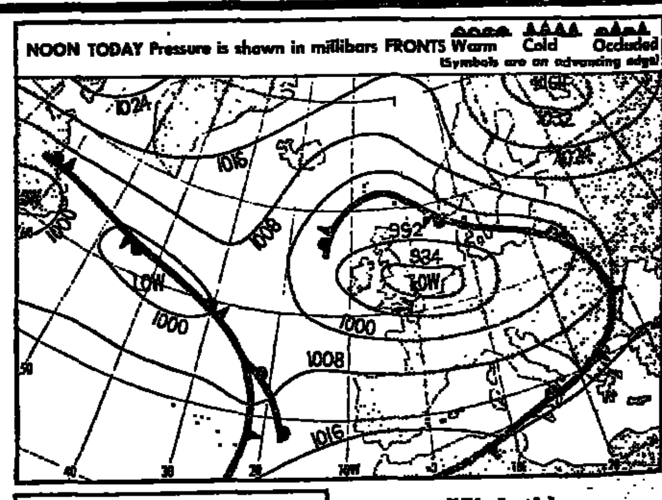
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	r	8	46
Birmingham	c	8	45	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	r	6	43	London	r	7	45
Cardiff	r	6	43	Manchester	f	9	48

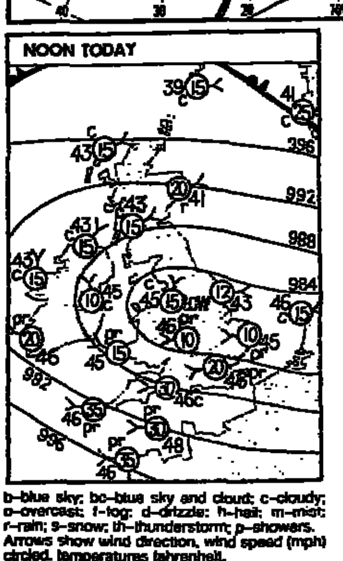
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Penzance, 12C (54F); lowest day max: St Abb's Head, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Leuchars, 0.43in; highest sunshine: Anglesey, 6 hr.
Saturday: Highest day temp: Jersey, 11C (52F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Gatwick, 1.5in; highest sunshine: Penzance, 6 hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 91 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, .18 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level: 6 pm, 986.7 millibars, falling.
Saturday: *Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm,* 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, .87 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level: 6 pm, 993.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

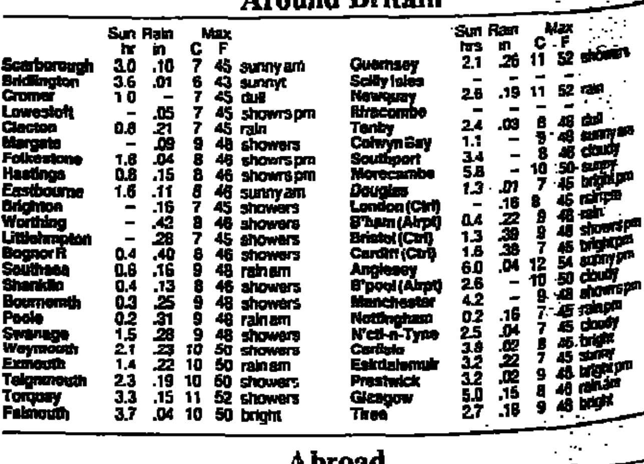
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.39	5.8	10.03	5.6
Aberdeen	9.47	3.1	11.02	3.2
Avonmouth	2.28	9.3	3.15	9.1
Belfast	7.21	2.8	8.14	2.8
Cardiff	2.13	8.8	3.00	8.6
Devonport	1.01	4.2	1.57	4.8
Dover	7.24	5.0	8.04	5.0
Falmouth	12.31	4.0	1.27	3.8
Glasgow	8.17	3.8	9.10	3.7
Harwich	8.00	3.2	8.34	3.1
Holyhead	6.54	4.3	8.05	4.2
Hull	2.14	5.4	2.38	6.5
Ilfracombe	1.45	6.4	2.37	6.2
Leith	11.11	4.3	–	–
Liverpool	7.25	7.0	8.27	6.9
Lowestoft	6.00	2.0	6.05	2.0
Margate	8.07	3.8	8.33	3.7
Milford Haven	2.04	5.0	3.02	4.8
Newquay	1.04	5.1	2.01	4.9
Oban	3.09	2.8	4.09	2.7
Penzance	12.21	4.2	1.13	4.0
Portland	1.24	1.3	2.20	1.1
Portsmouth	7.35	3.6	8.48	3.5
Shoreham	7.06	4.5	8.13	4.5
Southampton	7.16	3.5	8.26	3.6
Swansea	2.03	7.0	2.48	6.8
Tees	–	–	12.20	4.0
Walton-on-Naze	7.48	3.3	8.17	3.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	3.0	.10	7	45	sunny am	Guernsey	2.1	.26	11	52	showers
Bridlington	3.6	.01	6	43	sunny	Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	
Cromer	1.0	–	7	45	dull	Newquay	2.6	.19	11	52	rain
Lowestoft	–	.05	7	45	showrs pm	Ilfracombe	–	–	–	–	
Clacton	0.8	.21	7	45	rain	Tenby	2.4	.03	8	46	dull
Margate	–	.09	9	48	showers	Colwyn Bay	1.1	–	9	48	sunny am
Folkestone	1.8	.04	8	46	showrs pm	Southport	3.4	–	8	46	cloudy
Hastings	0.8	.15	8	46	showrs pm	Morecambe	5.8	–	10	50	sunny
Eastbourne	1.6	.11	8	46	sunny am	Douglas	1.3	.01	7	45	bright pm
Brighton	–	.16	7	45	showers	London (Ctrl)	–	.16	8	45	rain pm
Worthing	–	.42	8	46	showers	B'ham (Airpt)	0.4	.22	9	48	rain
Littlehampton	–	.28	7	45	showers	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.3	.38	9	48	showrs pm
Bognor R	0.4	.40	8	46	showers	Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.6	.38	7	45	bright pm
Southsea	0.6	.16	9	48	rain am	Anglesey	6.0	.04	12	54	sunny pm
Shanklin	0.4	.13	8	46	showers	B'pool (Airpt)	2.6	–	10	50	cloudy
Bournemth	0.3	.25	9	48	showers	Manchester	4.2	–	9	48	showrs pm
Poole	0.2	.31	9	48	rain am	Nottingham	0.2	.16	7	45	rain pm
Swanage	1.5	.28	9	48	showers	N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.5	.04	7	45	cloudy
Weymouth	2.1	.23	10	50	showers	Carlisle	3.8	.02	8	46	bright
Exmouth	1.4	.22	10	50	rain am	Eskdalemuir	3.2	.22	7	45	sunny
Teignmouth	2.3	.19	10	50	showers	Prestwick	3.2	.02	9	48	bright pm
Torquay	3.3	.15	11	52	showers	Glasgow	5.0	.15	8	46	rain am
Falmouth	3.7	.04	10	50	bright	Tiree	2.7	.18	9	48	bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog, r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Copenhgn	–	–	–	Majorca	s	16	64	Rio de Jan	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	18	66	Corfu	s	16	61	Malaga	c	16	61	Rome	c	14	57
Alexandria	c	19	66	Dallas*	c	18	64	Malta	s	17	63	Salzburg	s	12	54
Algiers	s	22	72	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne	f	21	70	Sao Paulo*	f	25	77
Amsterdam	r	9	43	Dubrovnik	s	14	57	Mexico C*	s	22	72	S Francisco*	s	17	63
Athens	f	14	57	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*	r	23	73	Santiago*	s	22	72
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	–	–	–	Milan	r	9	48	Seoul	s	7	45
Barbados*	r	28	82	Frankfurt	c	7	45	Montreal*	c	3	31	Singapore	c	29	84
Barcelona	f	15	59	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	c	0	32	Stockholm	f	1	34
Beirut	f	19	66	Geneva	f	5	41	Munich	c	8	46	Strasbourg	c	3	46
Belgrade	s	15	59	Gibraltar	f	14	57	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	f	23	73
Berlin	c	6	43	Helsinki	s	-4	25	Naples	c	15	59	Tangier	c	16	61
Bermuda*	s	24	79	Hongkong	c	18	64	New Delhi	s	34	93	Tel Aviv	f	20	68
Biarritz	f	15	59	Innsbruck	c	12	54	New York*	c	6	43	Tenerife	f	19	66
Boulogne	c	8	46	Istanbul	f	8	56	Nice	c	16	61	Tokyo	s	13	55
Bordeaux	f	13	55	Jiddah	s	33	91	Oslo	c	-2	28	Toronto*	f	2	36
Brussels	f	8	46	Jo'burg	th	17	63	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	23	73
Budapest	s	12	54	Karachi	s	29	84	Paris	c	8	46	Valencia	f	19	66
Buen Aires*	s	26	79	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	s	5	41	Vancouver*	f	10	50
Cairo	c	22	72	Lisbon	f	14	57	Perth	s	20	68	Venice	f	9	48
Cape Tn	r	18	64	Locarno		2	36	Prague	c	9	48	Vienna	s	15	59
C'blanca	c	19	66	L Angeles*	s	23	73	Reykjavik	s	1	34	Warsaw	s	5	41
Chicago*	s	5	41	Luxembg	f	7	45	Rhodes	s	15	59	Washington*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	f	11	52	Madrid	c	11	52	Riyadh	s	35	95	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Saturday's figures are latest available